



"TAKEN FROM THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF MARYLAND"

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MARYLAND MANUAL

1905

A COMPENDIUM

— OF —

Legal, Historical and Statistical Information

RELATING TO THE

STATE OF MARYLAND

Published Under Act of 1900, Chapter 240

COMPILED BY OSWALD TILGHMAN

Secretary of State

BALTIMORE :

WM. J. C. DULANY CO.

Chapter 48, Acts of 1904.

AN ACT to formally adopt and legalize the Maryland flag.

WHEREAS, It is represented to the General Assembly that the flag designed and used as the Flag of Maryland, under the Proprietary Government, and which is still known as the Maryland Flag, has never been formally adopted by Maryland as a State, its use having been continued by common consent only; and,

WHEREAS, It is not only desirable that the official Flag of Maryland should be formally adopted and legalized, but it is eminently fitting that, by reason of its historic interest and meaning, as well as for its beauty and harmony of colors, the flag adopted should be the one which, from the earliest settlement of the Province to the present time, has been known and distinguished as the Flag of Maryland; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the flag heretofore, and now in use, and known as the Maryland Flag, be and the same is hereby legalized and adopted as the flag of the State of Maryland, which said flag is particularly described, as to coloring and arrangement, as follows: Quartered—the first and fourth quarters being paly of six pieces, or and sable, a bend dexter counterchanged; the second and third, quarterly, argent and gules, a cross bottony countersigned; that is to say, the first and fourth quarters consist of six vertical bars alternately gold and black with a diagonal band on which the colors are reversed, the second and third consisting of a quartered field of red and white, charged with a Greek Cross, its arms terminating in trefoils, with the coloring transposed, red being on the white ground and white on the red, and all being as represented upon the escutcheon of the present Great Seal of Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Flag of Maryland shall be displayed from the State House at Annapolis, Maryland, continuously during the session of the General Assembly, and on such other public occasions as the Governor of the State shall order and direct, the flag always to be so arranged upon the flag-staff as to have the black stripe on the diagonal bands of the first quartering at the top of the staff as represented in the illustration of the Maryland Flag in "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland."

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 9, 1904.

Chapter 240 of the Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to provide for the annual compilation and publication of a Manual of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to accurately prepare and publish annually, on December thirty-first of each year, a Manual of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That said Manual shall consist of not less than fifteen hundred copies in each year, five hundred of which shall be bound in cloth and shall contain a copy of the Charter and Constitution of the State, a complete list of Members of the Legislature, with their postoffice addresses, the names and addresses of all State and county officers elected by the people, as well as those appointed by the Governor and the Board of Public Works; a brief summary of the duties of the several State officers; the official returns of the State election of each year; a list of State, educational, charitable, reformatory and benevolent institutions, with the amounts appropriated to each by the State; the amounts paid by counties to the public schools of the State on account of public school tax; the gross and net debt of the State at the close of each fiscal year; the area, population, assessable basis and tax rates in the several counties of the State and City of Baltimore; the construction of the Judicial system of this State; the official payroll of the State, and such other information as his judgment may seem right and proper.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the said Manual shall be distributed as follows: Twenty-five copies, bound in cloth, to the Maryland State Library; ten copies, two of which shall be bound in cloth, to each of the Members of the Legislature; one copy to each of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the State and the several courts in Baltimore city; one copy to each of the Boards of County Commissioners of this State, and the remaining number to the Executive Department, to be distributed by the Secretary of State to each of the several States of the Union, to the public libraries in this and other States, and to officials and citizens of this State.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, compiling, printing and distributing said Manual, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated; and the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer, who is hereby directed to pay same, in favor of the Secretary of State upon the presentation of proper vouchers by him that the work above mentioned has been fully done, which vouchers shall be filed in the office of the State Comptroller.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHARTER OF MARYLAND.

Translated from the Latin Original.

CHARLES,* by the grace of GOD, of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. To ALL to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

II. WHEREAS our well beloved and right trusty Subject, CÆCELIUS CALVERT, Baron of BALTIMORE, in our Kingdom of *Ireland*, Son and Heir of GEORGE CALVERT, Knight, late Baron of BALTIMORE, in our said Kingdom of *Ireland*, treading in the Steps of his Father, being animated with a laudable and pious Zeal for extending the *Christian Religion*, and also the Territories of our Empire, hath humbly besought leave of Us, that he may transport by his own Industry, and Expence, a numerous Colony of the *English Nation*, to a certain Region, herein after described, in a Country hitherto uncultivated, in the parts of *America* and partly occupied by Savages, having no Knowledge of the Divine Being, and that all that Region, with some certain Privileges, and Jurisdictions, appertaining unto the wholesome Government, and State of his Colony and Region aforesaid may by our Royal Highness be given, granted, and confirmed unto him and his heirs.

III. KNOW YE therefore that WE, encouraging with our Royal Favour, the pious and noble Purpose of the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have GIVEN, GRANTED, and CONFIRMED, and by this our present CHARTER, for US, our Heirs, and Successors, do GIVE, GRANT and CONFIRM, unto the aforesaid CÆCILIVS, now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, all that Part of the Peninsula, or *Chersonese* lying in the Parts of *America*, between the Ocean on the East, and the bay of *Chesapeake* on the West, divided from the Residue thereof by a Right Line drawn from the Promontory, or Head Land, called *Watkin's Point*, situate upon the Bay aforesaid, near the river of *Wighco*, on the West, unto the Main Ocean on the East; and between that Boundary on the South unto that Part of the Bay of *Delaware* on the North, which lieth under the Fortieth Degree of North Latitude from the Aequinoctial, where *New-England* is terminated; And all the Tract of that Land within the Metes underwritten, (*that is to say*,) passing from the said Bay, called *Delaware Bay*, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River of *Pattowmack*, thence verging toward the South, unto the further Bank of the said River, and following the same on the West and South, unto a certain place called *Cinquack*, situate near the Mouth of the said River, where it disembogues into the aforesaid Bay of *Chesapeake*, and thence by

*Charles the First, of England.

the shortest line unto the aforesaid Promontory, or Place called *Watkin's Point*; so that the whole Tract of Land, divided by the Line aforesaid, between the Main Ocean and *Watkin's Point*, unto the Promontory called *Cape Charles*, and every the Appendages thereof, may entirely remain excepted for ever to US, our Heirs, and Successors.

IV. Also WE do GRANT, and likewise CONFIRM unto the said Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs, and Assigns, all Islands and Islets within the Limits aforesaid, all and singular the Islands, and Islets, from the Eastern Shore of the aforesaid Region, toward the East, which have been, or shall be formed in the Sea, situate within Ten marine Leagues from the said Shore; with all and singular the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Rivers, and Straits belonging to the Region or Islands aforesaid, and all the Soil, Plains, Woods, Mountains, Marshes, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Straits, situate, or being within the Metes, Bounds, and Limits aforesaid, with the Fishings of every kind of Fish, as well as of Whales, Sturgeons, and other royal Fish, as of other Fish, in the Sea, Bays, Straits, or Rivers, within the Premises, and the Fish there taken; And moreover all Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well opened as hidden, already found, or that shall be found within the Region, Islands, or Limits aforesaid, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and any other whatsoever, whether they be of Stones, or Metals, or of any other Thing, or Matter whatsoever; And furthermore the PATRONAGES and ADVOWSONS of all churches which, (with the increasing Worship and Religion of CHRIST,) within the said Region, Islands, Islets, and Limits aforesaid, hereafter shall happen to be built; together with License and Faculty of erecting and founding Churches, Chapels, and Places of Worship, in convenient and suitable Places, within the Premises, and of causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of our Kingdom of *England*, with all and singular, such, and as ample Rights, Jurisdictions, Privileges, Prerogatives, Royalties, Liberties, Immunities, and royal Rights, and temporal Franchises whatsoever, as well by Sea as by Land, within the Region, Islands, Islets, and Limits aforesaid, to be had, exercised, used and enjoyed, as any Bishop of *Durham*, within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of *Durham*, in our Kingdom of *England*, ever heretofore hath had, held, used, or enjoyed, or of Right, could, or ought to have, hold, use or enjoy.

V. And WE do by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, MAKE, CREATE and CONSTITUTE HIM, the now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, the TRUE and ABSOLUTE LORDS and PROPRIETARIES of the Region aforesaid, and of all other the Premises (except the before excepted) saving always the Faith and Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to US, our Heirs and Successors; to HAVE, HOLD, POSSESS.

and ENJOY the aforesaid Region, Islands, Islets and other the Premises, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, to the sole and proper Belhoof and Use of him, the now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns forever. To HOLD of US our Heirs and Successors, Kings of *England*, as of our Castle of *Windsor*, in our County of *Berks*, in free and common SOCCAGE, by Fealty only for all Services, and not *in Capite*, nor by Knight's Service, YIELDING therefore unto US, our Heirs and Successors, TWO INDIAN ARROWS of those Parts, to be delivered at the said Castle of *Windsor*, every Year, on Tuesday in Easter-Week: and also the fifth Part of all Gold and Silver Ore, which shall happen from Time to Time, to be found within the aforesaid Limits.

VI. Now, That the aforesaid Region, thus by us granted and described, may be eminently distinguished above all other Regions of that Territory, and decorated with more ample Titles, KNOW YE, that WE, of our most especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit that the said Region and Islands be erected into a PROVINCE, as out of the Plentitude of our royal Power and Prerogative, WE do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, ERECT and INCORPORATE the same into a PROVINCE, and nominate the same MARYLAND, by which Name WE will that it shall from henceforth be called.

VII. And forasmuch as WE have above made and ordained the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, the true LORD and PROPRIETARY of the whole PROVINCE aforesaid, KNOW YE therefore further, that WE, for US, our Heirs, and Successors do grant unto the said now Baron, (in whose Fidelity, Prudence, Justice, and provident Circumspection of Mind, WE, repose the greatest Confidence) and to his Heirs, for the good and happy Government of the said PROVINCE, free, full and absolute Power, by the Tenor of these Presents, to Ordain, Make and Enact LAWS, of what kind soever, according to their sound Discretion, whether relating to the Public State of the said PROVINCE, or the private Utility of Individuals, of and with the Advice, Assent, and Approbation of the Free-Men of the same PROVINCE, or of the greater Part of them, or of their Delegates or Deputies, whom WE will shall be called together for the framing of LAWS, when, and as often as Need shall require, by the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, and in the Form which shall seem best to him or them, and the same to publish under the Seal of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE and his Heirs and duly to execute the same upon all Persons, for the Time being, within the aforesaid PROVINCE and the Limits thereof, or under his or their Government and Power, in Sailing toward MARYLAND, or thence Returning, Outward-bound, either to *England* or elsewhere, whether to any other Part of Our

or of any foreign Dominions, wheresoever established, by the Imposition of Fines, Imprisonment, and other Punishment whatsoever; even if it be necessary, and the Quality of the Offence require it, by Privation of Member or, Life, by him the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, or by his or their Deputy, Lieutenant, Judges, Justices, Magistrates, Officers, and Ministers, to be constituted and appointed according to the Tenor and true Intent of these Presents, and to constitute and ordain Judges, Justices, Magistrates and Officers, of what Kind, for what Cause, and with what Power soever, within that Land, and the Sea of those Parts, and in such Form as to the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, or his Heirs, shall seem most fitting: And also to Remit, Release, Pardon, and Abolish, all Crimes and Offences whatsoever against such Laws, whether before, or after Judgment passed; and to do all and singular other Things belonging to the Completion of Justice, and to Courts, Prætorian Judicatories, and Tribunals, judicial Forms and Modes of Proceeding, although express Mention thereof in these Presents be not made; and, by Judges by them delegated, to award Process, hold Pleas, and determine in those Courts, Prætorian Judicatories, and Tribunals, in all Actions, Suits, Causes and Matters whatsoever, as well Criminal as Personal, Real and Mixed, and Prætorian: Which said Laws, so to be published as abovesaid, WE will, enjoin, charge and command, to be most absolute and firm in Law, and to be kept in those Parts by all the Subjects and Liegemen of US, our Heirs, and Successors, so far as they concern them, and to be inviolably observed under the Penalties therein expressed, or to be expressed. So NEVERTHELESS, that the Laws aforesaid be Consonant to Reason, and be not repugnant or contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be) agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, Customs and Rights of this Our Kingdom of *England*.

VIII. AND FORASMUCH as, in the Government of so great a PROVINCE, sudden Accidents may frequently happen to which it will be necessary to apply a Remedy before the Freeholders of the said PROVINCE, their Delegates or Deputies, can be called together for the framing of Laws; neither will it be fit that so great a number of People should immediately on such emergent Occasion, be called together, WE THEREFORE, for the better Government of so great a PROVINCE, do Will and Ordain and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors do grant unto the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs, that the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, by themselves, or by their Magistrates and Officers, thereunto duly to be constituted as aforesaid, may, and can make and constitute fit and wholesome Ordinances from Time to Time, to be kept and observed within the PROVINCE aforesaid, as well for the Conservation

of the Peace, as for the Better Government of the People inhabiting therein, and publickly to notify the same to all Persons whom the same in any wise do or may effect. Which Ordinances, WE will to be inviolably observed within the said PROVINCE, under the Pains to be expressed in the same. So that the said Ordinances be Consonant to Reason, and be not repugnant nor contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be done) agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, or Rights of our Kingdom of *England*: and so that the same Ordinances do not, in any Sort, extend to oblige, bind, charge, or take away the Right or Interest of any Person or Persons, of, or in Member, Life, Freehold, Goods or Chattels.

IX. FURTHERMORE, that the New Colony may more happily increase by a Multitude of People resorting thither, and at the same Time may be more firmly secured from the Incursions of Savages, or of other Encmies, Pirates, and Ravagers WE, therefore, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do by these Presents give and grant Power, License and Liberty, to all the Liege-Men and Subjects, present and future, of US, our Heirs and Successors, except such to whom it shall be expressly forbidden, to transport themselves and their Families to the said PROVINCE, with fitting Vessels, and suitable Provisions, and therein to settle, dwell, and inhabit; and to build and fortify Castles, Forts, and other Places of Strength at the Appointment of the aforesaid, now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, for the Public and their own Defence; the Statute of Fugitives, or any other whatsoever to the contrary of the Premisses in any wise notwithstanding.

X. WE will also, out of our more abundant Grace, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain and command that the said PROVINCE be of our Allegiance; and that all and singular the Subjects and Liege-Men of US, our Heirs and Successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted into the PROVINCE aforesaid, and the children of them, and of others their Descendants, whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and Liege-Men of US, our Heirs and Successors, of our Kingdom of *England* and *Ireland*; and in all Things shall be held, treated, reputed, and esteemed as the faithful Liege-Men of US, and our Heirs and Successors, born within our Kingdom of *England*; also Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Services, and other Hereditaments whatsoever within our Kingdom of *England*, and other our Dominions, to inherit or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy, and possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien, and bequeath; and likewise all Privileges, Franchises and Liberties of this our Kingdom of *England*, freely, quietly and peaceably to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy in the same Manner as our Liege-Men born, or to be born within our same Kingdom of *England*, without Impediment,

Molestation, Vexation, Impeachment, or Grievance of US, or any of our Heirs or Successors; any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

XI. FURTHERMORE, That our Subjects may be incited to undertake this Expedition with a ready and chearful Mind; KNOW YE, that WE of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, do, by the Tenor of these Presents, give and grant, as well as to the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs, as to all other Persons who shall from Time to Time repair to the said Province, either for the sake of Inhabiting, or of Trading with the Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid, full License to Ship and Lade in any the Ports of US, our Heirs and Successors, all and singular their Goods, as well moveable as immoveable, Wares and Merchandize, likewise Grain of what Sort soever, and other Things whatsoever necessary for Food and Cloathing, by the Laws and Statutes of our Kingdoms and Dominions, not prohibited to be transported out of the said Kingdoms; and the same to transport, by themselves, or their Servants or Assigns, into the said PROVINCE without the Impediment or Molestation of US, our Heirs or Successors, of any officers of US, our Heirs or Successors (Saving unto US, our Heirs and Successors, the Impositions, Subsidies, Customs, and other Dues payable for the same Goods and Merchandizes), any Statute, Act, Ordinance or other Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. BUT BECAUSE, that in so remote a Region, placed among so many barbarous Nations, the Incursions, as well of the Barbarians themselves, as of other Enemies, Pirates and Ravagers, probably will be feared, THEREFORE WE have Given, and for US, our Heirs and Successors, do Give by these Presents, as full and unrestrained Power as any Captain-General of an Army ever hath had, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, by themselves or by their Captains or other Officers, to summon to their Standards, or to array all Men, of whatsoever Condition, or wheresoever born for the Time being, in the said Province of MARYLAND, to wage War, and to pursue, even beyond the Limits of their Province, the Enemies and Ravagers aforesaid, infesting those Parts by Land and by Sea, and (if GOD shall grant it) to vanquish and captivate them, and the Captives to put to Death, or, according to their Discretion, to save, and to do all other and singular the Things which appertain, or have been accustomed to appertain unto the Authority and Office of a Captain-General of an Army.

XIII. We also WILL, and by this our CHARTER, do Give unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, Power, Liberty and Authority, that,

in Case of Rebellion, sudden Tumult or Sedition, if any (which GOD forbid) should happen to arise, whether upon Land within the PROVINCE aforesaid, or upon the High Sea in making a Voyage to the said PROVINCE of MARYLAND, or in returning thence, they may, by themselves, or by their Captains, or other Officers, thereunto deputed under their Seals (to whom WE, for US, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents, do Give and Grant the fullest Power and Authority) exercise Martial Law as freely, and in as ample Manner and Form, as any Captain-General of an Army, by virtue of his Office may, or hath accustomed to use the same, against the seditious Authors of Innovations in those Parts, withdrawing themselves from the Government of him or them, refusing to serve in War, flying over to the Enemy, exceeding their Leave of Absence, Deserters, or otherwise howsoever offending against the Rule, Law, or Discipline of War.

XIV. MOREOVER, lest in so remote and far distant a Region, every Access to Honours and Dignities may seem to be precluded, and utterly barred, to Men well born, who are preparing to engage in the present Expedition, and desirous of deserving well, both in Peace and War, of US, and our Kingdoms: for this Cause, We, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do give free and plenary Power to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, to confer Favours, Rewards, Honours, upon such Subjects, inhabiting within the PROVINCE aforesaid, as shall be well deserving, and to adorn them with whatsoever Titles and Dignities they shall appoint; (so that they be not such as are now used in *England*.) also to erect and incorporate Towns into Burroughs, and burroughs into CITIES, with suitable Privileges and Immunities, according to the Merits of the Inhabitants, and Convenience of the places; and to do all and singular other Things in the Premisses, which to him or them shall seem fitting and convenient; even although they shall be such as in their own Nature, require a more special Commandment and Warrant than in these Presents may be expressed.

XV. WE WILL also, and by these Presents do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant License by this our CHARTER, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and to all Persons whatsoever, who are, or shall be, Residents and Inhabitants of the PROVINCE aforesaid, freely to import and unlade, by themselves, their Servants, Factors or Assigns, all Wares and Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be collected out of the Fruits and Commodities of the said PROVINCE, whether the Product of the Land or the Sea, into any of the Ports whatsoever of US, our Heirs and Successors, of *England* or *Ireland*, or otherwise to dispose of the same there; and, if Need be, within One

Year, to be computed immediately from the Time of unlading thereof, to lade the same Merchandizes again in the same or other Ships, and to export the same to any other Countries they shall think proper, whether belonging to US, or any foreign Power, which shall be in Amity with US, our Heirs or Successors; Provided always, that they be bound to pay for the same to US, our Heirs and Successors, such Customs and Impositions, Subsidies and Taxes, as our other Subjects of the Kingdom of *England*, for the Time being shall be bound to pay, beyond which WE WILL that the Inhabitants of the aforesaid PROVINCE of the said Land, called MARYLAND, shall not be burdened.

XVI. AND FURTHERMORE, of our more ample special Grace, and of our certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, WE do for US, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, full and absolute Power and Authority to make, erect and constitute, within the PROVINCE of MARYLAND, and the Islands and Islets aforesaid, such, and so many Sea-Ports, Harbours, Creeks, and other Places of Unlading and Discharge of Goods and Merchandizes out of Ships, Boats and other Vessels, and of Lading in the same, and in so many, and such places, and with such Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties and Privileges, unto such Ports respecting, as to him or them shall seem most expedient: And, that all and every the Ships, Boats and other Vessels whatsoever, coming to, or going from the PROVINCE aforesaid, for the Sake of Merchandizing, shall be laden and unladen at such Ports only as shall be so erected and constituted by the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns any Usage, Custom, or any other Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. SAVING always to US, our Heirs and Successors, and to all the Subjects of our Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, of US, our Heirs and Successors, the Liberty of Fishing for Sea-Fish as well in the Sea, Bays, Straits and navigable Rivers, as in the Harbours, Bays and Creeks of the PROVINCE aforesaid; and the Privilege of Salting and Drying Fish on the Shores of the same PROVINCE; and for that Cause, to cut down and take Hedging-Wood and Twigs there growing, and to build Huts and Cabbins, necessary in this Behalf in the same Manner as heretofore they reasonably might, or have used to do. Which Liberties and Privileges, the said Subject of US, our Heirs and Successors shall enjoy without notable Damage or Injury in any wise to be done to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs or Assigns, or to the Residents and Inhabitants of the same PROVINCE in the Ports Creeks and Shores aforesaid, and especially in the Woods and Trees there growing. And if any Person shall do damage or Injury of this kind, he shall incur the Peril and Pain of the heavy Displeasure of US, our Heirs and Successors.

sors, and of the due Chastisement of the Laws, besides making Satisfaction.

XVII. MOREOVER, WE will, appoint, and ordain and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, that the same Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, from Time to Time, for ever, shall have, and enjoy the Taxes and Subsidies payable, or arising within the Ports, Harbours and other Creeks and Places aforesaid, within the PROVINCE aforesaid, for Wares bought and sold, and Things there to be laden and unladen, to be reasonably assessed by them, and the People there as aforesaid, on emergent Occasion; to whom WE grant Power and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors to assess and impose the said Taxes and Subsidies there, upon just Cause, and in due Proportion.

XVIII. AND FURTHERMORE, of our special Grace, and certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, WE have given, granted and confirmed, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs, and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, full and absolute License, Power and Authority, that he, the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, from Time to Time, hereafter, for ever, may and can, at his or their Will and Pleasure, assign, alien, grant, demise, or enfeof so many, such and proportionate Parts and Parcels of the Premises, to any Person or Persons willing to purchase the same, as they shall think convenient, to have and to hold to the same Person or Persons willing to take or purchase the same, and his and their Heirs and Assigns, in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, Lives or Years; to hold of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, by so many, such, and so great Services, Customs and Rents OF THIS KIND, as to the same now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, shall seem fit and agreeable, and not immediately of US, our Heirs or Successors. And WE do give, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs or Successors, do grant to the same Person and Persons, and to each and every of them, License, Authority and Power, that such Person or Persons, may take the premises, or any Parcel thereof, of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and hold the same to them and their Assigns, or their Heirs of the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, of what Estate of Inheritance soever, in Fee-Simple or Fee-tail, or otherwise, as to them and the now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and

Assigns, shall seem expedient; the Statute made in the Parliament of Lord EDWARD, son of King HENRY, late King of *England*, our Progenitor, commonly called the "STATUTE QUIA EMPTORES TERRARUM," heretofore published in our Kingdom of *England*, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Usage, Law, or Custom, or any other Thing, Cause, or Matter, to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, done, published, ordained or provided to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XIX. WE, also, by these Presents, do give and grant License to the same Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs, to erect any Parcels of Land within the PROVINCE aforesaid, into Manors, and in every of those Manors, to have and to hold a Court-Baron, and all Things which to a Court-Baron do belong: and to have and to keep View of Frank-Pledge, for the Conservation of the Peace and better Government of those Parts, by themselves and their Stewards, or by the Lords, for the Time being to be deputed, of other of those Manors when they shall be constituted, and in the same to exercise all Things to the View of Frank-Pledge belonging.

XX. AND FURTHER, WE will, and do, by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, covenant and grant to, and with the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, that WE, our Heirs and Successors, at no Time hereafter will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any Impositions, Customs, or other Taxations, Quotas or Contributions whatsoever, in or upon the Residents or Inhabitants of the PROVINCE aforesaid, for their Goods, Lands or Tenements within the same PROVINCE, or upon any Tenements Lands, Goods or Chattels within the Province aforesaid, or in or upon any Goods or Merchandizes within the PROVINCE aforesaid, or within the Ports or Harbours of the said PROVINCE, to be laden or unladen: And WE Will and do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, enjoin and command that this our Declaration shall from Time to Time, be received and allowed in all our Courts and Prætorian Judicatories, and before all the Judges whatsoever of US, our Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment, and Acquittance thereof, charging all and singular the Officers and Ministers of US, our Heirs and Successors, and enjoining them, under our heavy Displeasure, that they do not at any Time presume to attempt any Thing to the contrary of the Premises, or that may in any wise contravene the same, but that they, at all Times as is fitting, do aid and assist the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, and

the aforesaid Inhabitants and Merchants of the PROVINCE of MARYLAND aforesaid, and their Servants and Ministers, Factors and Assigns, in the fullest Use and Enjoyment of this our CHARTER.

XXI. AND FURTHERMORE WE WILL, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said PROVINCE, both present and to come, and, to every of them, that the said PROVINCE and the Freeholders or Inhabitants of the said Colony or Country. shall not henceforth be held or reputed a member or Part of the Land of *Virginia* or of any other Colony already transported, or hereafter to be transported, or be dependent on the same, or subordinate in any kind of Government, from which WE do separate both the said PROVINCE, and Inhabitants thereof, and by these Presents do WILL to be distinct, and that they may be immediately subject to our Crown of *England*, and dependent on the same for ever.

XXII. AND if, peradventure, hereafter it may happen that any Doubts or Questions should arise concerning the true Sense and Meaning of any Word, Clause or Sentence, contained in this our present CHARTER, WE will, charge and command, THAT Interpretation to be applied, always, and in all Things, and in all our Courts and Judicatories whatsoever, to obtain which shall be judged to be the more beneficial, profitable, and favourable to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns: PROVIDED always that no Interpretation thereof be made, whereby GOD's holy and true Christian Religion, or the Allegiance due to US, our Heirs and Successors, may in any wise suffer by Change, Prejudice, or Diminution; although express Mention be not made in these Presents of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or any Part thereof, or of other Gifts and Grants made by US, our Heirs and Predecessors, unto the said now Lord BALTIMORE, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restraint heretofore had, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XXIII. IN WITNESS whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS OURSELF at *Wesminster*, the Twentieth Day of *June*, in the Eighth Year of our Reign.

CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND,

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND ADJOURNED ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, WITH AMENDMENTS AND DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, TO AND INCLUDING 97 MD.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Preamble.

We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

Origin and foundation of government. Right of reform.

Article 1. That all Government of right originates from the People, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Hepburn's Case, 3 Bl. 95. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 147.

Constitution of U. S. the supreme law.

Art 2. The Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, are and shall be the Supreme Law of the State; and the Judges of this State, and all the People of this State, are, and shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Barney v. Patterson, 6 H. & J. 203. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 4 G. & J. 1. Howell v. State, 3 Gill, 14. Wilson v. Turpin, 5 Gill, 56. Larabee v. Talbott, 5 Gill, 426. Irvin v. Sprigg, 6 Gill, 200. Evans v. Sprigg, 2 Md. 457.

Art 3. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution thereof, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People thereof.

Powers reserved.

Art. 4. That the People of this State have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, as a free, sovereign and independent State.

State's rights.

Art. 5. That the Inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the Common Law of England, and the trial by Jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed on the Fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the Courts of Law or Equity; and also of all Acts of Assembly in force on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; except such as may have since expired, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the Legislature of this State. And the Inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the Charter granted by His Majesty, Charles the First, to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

Common law: trial by jury.

English statutes.

Charter of the State.

State v. Buchanan, 5 H. & J. 317. Dashiell v. Attorney-General, 5 H. & J. 401. State v. Wayman, 2 G. & J. 254. State v. Bank of Maryland, 6 G. & J. 205. Smith v. State, 5 Gill, 45. Wright v. Wright's Lessee, 2 Md. 429. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 135. Broadbent v. State, 7 Md. 416. Stewart v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 7 Md. 500. Eichelberger v. Hardesty, 15 Md., 548. Pue v. Hetzell, 16 Md., 539. Koontz v. Nabb, 16 Md., 549. McCoy v. Johnson, 70 Md., 490. Ford v. State, 85 Md., 465. Knee v. City Pass. Ry, 87 Md, 624. Danner v. State, 89 Md., 225. In re Maddox, 93 Md., 727.

Art. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are Trustees of the Public, and as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Right of reform.

Non-resistance.

Art 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the

Right of suffrage.

foundation of all free Government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every white* male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

Bevard v. Hoffman, 18 Md. 479.

Separation of
the depart-
ments of gov-
ernment.

Art. 8. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

State v. Chase, 5 H. & J. 304. Crane v. Meginnis, 1. G. & J. 463. Mitchell v. Mitchell, 1 Gill, 66. Prout v. Berry, 2 Gill, 147. Miller v. State, 8 Gill, 145. Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md., 341. Wright v. Wright, 2 Md., 429. Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md., 189. Gough v. Pratt, Adm'r. 9 Md., 526. Calvert v. Williams, 10 Md., 478. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. State, 15 Md., 376. State v. N. C. R. W. Co., 18 Md. 193. Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 181. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. Horn, 26 Md., 206. Green's Estate, 4 Md. Ch. Dec. 349. Waters v. Roche, 72 Md., 264. Van Witsen v. Gutman, 79 Md., 405. Mayor, etc., of Balto., v. Ulman, 79 Md., 469. McCrea v. Roberts, 89 Md., 251. Roby v. Prince George's Co., 92 Md., 161. Beasley, vs. Ridout, 94 Md., 659. Board of Supervisors Prince George's Co. vs. Mitchell, 97 Md., 330.

Suspension of
laws.

Art. 9. That no power of suspending Laws or the execution of Laws, unless by, or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised, or allowed.

Freedom of
speech.

Art. 10. That freedom of speech and debate, or proceedings in the Legislature, ought not to be impeached in any Court of Judicature.

Seat of gov-
ernment.

Art. 11. That Annapolis be the place of meeting of the Legislature; and the Legislature ought not to be convened, or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

Meeting of
Legislature.

Art. 12. That for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and for preserving the laws, the Legislature ought to be frequently convened.

Right of peti-
tion.

Art. 13. That every man hath a right to petition the Legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Levying of
taxes.

Art. 14. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen or fees ought to be rated, or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the Legislature.

*The word "white" omitted under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited; that paupers out not to be assessed for the support of the Government; but every person in the State, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

Poll tax.

Taxation according to actual worth.

Fines.

Eagan v. Charles Co., 3 H. & McH., 169. Tax Cases, 12 G. & J., 117. Waters v. State, 1 Gill, 302. Burgess v. Pue, 2 Gill, 11 and 254. State v. Mayhew, 2 Gill, 487. Howell v. State, 3 Gill, 14. Mayor, &c., of Baltimore, v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 6 Gill, 290. Bradford v. Jones, 1 Md. 368. Germania v. State, 7 Md., 1. State v. Norwood, 12 Md., 195. O'Neal v. Va. & Md. Bridge Co., 18 Md., 1. Howard v. First Independent Church, 18 Md., 451. State v. Stirling, 20 Md., 516. Tyson v. State, 28 Md., 577. State v. Cum. & Penn. R. R. Co., 40 Md., 22. State v. N. C. R. R. Co., 44 Md., 131. State v. Phil., Wilm. & Balto. R. R. Co., 45 Md., 361. Appeal Tax Court v. Rice, 50 Md., 303. Appeal Tax Court v. Patterson, 50 Md., 354. Co. Commr. of Prince George's Co. v. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md., 457. Mayor, &c., v. Canton Co., 63 Md., 237. Daly v. Morgan, 69 Md., 460. Commrs. Prince George's Co. v. Commrs. Laurel, 70 Md., 269. Allen v. Co. Commrs. Harford Co., 74 Md., 294. Wells v. Commrs. of Hyattsville, 77 Md., 125. U. S. Electric Power Light Co. v. State, 79 Md., 63. Rohr v. Gray, 80 Md., 274. Short v. The State, 80 Md., 292. Baltimore and Eastern Shore R. R. v. Spring, 80 Md., 510. Simpson v. Hopkins, 82 Md., 478. Faust vs. Building Ass'n, 84 Md., 186. B. C. & A. Ry. v. Wicomico Co., 93 Md., 113.

Art. 16. That sanguinary Laws ought to be avoided as far as it is consistent with the safety of the State; and no Law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Sanguinary laws.

Foote v. State, 59 Md., 264 Mitchell v. State, 82 Md., 527.

Art. 17. That retrospective Laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such Laws, and by them only declared criminal are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* Law ought to be made; nor any retrospective oath or restriction be imposed or required.

Retrospective laws.

McMechen v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 2 H. & J. 41. C. & O. Canal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 4 G. & J. 1. State, use of Washington Co., v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 12 G. & J. 399. State v. Burke, 2 Gill, 79. Baugher v. Nelson, 9 Gill, 302. Wilson v. Hardesty, 1 Md. Ch., 66. Wilderman v. Mayor, &c., of Balto.,

8 Md., 551. *Thistle v. Frostburg Coal Co.*, 10 Md., 129. *State v. Norwood*, 12 Md., 195. *Willis v. Hodson*, 79 Md., 327. *Lynn v. The State*, 84 Md., 67.

Attainder.

Art. 18. That no Law to attain particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Right to have justice.

Art. 19. That every man, for any injury done to him in his person or property ought to have remedy by the course of the Law of the Land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to Law of the Land.

Wright v. Wright, 2 Md. 452. *United States Electric Power and Light Co. v. State*, 79 Md., 63. *Knee v. City Pass. Ry.*, 87 Md., 624.

Trial of facts.

Art. 20. That the trial of facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the People.

Criminal prosecutions; indictment.

Art. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the Indictment, or Charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

Counsel and witnesses.

Trial by jury.

Ford v. State, 12 Md., 514. *Davis v. State*, 39 Md., 355. *State v. Glenn*, 54 Md., 572. *John v. State*, 55 Md., 350. *Danner v. State*, 89 Md., 225. *Lancaster v. State*, 90 Md., 213.

Evidence against oneself.

Art. 22. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case.

Day v. State, 7 Gill, 321. *Broadbent v. State*, 7 Md., 416. *Blum v. State*, 94 Md., 381-2.

Freemen not to be imprisoned.

Art. 23. That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the Law of the Land.

Wright v. Wright, 2 Md. 429. *Mayor, etc., Baltimore v. Horn*, 26 Md. 206. *Davis v. Helbig*, 27 Md., 462. *Roth v. House of Refuge*, 31 Md. 329. *Grove v. Todd*, 41 Md. 633. *Singer v. State*, 72 Md., 464. *Ulman v. M. & C. C. Baltimore*, 72 Md. 587-609. *Sharf v. Tasker*, 73 Md. 378. *Danner v. State*, 89

Md. 225. Sprigg v. Garrett Park, 89 Md. 406. State v. Broadhurst, 89 Md. 565. State v. Knowder, 90 Md., 653. Lancaster v. State, 90 Md. 213. Lurman vs. Hitchens, 90 Md. 17. Board Police Balto. City v. Wagner, 93 Md., 182. Wagner v. Upshur, 95 Md., 519.

ART. 24. That slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but, having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States.

Art. 25. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted by the Courts of Law.

Bail and fines.

Mitchell v. State, 82 Md. 527, 532.

Art. 26. That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

Search warrants.

Blum v. State, 94 Md., 382.

Art. 27. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Corruption of blood.

Art. 28. That a well regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free Government.

Militia.

Art. 29. That Standing Armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the Legislature.

Standing armies.

Art. 30. That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control, of the civil power.

Military subject to civil power.

Art. 31. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by Law.

Quartering of soldiers.

Art. 32. That no person except regular soldiers, marines, and mariners in the service of this State, or militia, when in actual service, ought, in any case, to be subject to, or punishable by, Martial Law.

Martial law.

Art. 33. That the independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the People; wherefore, the Judges shall not be re-

Judiciary.

moved, except in the manner, and for the causes, provided in this Constitution. No Judge shall hold any other office, civil or military or political trust, or employment of any kind whatsoever, under the Constitution or Laws of this State, or of the United States, or any of them; or receive fees, or perquisites of any kind, for the discharge of his official duties.

Bradford v. Jones, 1 Md. 368. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215. McCrea v. Roberts, 89 Md., 251. Supervisors v. Todd, 97 Md., 247.

Rotation in office.

Art. 34. That a long continuance in the Executive Departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in those Departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

Holding offices.

Art. 35. That no person shall hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State; nor shall any person in public trust receive any present from any foreign Prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

Presents.

Religious liberty.

Art. 36. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought, by any law to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice; unless, under the color of religion, he shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any place of worship or any ministry; nor shall any person, otherwise competent, be deemed incompetent as a witness, or juror, on account of his religious belief; provided, he believes in the existence of God, and that under His dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor in this world or the world to come.

Witnesses.

Judefind v. State, 78 Md. 510.

Oath of office.

Art. 37. That no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office of profit or trust in this State, other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God; nor shall the Legislature prescribe any other oath of office than the oath prescribed by this Constitution.

Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md. 688.

Art. 38. That every gift, sale or devise of land to any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or to any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, or to, or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for, any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination; and every gift or sale of goods, or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the Seller or Donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use or benefit of any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, without the prior or subsequent sanction of the Legislature, shall be void; except always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting-house, or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying-ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

Devises and grants to ministers and religious bodies, and for burying grounds.

Vansant v. Roberts, Admr., 3 Md., 119. Grove vs. Trustees of the Disciples, 33 Md., 451. England, Ex'r v. Vestry of P. George's Par., 53 Md., 466. Church Extension Society v. Smith, 56 Md., 362. Halsey v. Prot. Epis. Church, 75 Md., 275. Kelso vs. Stigar, 75 Md., 376. Rogers v. Sisters of Charity, 97 Md., 550.

Art. 39. That the manner of administering the oath or affirmation to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Administering oaths.

Art. 40. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved; that every citizen of the State ought to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege.

Liberty of the Press.

Negley v. Farrow, 60 Md., 148.

Art. 41. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

Monopolies.

The Broadway and Locust Point Ferry Co. v. Hankey, 31 Md., 346. Wright vs. State, 88 Md., 443. Scholle v. State, 90 Md., 734.

Art. 42. That no title of nobility or hereditary honors ought to be granted in this State.

Titles of nobility.

**Duties of the
Legislature.**

Art. 43. That the Legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general amelioration of the condition of the people.

Clark vs. Md. Institute, 87 Md., 663.

**Constitutions
apply in war
and peace.**

Art. 44. That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, apply as well in time of war as in time of peace; and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism.

**Rights retain-
ed by the peo-
ple.**

Art. 45. This enumeration of Rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the People.

Campbell's Case, 2 Bl., 209.

CONSTITUTION

ALL AMENDMENTS ARE INCLUDED IN BRACKETS AND FOLLOW
THE SECTIONS AS ORIGINALLY ADOPTED.

ARTICLE I.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION 1. All elections shall be by ballot; and every white* male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative District of Baltimore city, or of the county, in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts, for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other Officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county, or city, which shall form a part of the electoral district, in which he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election; but a person, who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election distinct from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Elections by
ballot.

Qualifications
of voters.

Residence.

Removal.

Bevard v. Hoffman, 18 Md. 479. Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md. 171. Shaeffer v. Gilbert, 73 Md. 66. Southerland v. Norris, 74 Md. 326. Kemp v. Owens, 76 Md. 237. Langhammer v. Munter, 80 Md. 518. Hanna v. Young, 84 Md. 179. Howard v. Skinner, 87 Md. 558. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md. 688.

Sec. 2. No person above the age of twenty-one years, convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor, shall ever thereafter, be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship, as a lunatic, or as a person *non compos mentis*, shall be entitled to vote.

Disqualifica-
tions.

State v. Bixler, 62 Md. 354.

*The word "white" became inoperative under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Bribery.

Sec. 3. If any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, or any security, for the payment or the delivery of money, or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or to prevent him in any way from voting, or to procure a vote for any candidate or person proposed, or voted for, as Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, or Representative in Congress, or for any office of profit or trust, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State, or by the Ordinances, or Authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the person giving, or offering to give, and the person receiving the same, and any person who gives, or causes to be given, an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter.

Penalties.

Punishment
for illegal
voting.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass Laws to punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person who shall remove into any election district or precinct of any ward of the city of Baltimore, not for the purpose of acquiring a *bona fide* residence therein, but for the purpose of voting at an approaching election, or who shall vote in any election district or ward in which he does not reside (except in the case provided for in this Article), or shall, at the same election, vote in more than one election district, or precinct, or shall vote, or offer to vote, in any name not his own, or in place of any other person of the same name, or shall vote in any county in which he does not reside.

Registration.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform Registration of the names of all the voters in this State who possess the qualifications prescribed in this Article, which Registration shall be conclusive evidence to the Judges of election of the right of every person thus registered to vote at any election thereafter held in this State; but no person shall vote at any election, Federal or State, hereafter to be held in this State, or at any municipal election in the City of Baltimore, unless his name appears in the list of registered voters; and until the General Assembly shall hereafter pass an Act for the Registration of the names of voters, the law in force on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in reference thereto, shall be continued in force, except so far as it may be inconsis-

tent with the provisions of this Constitution; and the registry of voters, made in pursuance thereof, may be corrected, as provided in said law; but the names of all persons shall be added to the list of qualified voters by the officers of Registration, who have the qualifications prescribed in the first section of this Article, and who are not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third sections thereof.

Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 176. Smith v. Stephan, 66 Md., 381.

Sec. 6. Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the laws, made pursuant thereto, shall, before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, ———, do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ———, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, (and, if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates, or Judge), that I will not, directly or indirectly, receive the profits or any part of the profits of any other office during the term of my acting as ———

Oath of office.

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md., 189. Archer v. State, 74 Md., 410 and 443. Keyser v. Upshur, 92 Md., 728. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 685.

Sec. 7. Every person hereafter elected or appointed to office in this State, who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation of office provided for in the sixth section of this Article, shall be considered as having refused to accept the said office; and a new election or appointment shall be made, as in case of refusal to accept, or resignation of an office; and any person violating said oath shall, on conviction thereof, in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be thereafter incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

New election
on refusal to
take oath.

Archer v. State, 74 Md., 443. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 684.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor's
term of office.

SECTION 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, whose term of office shall commence on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, and continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; but the Governor chosen at the first election under this Constitution shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office until the expiration of the term for which the present incumbent was elected; unless the said office shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of the said incumbent.

Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 183.

Time, place
and manner
of electing
Governor.

Sec. 2. An election for Governor, under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day and month in every fourth year thereafter, at the places of voting for delegates to the General Assembly; and every person qualified to vote for Delegates shall be qualified and entitled to vote for Governor; the election to be held in the same manner as the election of Delegates, and the returns thereof under seal to be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, and delivered to said Speaker, at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly next ensuing said election.

Plurality to
elect.

Sec. 3. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall then open the said returns in the presence of both Houses; and the person having the highest number of votes, and being constitutionally eligible, shall be the Governor, and shall qualify, in the manner herein prescribed, on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Tie vote.

Sec. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for Governor, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates, and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if

House to de-
cide all ques-
tions.

the person or persons, having the highest number of votes, be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates. Every election of Governor by the General Assembly shall be determined by a joint majority of the Senate and House of Delegates, and the vote shall be taken *viva voce*. But if two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, then a second vote shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons having an equal number; and if the vote should again be equal, then the election of Governor shall be determined by lot between those who shall have the highest and an equal number on the first vote.

Sec. 5. A person to be eligible to the office of Governor must have attained the age of thirty years, and must have been for ten years a citizen of the State of Maryland, and for five years next preceding his election a resident of the State, and, at the time of his election, a qualified voter therein.

Qualifications
of Governor.

Sec. 6. In the case of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from the State, or other disqualification, the General assembly, if in session, or if not, at their next session, shall elect some other qualified person to be Governor for the residue of the term for which the said Governor had been elected.

Election by
Assembly.

Sec. 7. In case of any vacancy in the office of Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, the President of the Senate shall discharge the duties of said office, until a Governor is elected, as herein provided for; and in case of the death or resignation of the said President, or of his removal from the State, or of his refusal to serve, then the duties of said office shall, in like manner, and for the same interval, devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates. And the Legislature may provide by Law, for the impeachment of the Governor; and in case of his conviction, or his inability, may declare what person shall perform the Executive duties; and for any vacancy in said office not herein provided for, provision may be made by Law; and if such vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

Succession.

Impeachment.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State; and may call out the Militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrec-

Governor to be
Commander-
in-Chief of
Militia.

tions, and enforce the execution of the Laws; but shall not take the command in person, without the consent of the Legislature.

Scholle v. State, 90 Md. 733.

Duties.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the Laws are faithfully executed.

Appointments.

Sec. 10. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all civil and military officers of the State, whose appointment or election is not otherwise herein provided for; unless a different mode of appointment be prescribed by the Law creating the office.

Davis v. State, 7 Md. 151. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215.
Scholle v. State, 90 Md. 743.

Appointments during recess.

Sec. 11. In case of any vacancy during the recess of the Senate, in any office which the Governor has power to fill, he shall appoint some suitable person to said office, whose commission shall continue in force until the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some other person is appointed to the same office, whichever shall first occur; and the nomination of the person thus appointed during the recess, or of some other person in his place, shall be made to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of the Legislature.

Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md. 341. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215.
Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md. 84. Kroh v. Smoot, 62 Md. 172.
Ash v. McVey, 85 Md. 119. Sappington v. Slade, 91 Md. 645.

Rejection by Senate.

Sec. 12. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate; or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Legislature.

Townsend v. Kurtz, 83 Md. 331.

Time of nomination.

Sec. 13. All civil officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature; and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years, (unless removed from office), and until their successors, respectively, qualify according to Law; but the term of office of the

Term of office.

Inspectors of Tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.

Dyer v. Bayne, 54 Md. 87. Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md. 84. Merrill v. School Commrs. Garrett Co., 70 Md. 269. Commrs. Calvert Co. v. Hellen, 72 Md. 603. Sappington v. Slade, 91 Md. 645.

Sec. 14. If a vacancy shall occur during the session of the Senate, in any office which the Governor and Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before its final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy, unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment.

Vacancy during session.

Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md. 84.

Sec. 15. The Governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders or other military offence; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial; and may remove for incompetency or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.

Courts martial.

Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. Harman v. Harwood, 58 Md., 1. Townsend v. Kurtz, 83 Md., 331. School Commrs. v. Goldsborough, 90 Md., 195.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and whenever from the presence of an enemy, or from any other cause, the Seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

Extra sessions of Legislature.

Sec. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate, Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates, and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three-fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a

Veto power.

Vetoed bills: how passed.

law; but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Veto of items. [The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any Bills making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the Bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other Bills over the Executive veto.]*

Hamilton v. State, 61 Md., 28. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105.

Governor to examine Treasury accounts. Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually, (and oftener, if he deems it expedient), to examine under oath the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and inspect and review their bank and other account books.

Recommendations. Sec. 19. He shall, from time to time, inform the Legislature of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

Pardons. Sec. 20. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases in which he is prohibited by other Articles of this Constitution; and to remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the State; but shall not remit the principal or interest of any debt due the State, except in cases of fines and forfeitures; and before granting a *nolle prosequi*, or pardon, he shall give notice, in one or more newspapers, of the application made for it, and of the day on or after which his decision will be given; and in every case in which he exercises this power, he shall report to either Branch of the Legislature, whenever required, the petitions, recommendations and reasons which influenced his decision.

Notice in newspapers.

Reports to Legislature.

*Thus amended by Chapter 194, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people, November 3rd, 1891.

Sec. 21. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive for his services an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars.

Residence and salary of the Governor.

Sec. 22. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor from whom he received his appointment, and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and shall reside at the seat of government; and the office of Private Secretary shall thenceforth cease.

Secretary of State.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of State shall carefully keep and preserve a record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either branch of the Legislature; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, or as may properly belong to his office, together with all clerical duty belonging to the Executive Department.

Duties of Secretary of State.

Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislature shall consist of two distinct branches—a Senate and a House of Delegates—and shall be styled the General Assembly of Maryland.

Bradshaw v. Lankford, 73 Md. 428.

Sec. 2. Each County in the State, and each of the three Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, as they are now, or may hereafter be defined, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties, and of the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

Election of Senators.

Term.

[Sec. 2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts, as near as may be, of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the

Legislative districts.

Election of
Senators.

Term.

qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.]*

Representation
in House

Sec. 3. Until the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or until the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, the several counties and the City of Baltimore, shall have a representation in the House of Delegates, as follows: Allegany County, five Delegates; Anne Arundel County, three Delegates; Baltimore County, six Delegates; each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, six Delegates; Calvert County, two Delegates; Caroline County, two Delegates; Carroll County, four Delegates; Cecil County, four Delegates; Charles County, two Delegates; Dorchester County, three Delegates; Frederick County, six Delegates; Harford County, four Delegates; Howard County, two Delegates; Kent County, two Delegates; Montgomery County, three Delegates; Prince George's County, three Delegates; Queen Anne's County, two Delegates; St. Mary's County, two Delegates; Somerset County, three Delegates; Talbot County, two Delegates; Washington County, five Delegates, and Worcester County, three Delegates.†

Basis of representation
in House.

SEC. 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several Counties of the State having a population of eighteen thousand souls, or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates, and every County having a population of over eighteen thousand, and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and every County having a

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, Chapter 469, ratified by the people at November election, 1901.

†Under the State Census authorized by the Act of 1901 (Special Session), and by the amendment to Sec. 2, the allotment of representation of the several counties in the House of Delegates is as follows: Allegany County, five; Anne Arundel County, four; Baltimore County, six; Calvert County, two; Caroline County, two; Carroll County, four; Cecil County, three; Charles County, two; Dorchester County, four; Frederick County, five; Garrett County, two; Harford County, four; Howard County, two; Kent County, two; Montgomery County, four; Prince George's County, four; Queen Anne's County, three; Somerset County, three; St. Mary's County, two; Talbot County, three; Washington County, five; Wicomico County, three; Worcester County, three; and Baltimore City, twenty-four delegates. Total, 101.

population of twenty-eight thousand, and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every County having a population of forty thousand, and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every County having a population of fifty-five thousand souls, and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates, and no more; and each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest County shall or may be entitled, under the foregoing apportionment. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them, as near as may be, of equal population; but said Districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Legislative districts in Baltimore City may be changed.

[Sec. 4. As soon as may be, after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the foregoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.]*

Basis of representation.

Legislative districts in Baltimore City may be changed.

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, Chapter 432, ratified by the people at November election, 1901.

Governor to
arrange rep-
resentation.

Sec. 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after any State enumeration of population, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor, then being, to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for; and to declare, by Proclamation, the number of Delegates to which each County and the City of Baltimore may be entitled under such apportionment; and after every National Census taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor, for the time being, to make similar adjustment of representation, and to declare the same by Proclamation, as aforesaid.

Proclamation.

Election of
Delegates.

Sec. 6. The members of the House of Delegates shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties, and the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, to serve for two years from the day of their election.

Term.

Time of elec-
tion.

Sec. 7. The first election for Senators and Delegates shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the election for Delegates, and as nearly as practicable, for one-half of the Senators shall be held on the same day in every second year thereafter.

Classification
of Senators.

Sec. 8. Immediately after the Senate shall have convened, after the first election, under this Constitution, the Senators shall be divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal in number as may be. Senators of the first class shall go out of office at the expiration of two years, and Senators shall be elected on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the term of four years, to supply their places; so that, after the first election, one-half of the Senators may be chosen every second year. In case the number of Senators be hereafter increased, such classification of the additional Senators shall be made as to preserve, as nearly as may be, an equal number in each class.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Md., 577. Weddle v. School Commrs., 94 Md., 344.

Qualifications
of Senators
and Dele-
gates.

Sec. 9. No person shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the State of Maryland, and who has not resided therein for at least three years next preceding the day of his election, and the last year thereof, in the County,

or in the Legislative District of Baltimore City, which he may be chosen to represent, if such County or Legislative District of said City shall have been so long established; and if not, then in the County or City, from which, in whole or in part, the same may have been formed; nor shall any person be eligible as a Senator unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor as a Delegate unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, at the time of his election.

Sec. 10. No member of Congress, or person holding any civil or military office under the United States shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate; and if any person shall, after his election as Senator or Delegate, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Ineligibles.

Sec. 11. No Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, and no person holding any civil office of profit or trust under this State, except Justices of the Peace, shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate.

Ineligibles.

Sec. 12. No Collector, Receiver or holder of public money shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate, or to any office of profit or trust under this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums on the books thereof charged to and due by him.

Defaulters ineligible.

Sec. 13. In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county or city for which he shall have been elected, of any person who shall have been chosen as a Delegate or Senator, or in case of a tie between two or more such qualified persons, a warrant of election shall be issued by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, or President of the Senate, as the case may be, for the election of another person in his place, of which election not less than ten days' notice shall be given, exclusive of the day of the publication of the notice and of the day of election; and if during the recess of the Legislature, and more than ten days before its termination, such death shall occur, or such resignation, refusal to act or disqualification be communicated in writing to the Governor by the person so resigning, refusing or disqualified, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a warrant of election to supply the vacancy thus created, in the same manner the said Speaker or President might have done during

Vacancies.

the session of the General Assembly; provided, however, that unless a meeting of the General Assembly may intervene, the election thus ordered to fill such vacancy shall be held on the day of the ensuing election for Delegates and Senators.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Md. 576.

Time of meeting of Legislature.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, and at no other time, unless convened by Proclamation of the Governor.

Limit of sessions.

Sec. 15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as in its judgment the public interest

Compensation

may require, for a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem for every day he shall attend the session, but not for such days as he may be absent, unless absent on account of sickness or by leave of the

Mileage.

House of which he is a member; and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by law, not exceeding twenty cents per mile; and the presiding officer of each House shall receive an additional com-

Extra sessions

penetration of three dollars per day. When the General Assembly shall be convened by Proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, and in such case the compensation shall be the same as herein prescribed.

Books not to be purchased.

Sec. 16. No book, or other printed matter, not appertaining to the business of the session, shall be purchased or subscribed for, for the use of the members of the General Assembly, or be distributed among them, at the public expense.

Disqualifications.

Sec. 17. No Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, notwithstanding he may thereafter resign, shall during the whole period of time for which he was elected be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased, during such term.

Freedom of debate.

Sec. 18. No Senator or Delegate shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

Powers of each House.

Sec. 19. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its members, as prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State; shall appoint its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceed-

ings, punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds of its whole number of members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offence.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Maryland, 569.

Sec. 20. A majority of the whole number of members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

Quorum.

Sec. 21. The doors of each House and of the Committee of the Whole shall be open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sessions to be open.

Sec. 22. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published. The yeas and nays of members on any question shall, at the call of any five of them in the House of Delegates, or one in the Senate, be entered on the Journal.

Journals to be published.
Yeas and nays.

Sec. 23. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during the session of the General Assembly, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the execution of their duties; provided, such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed ten days.

Disorderly persons.

Sec. 24. The House of Delegates may inquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances and offences, as the Grand Inquest of the State, and may commit any person for any crime to the public jail, there to remain until discharged by due course of law. They may examine and pass all accounts of the State, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, and appoint auditors to state and adjust the same. They may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons whom they may judge necessary, in the course of their inquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds which shall be made payable to the State to be sued for any breach thereof; and with the view to the more certain prevention or correction of the abuses in the expenditures of the money of the State, the General Assembly shall create, at every session thereof, a Joint Standing

Powers of House.

Grand inquest

May call for persons and papers.

Contracts. Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, who shall have power to send for persons and examine them on oath and call for public or official papers and records; and whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all contracts made for printing, stationery, and purchases for the public offices and the library, and all expenditures therein, and upon all matters of alleged abuse in expenditures, to which their attention may be called by resolution of either House of the General Assembly.

Marshall v. Harwood, 7 Md. 466.

Adjournment. Sec. 25. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days at any one time, nor adjourn to any other place than that in which the House shall be sitting, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Impeachment. Sec. 26. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment in all cases; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in the impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and the evidence; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Senators elected.

Bills. Sec. 27. Any bill may originate in either House of the General Assembly, and be altered, amended or rejected by the other; but no bill shall originate in either House during the last ten days of the session, unless two-thirds of the members elected thereto shall so determine by yeas and nays; nor shall any bill become a law until it be read on three different days of the session in each House, unless two-thirds of the members elected to the House where such bill is pending shall so determine by yeas and nays; and no bill shall be read a third time until it shall have been actually engrossed for a third reading.

Passage of bills. Sec. 28. No bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each House by a majority of the whole number of members elected, and on its final passage the yeas and nays be recorded; nor shall any resolution requiring the action of both Houses be passed except in the same manner.

Sec. 29. The style of all laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland," and all laws shall be passed by original bill; and every law enacted by the General Assembly shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title; and no law, nor section of law, shall be revived or amended by reference to its title or section only; nor shall any law be construed by reason of its title to grant powers or confer rights which are not expressly contained in the body of the Act; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in amending any article or section of the Code of Laws of this State, to enact the same as the said article or section would read when amended. And whenever the General Assembly shall enact any Public General Law, not amendatory of any section or article in the said Code, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact the same, in articles and sections, in the same manner as the Code is arranged, and to provide for the publication of all additions and alterations which may be made to the said Code.

Style of laws.

Mode of enactment.

Limitations.

Davis v. State, 7 Md. 151. Keller v. State, 11 Md. 525. Parkinson v. State, 14 Md. 184. Trustees of Allegany Co. School v. Maffit, 22 Md. 126. McPherson v. Leonard, 29 Md. 377. Cearfoss v. State, 42 Md. 403. McGrath v. State, 46 Md. 632. Co. Commrs. of Dorchester Co. v. Meekins, 50 Md. 28. Second German-American Bldg. Asso. v. Newman, 50 Md. 62. Co. Commrs. of Talbot Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Queen Anne Co., 50 Md. 245. Mayor, &c., of Balto. v. Reitz, 50 Md. 574. State v. Fox, 51 Md. 411. Co. Commrs. of Prince George Co. v. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md. 457. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. Stoll, 52 Md. 435. Maryland Agricultural College v. Keating, 58 Md. 580. Steifel v. Maryland Institute for the Blind, 61 Md. 144. Slymer v. State, 62 Md. 237. State v. Norris, 70 Md. 91. Trustees Catholic, &c., v. Manning, 72 Md. 116. Ellicott Co. v. Speed, 72 Md. 22. Commrs. Calvert Co. v. Hellen, 72 Md. 605. Scharf v. Tasker, 73 Md. 378. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md. 105. Gans v. Carter, 77 Md. 1. Bond v. State, 78 Md. 523. Drennen v. Banks, 80 Md. 310. Whitman v. State, 80 Md. 410. Mayor & C. Council Balto. v. Keeley Institute, 81 Md. 106. State v. Applegarth, 81 Md. 293. Garrison v. Hill, 81 Md. 551. State v. Schultz Gas, &c., 83 Md. 58. State v. Benzinger, 83 Md. 481. Plinney v. Sheppard Hospital, 88 Md. 636. Steenken v. State, 88 Md. 710. Stevens v. State, 89 Md. 670. Luman v. Hitchens, 90 Md. 14. Mealy v. Hagerstown, 92 Md. 741. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md. 639.

Sec. 30. Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the Governor, who, if he approves it, shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates. Every law shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals, and in due time be printed, published and certified under the Great Seal, to the several courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

Bills to be signed by Governor.

Laws to be recorded in the Court of Appeals.

Parkinson v. State, 14 Md. 184. Berry v. Balto. & Drum Point R. R. Co., 41 Md. 446. Legg v. Mayor, &c., of Annapolis, 42 Md. 203. Hamilton v. State, 61 Md. 14.

When laws
take effect.

Sec. 31. No law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of June next after the session at which it may be passed, unless it be otherwise expressly declared therein.

Parkinson v. State, 14 Md. 184. Risewick v. Davis, 19 Md. 96.

Appropriations.

Sec. 32. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the State by any order or resolution, nor except in accordance with an appropriation by law; and every such law shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it shall be applied; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from placing a contingent fund at the disposal of the Executive, who shall report to the General Assembly at each session the amount expended, and the purposes to which it was applied. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws after each regular session of the General Assembly.

Contingent
fund.

Financial
statement to
be published
with laws.

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md. 189. McPherson v. Leonard, 29 Md. 377.

Special laws
prohibited.

Sec. 33. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, viz: For extending the time for the collection of taxes, granting divorces, changing the name of any person, providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills, refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor or officers of the Treasury Department. And the General Assembly shall pass no special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section which are not already adequately provided for, and for all other cases where a General Law can be made applicable.

Whittington v. Polk, 1 H. & J. 236. Horsey v. State, 3 H. & J. 2. Gover v. Hall, Exr., 3 H. & J. 43. Partridge v. Dorsey, 3 H. & J. 302. Crane v. Meginnis, 1 G. & J. 463. Dulany v. Tilghman, 6 G. & J. 461. Norris v. Trustees of the Abingdon Academy, 7 G. & J. 7. Barrett v. Oliver, 7 G. & J. 191. Lawrence v.

Hicks, 8 G. & J. 386. The Regents of the University of Maryland, v. Williams, 9 G. & J. 365. Dorsey v. Gilbert, 11 G. & J. 87. Cromwell v. State, 12 G. & J. 257. Prout v. Berry, 12 G. & J. 286. State v. B. & O. R. R. Co. 12 G. & J. 400. Campbell's Case, 2 Bl. 209. Wright v. Wright, 2 Md. 429. Rock Hill College v. Jones, 47 Md. 16. Pumphrey v. Mayor, &c., of Baltimore-47 Md. 145. O'Brian & Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Baltimore Co., 51, Md. 15. Co. Commrs. of Prince George Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md. 457. Montague v. State, 54 Md. 481. Hodges v. Balto. Passenger Railway Co., 58 Md. 603. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md. 105. Gans v. Carter, 77 Md. 1. Revell v. Mayor, etc., of Annapolis, 81 Md. 1. Hamilton v. Carroll, 82 Md. 326. Mealy v. Hagerstown, 92 Md. 745. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md. 634.

Sec. 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of Works of Internal Improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of Works of Internal Improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the Internal Improvement Companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt [or] to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State.

State v Hendrickson, 15 Md. 205.

Sec. 35. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed by the General Assembly to any Public Officer, Agent, Servant or Contractor, after the service shall have

Debts regulated.

Credit of the State not to be given.

Public debt.

Temporary deficiencies.

Extra compensation prohibited.

been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the salary or compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Lotteries prohibited.

Sec. 36. No Lottery grant shall ever hereafter be authorized by the General Assembly.

Lucas v. McBlair, 12 G. & J. 1. State v. Hawkins, 96 Md. 133.

Slaves.

Sec. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no Law providing for payment by this State for Slaves emancipated from servitude in this State; but they shall adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain from the United States compensation for such Slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled.

Sec. 38. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

State v. Mace, 5 Md. 337. Trail v. Snouffer, 6 Md. 308.

Banks.

Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall grant no charter for Banking purposes, nor renew any Banking Corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the Stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such Banking Institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; the books, papers and accounts of all Banks shall be open to inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by Law.

Hammond v. Strauss, 53 Md. 1. Helfrich v. Catonsville Water Co., 74 Md. 269. O'Brien v. Baltimore Belt R. R. Co., 74 Md. 363.

Compensation for property taken for public use.

Sec. 40. The General Assembly shall enact no Law authorizing private property to be taken for public use, without just compensation as agreed upon between the parties, or awarded by a jury, being first paid or tendered to the party entitled to such compensation.

C. & O. Canal Co. v. B. & O. Railroad Co., 4 G. & J. 1. Tidewater Canal Co. v. Archer, 9 G. & J. 479. B. & S. Railroad Co. v. Compton, 2 Gill, 20. Alexander v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 5 Gill, 383. Binney's Case, 2 Bl. 99. Waring v. Warring, 2 Bl. 673. Hepburn's case, 3 Bl. 95. Compton v. The Susquehanna Railroad, 3 Bl. 386. Baltimore v. McKim, 3 Bl. 453. Hamilton v. Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad Co., 1 Md. Ch. 107. Harness v. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., 1 Md. Ch. 248. Hamilton v. Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad Co., 1 Md. 553. Hoyer v. Swan, 5 Md. 237. Moale v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 5 Md. 314. Steuart v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 7 Md. 500. Graff v. Mayor, &c., Balto., 10 Md. 544. Reddall v. Bryan, 14 Md. 444. Western Md. R. R. Co. v. Owings, 15 Md. 199. Kane v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 15 Md. 240. State v. Graves, 19 Md. 369. Douglass v. Boonsborough

Turnpike R. Co., 22 Md. 229. Western Md. R. R. Co. v. Patterson, 37 Md. 125. State v. Consolidation Coal Co., 46 Md. 1. Mayor, &c., of Cumberland v. Wilison, 50 Md. 138. P. R. R. Co., v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 60 Md. 267. American Telephone Co. v. Pearce, 71 Md. 535. Ulman v. M. & C. C. Balto., 72 Md. 587-609. Helfrick v. Catonsville Water Co., 74 Md. 269. O'Brien v. Balto. Belt R. R. Co., 74 Md. 363. Balto. Belt Railroad Co. v. Baltzell, 75 Md. 94. Mayor, &c., Balto. v. Ulman, 79 Md. 469. Van Witsen v. Gutman, 79 Md. 405. Garrett v. Lake Roland Elevated R. R. Co., 79 Md. 277. Deems v. Mayor and City Council of Balto., 80 Md. 164. Balto. and Eastern Shore R. R. v. Spring, 80 Md. 510. Turnpike Co. v. R. R. Co., 81 Md. 247. Mayor & City Council of Balto. et al., v. The Keeley Institute, 81 Md. 106. Baumgardner v. Fowler, 82 Md. 631. Poole v. Falls Road Ry., 88 Md. 536.

Sec. 41. Any Citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in or out of this State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those offending, shall ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office of profit or trust under this State, unless relieved from the disability by an Act of the Legislature.

Duellists.

Sec. 42. The General Assembly shall pass Laws necessary for the preservation of the purity of elections.

Elections.

Sec. 43. The property of the wife shall be protected from the debts of her husband.

Wife's property protected.

Schindel v. Schindel, 12 Md. 294. Steffey v. Steffey, 19 Md. 9. Kennedy v. Lange, 50 Md. 91. Clark v. Wooton, 63 Md. 113.

Sec. 44. Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of the debtor, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars.

Exemption.

Sec. 45. The General Assembly shall provide a simple and uniform system of charges in the offices of Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills, in the Counties of this State and the City of Baltimore, and for the collection thereof; provided, the amount of compensation to any of the said officers in the various Counties shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars a year, and in the City of Baltimore thirty-five hundred dollars a year. over and above office expenses, and compensation to assistants; and provided further that such compensation of Clerks, Registers, assistants and office expenses shall always be paid out of the fees or receipts of the offices, respectively.

Compensation of Clerks and Registers.

Banks v. State, 60 Md. 305.

Grants from
U. S.

Sec. 46. The General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States any grant or donation of land, money, or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the same according to the conditions of the said grant.

Contested
elections.

Sec. 47. The General Assembly shall make provisions for all cases of contested elections of any of the officers, not herein provided for.

State v. Jarrett & Harwood, 17 Md. 309. Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Corporations.

Sec. 48. Corporations may be formed under general Laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and except in cases where no general Laws exist, providing for the creation of Corporations of the same general character; as the corporation proposed to be created; and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void. And as soon as practicable, after the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint three persons learned in the Law, whose duty it shall be to prepare drafts of general Laws, providing for the creation of corporations, in such cases as may be proper, and for all other cases, where a general Law can be made; and for revising and amending, so far as may be necessary or expedient, the General Laws which may be in existence on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing for the creation of corporations, and for other purposes; and such drafts of Laws shall by said commissioners, be submitted to the General Assembly, at its first meeting, for its action thereon; and each of said commissioners shall receive a compensation of five hundred dollars for his services, as such commissioner.

All Charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all Charters heretofore granted and created, subject to repeal or modification, may be altered, from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to Banks, or the incorporation thereof.

Corporations.

[Sec. 48. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes and except in cases where no general Laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporation proposed to be created, and any act of incorporation passed

in violation of this section shall be void; all charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created subject to repeal or modification, may be altered from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks or the incorporation thereof; the General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing at the time of the adoption of this Article, or pass any other general or special Law for the benefit of such corporation except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State which shall accept, use, enjoy or in anywise avail itself of any rights, privileges, or advantages that may hereafter be granted or conferred by any general or special Act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter, and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter.]*

New Central Coal Co. v. George's Creek Coal and Iron Co., 37 Md. 537. Montell & Co. v. Consolidated Coal Co., 39 Md. 164. State v. Northern Central R. R. Co., 44 Md. 131. Reed v. Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co., 72 Md. 531. Jackson v. Walsh, 75 Md. 304. Webster v. Cambridge Female Seminary, 78 Md. 193. Phinney v. Sheppard Hospital, 88 Md. 638. State v. N. C. Ry. Co., 90 Md. 471. Scholle v. State, 90 Md. 734.

Sec. 49. The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law, not inconsistent with this Constitution, all matters which relate to the Judges of Election, time, place and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof. Elections.

Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co. 73 Md. 105.

Sec. 50. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly at its first session, held after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide by Law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any person who shall bribe or attempt to bribe any Executive, or Judicial officer of the State of Maryland, or any member, or officer of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, or of any Municipal Corporation in the State of Maryland, or any Executive officer of such corporation, in order to influence him Bribery.

*As amended by Charter 195, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people November 3, 1891.

Punishment. in the performance of any of his official duties; and also, to provide by Law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any of said officers, or members, who shall demand or receive any bribe, fee, reward or testimonial for the performance of his official duties, or for neglecting or failing to perform the same; and also, to provide by Law for compelling any person so bribing, or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons who may have committed any of said offences; provided, that any person so compelled to testify shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offence of which he may have been guilty; and any person convicted of such offence shall, as part of the punishment thereof, be forever disfranchised and disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State.

Evidence.

Disqualification.

Taxation of personal property. Sec. 51. The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year, for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located.

Taxation of personal property. [Sec. 51. The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located, but the General Assembly may by law provide for the taxation of mortgages upon property in this State and the debts secured thereby in the county or city where such property is situated.]*

Hopkins v. Baker, 78 Md. 363. Faust v. Building Association, 84 Md. 186. B. C. & A. Ry. v. Wicomico Co., 93 Md., 113. City v. Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 97 Md., 659.

Private claims. Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall appropriate no money out of the Treasury for payment of any private claim against the State exceeding three hundred dollars, unless said claim shall have been first presented to the Comptroller of the Treasury, together with the proofs upon which the same is founded, and reported upon by him.

*Thus amended by Chapter 426, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people November 3, 1891.

Sec. 53. No person shall be incompetent, as a witness, on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by Act of the General Assembly.

Witnesses.

Sec. 54. No County of this State shall contract any debt, or obligation, in the construction of any Railroad, Canal, or other Work of Internal Improvement, nor give, or loan its credit to or in aid of any association, or corporation, unless authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, which shall be published for two months before the next election for members of the House of Delegates in the newspapers published in such County, and shall also be approved by a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, at its next session after said election.

Counties forbidden to contract debts without authority.

Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad Company v. Pumphrey, 74 Md. 86. Baltimore & Eastern Shore R. Co. v. Spring, 80 Md. 510.

Sec. 55. The General Assembly shall pass no law suspending the privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 56. The General Assembly shall have power to pass all such Laws as may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this Constitution, in any Department or office of the Government, and the duties imposed upon them thereby.

Powers of Assembly.

Sec. 57. The Legal rate of Interest shall be *six per cent. per annum*, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Interest.

Bandel v. Isaac, 13 Md. 202. Birmingham v. Md. Land and Perm. Homestead Association of Balto. Co., 45 Md. 541. Citizens' Land Co. v. Uhler, 48 Md. 455.

Sec. 58. The Legislature, at its first session after the ratification of this Constitution, shall provide by Law for State and municipal taxation upon the revenues accruing from business done in the State by all foreign corporations.

Foreign corporations.

Sec. 59. The office of "State Pension Commissioner" is hereby abolished; and the Legislature shall pass no law creating such office, or establishing any general pension system within this State.

Pension system abolished.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Part I:—General Provisions.

Courts.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, Orphans' Courts, such Courts for the City of Baltimore as are hereinafter provided for, and Justices of the Peace; all said Courts shall be Courts of Record, and each shall have a seal to be used in the authentication of all process issuing therefrom. The process and official character of Justices of the Peace shall be authenticated as hath heretofore been practiced in this State, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Justices of the Peace.

, Ex parte O'Neill 8 Md. 227. Shafer v. Mumma, 17 Md. 331.

Qualifications of Judges.

Sec. 2. The Judges of all of the said Courts shall be citizens of the State of Maryland, and qualified voters under this Constitution, and shall have resided therein not less than five years, and not less than six months next preceding their election or appointment in the judicial circuit, as the case may be, for which they may be respectively elected or appointed. They shall be not less than thirty years of age at the time of their election or appointment, and shall be selected from those who have been admitted to practice Law in this State, and who are most distinguished for integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

Holt v. Tennallytown, etc., R. Co., 81 Md. 219.

Election of Judges.

Sec. 3. The Judges of the said several Courts shall be elected in the Counties by the qualified voters in their respective Judicial Circuits as hereinafter provided, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and in the City of Baltimore, on the fourth Wednesday of October next. Each

Term of office.

of the said Judges shall hold his office for the term of fifteen years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, and not after; but in case of any Judge who shall attain the age of seventy years whilst in office, such Judge may be continued in office by the General Assembly for such further time as they may think fit, not to exceed the term for which he

was elected, by a resolution to be passed at the session next preceding his attaining said age. In case of the inability of any of said Judges to discharge his duties with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or of physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to retire said Judge from office.

Retirement.

Sec. 4. Any Judge shall be removed from office by the Governor, on conviction in a Court of Law, of incompetency, of wilful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office or any other crime, or on impeachment, according to this Constitution, or the Laws of the State; or on the address of the General Assembly, two-thirds of each House concurring in such address, and the accused having been notified of the charges against him, and having had opportunity of making his defence.

Removal of
Judges.

Sec. 5. After the election for Judges, to be held as above mentioned, upon the expiration of the term, or in case of the death, resignation, removal, or other disqualification of any Judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next general election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected, whose tenure of office shall be the same, as hereinbefore provided; but if the vacancy shall occur in the city of Baltimore, the time of election shall be the fourth Wednesday in October following.

Election of
Judges.

[Sec. 5. After the election for Judges, as hereinbefore provided, there shall be held in this State, in every fifteenth year thereafter, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year, an election for Judges as herein provided; and in case of death, resignation, removal or disqualification by reason of age or otherwise of any Judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next General Election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected, whose term of office shall be the same as hereinbefore provided, and upon the expiration of the term of fifteen years for which any Judge may be elected to fill a vacancy, an election for his successor shall take place at the next General Election for members of the General Assembly to occur upon or after the expiration of his said term; and the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to hold said office from the expiration of such term of fifteen years until the election and qualification of his successor.]*

Appointment
by Governor.

*Thus amended by Act of 1880, ch. 417, ratified by the people at November election, 1881.

Duties.

Sec. 6. All Judges shall, by virtue of their offices be Conservators of the Peace throughout the State; and no fees, or perquisites, commission or reward of any kind, shall be allowed to any Judge in this State, besides his annual salary, for the discharge of any Judicial duty.

Ex Parte O'Neill, 8 Md. 227. State v. Glenn, 54 Md. 572. Sevinsky v. Wagus, 76 Md. 335.

**Disqualifica-
tions.**

Sec. 7. No Judge shall sit in any case wherein he may be interested, or where either of the parties may be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within such degrees as now are or may hereafter be prescribed by Law, or where he shall have been of counsel in the case.

Crawford v. Crawford, 22 Md. 447.

Sec. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the court for determination, without the aid of a jury; and the Judge, or Judges of any Court of this State, except the Court of Appeals, shall order and direct the record of proceedings in any suit or action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment, pending in such court, to be transmitted to some other court, (and of a different circuit, if the party applying shall so elect,) having jurisdiction in such cases, whenever any party to such cause, or the counsel of any party, shall make a suggestion, in writing, supported by the affidavit of such party or his counsel, or other proper evidence, that the party cannot have a fair or impartial trial in the court in which suit, or action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment is pending, or when the Judges of said court shall be disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution to sit in any such suit, action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment; and the General Assembly shall make such modifications of existing Law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.

**Trial without
jury.**

[Sec. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the Court for determination without the aid of a Jury and in all suits or actions at law, issues from the Orphans' Court or from any Court sitting in Equity, and in all cases of presentments or indictments for offences which are or may be punishable by death pending in any of the Courts of Law of this State having jurisdiction thereof, upon suggestion in writing under oath of either of the parties to said proceedings, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court in which the same may be pending, the said Court shall order and direct the Record of Proceedings

**Removal
cases. of**

in such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment, to be transmitted to some other Court having jurisdiction in such case, for trial; but in all other cases of Presentment or Indictment pending in any of the Courts of Law in this State having jurisdiction thereof, in addition to the suggestion in writing of either, of the parties to such Presentment or Indictment that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court in which the same may be pending, it shall be necessary for the party making such suggestion to make it satisfactorily appear to the Court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same; and thereupon the said Court shall order and direct the Record of Proceedings in such Presentment or Indictment to be transmitted to some other Court having jurisdiction in such cases for trial; and such right of removal shall exist upon suggestion in cases when all the Judges of said Court may be disqualified, under the provisions of this Constitution to sit in any case; and said court to which the Record of Proceedings in such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment may be so transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment had been originally instituted therein; and the General Assembly shall make such modification of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.]*

State v. Dashiell, 6 H. & J. 268. Wright v. Hamner, 5 Md. 370. State v. Shillinger, 6 Md. 449. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 135. Brown v. Gilmore, 8 Md. 322. Jerry v. Townsend, 9 Md. 145. Hoshall v. Hoffacker, 11 Md. 364. Latrobe v. Mayor & C. C. of Balto., 19 Md. 13. Griffin v. Leslie, 20 Md. 15. Price v. Nesbitt, 29 Md. 263. Deford v. State, 30 Md. 179. Gambrill v. Parker, 31 Md. 1. Cross v. Kent, 32 Md. 581. Hall v. Schuchardt, 34 Md. 15. Kimball v. Harman, 34 Md. 401. Hoyer v. Colton, 43 Md. 421. Geekie v. Harboured, 52 Md. 460. Trahern v. Hamill, 53 Md. 90. Desche v. Gies, 56 Md. 135. Weiskittle v. State, 58 Md. 155. McMillan v. State, 68 Md. 307. Belair, etc., Club v. State, 74 Md. 297. Caledonian F. I. Co. v. Traub, 86 Md. 93. City Pass. Ry. Co. v. Nugent, 86 Md. 360.

Sec. 9. The Judge or Judges of any Court may appoint such officers for their respective Courts as may be found necessary; and such officers of the Courts in the City of Baltimore shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. It shall be

**Officers of
Court; how
appointed.**

*Thus amended by Act of 1874, ch. 364, ratified by the people at November election, 1875.

the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe by law a fixed compensation for all such officers, and said Judge or Judges shall from time to time investigate the expenses, costs and charges of their respective Courts, with a view to a change or reduction thereof, and report the result of such investigation to the General Assembly for its action.

Prince George's Co. v. Mitchell, 97 Md. 330.

Records.

Sec. 10. The Clerks of the several Courts created or continued by this Constitution shall have charge and custody of the records and other papers; shall perform all the duties, and be allowed the fees which appertain to their several offices, as the same now are or may hereafter be regulated by law. And the office and business

Fees.

Visitorial power.

of said Clerks, in all their departments, shall be subject to the visitorial power of the Judges of their respective Courts, who shall exercise the same, from time to time, so as to insure the faithful performance of the duties of said offices; and it shall be the duty of the Judges of said Courts, respectively, to make from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the government of said Clerks, and for the performance of the duties of their offices, which shall have the force of law until repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Rules.

Peter v. Prettyman, 62 Md. 566.

Election returns.

Sec. 11. The election for Judges hereinbefore provided, and all elections for Clerks, Registers of Wills and other officers provided in this Constitution, except State's Attorneys, shall be certified, and the returns made by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the Counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City,

Commissions.

respectively, to the Governor, who shall issue commissions to the different persons for the offices to which they shall have been, respectively, elected; and in all such elections the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Brooke v. Widdicombe, 39 Md. 386. Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Tie elections.

Sec. 12. If in any case of election for Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Register of Wills, the opposing candidates shall have an equal number of votes, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election; and in case of any contested election the Governor shall send the returns to the House of Delegates, which shall judge of the election and qualification of the candidates.

at such election, and if the judgment shall be against the one who has been returned elected, or the one who has been commissioned by the Governor, the House of Delegates shall order a new election within thirty days.

Brooke v. Widdicombe, 39 Md. 386. Ijams v. Duvall, 85 Md. 252. Wills v. Moore, 86 Md. 449.

Sec. 13. All Public Commissions and Grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland, &c.," and shall be signed by the Governor, with the Seal of the State annexed; all writs and process shall run in the same style, and be tested, sealed and signed as heretofore, or as may hereafter be provided by law; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace, government and dignity of the State."

Style of Com-
missions.

Part II.—Court of Appeals.

Sec. 14. The Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Chief Judges of the first seven of the several Judicial Circuits of the State and a Judge from the City of Baltimore specially elected thereto, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the Chief Judge; and in all cases until action by the Senate can be had, the Judge so designated by the Governor shall act as Chief Judge. The Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city at the election of Judges to be held therein, as hereinbefore provided; and in addition to his duties as Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe. The jurisdiction of said Court of Appeals shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State, and such as now is or may hereafter be prescribed by Law. It shall hold its sessions in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in October; [on the second Monday in January, the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October]* of each and every year, or at such other times as the General Assembly may by Law direct. Its sessions shall continue not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it shall so require; and it shall be competent for the Judges temporarily to transfer their sittings elsewhere upon sufficient cause.

Chief Judge.

Jurisdiction.

Sessions.

Van Nostrand v. Carr, 30 Md. 128. State v. Shields, 49 Md. 301. Sevinsky v. Wagus, 76 Md. 335.

*Terms thus arranged by Act of 1886, ch. 185.

Quorum.Judge below
not to sit.**Opinion.**

Sec. 15. Four of said Judges shall constitute a quorum; no cause shall be decided without the concurrence of at least three; but the Judge who heard the cause below shall not participate in the decision; in every case an opinion, in writing, shall be filed within three months after the argument or submission of the cause; and the judgment of the court shall be final and conclusive; and all cases shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record.

Johns v. Johns, 20 Md. 58. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 450.

**Publication of
Reports.**

Sec. 16. Provision shall be made by law for publishing reports of all causes argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, which the Judges shall designate as proper for publication.

Clerk.

Sec. 17. There shall be a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of the State, who shall hold his office for six years, and until his successor is duly qualified; he shall be subject to removal by the said Court for incompetency, neglect of duty, misdemeanor in office, or such other cause or causes as may be prescribed by law; and in case of a vacancy in the office of said Clerk, the Court of Appeals shall appoint a Clerk of said Court, who shall hold his office until the election and qualification of his successor, who shall be elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly; and the person so elected shall hold his office for the term of six years from the time of election.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 450.

**Rules for Ap-
peals.**

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election under this Constitution as practicable, to make and publish rules and regulations for the prosecution of appeals to said appellate court whereby they shall prescribe the periods within which appeals may be taken, what part or parts of the proceedings in the court below shall constitute the record on appeal and the manner in which such appeals shall be brought to hearing or determination, and shall regulate, generally, the practice of said Court of Appeals so as to prevent delays and promote brevity in all records and proceedings brought into said court, and to abolish and avoid all unnecessary costs and expenses in the prosecution of appeals therein; and the said Judges shall make such reductions in the fees and expenses of the said court as they may deem advisable.

Record.**Practice.****Costs.**

It shall also be the duty of said Judges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election as practicable, to devise and promulgate by rules or orders, forms and modes of framing and filing bills, answers and other proceedings and pleadings in Equity; and also forms and modes of taking and obtaining evidence, to be used in Equity cases; and to revise and regulate, generally, the practice in the Courts of Equity of this State, so as to prevent delays, and to promote brevity and conciseness in all pleadings and proceedings therein, and to abolish all unnecessary costs and expenses attending the same. And all rules and regulations hereby directed to be made shall, when made, have the force of Law until rescinded, changed or modified by the said Judges, or the General Assembly.

Rules in
Equity.

B. & O. R. R. Co. v. State, 29 Md. 252. Gabelein v. Plaenker, 36 Md. 61. Meloy v. Squires, 42 Md. 378.

Part III.—Circuit Courts.

Sec. 19. The State shall be divided into eight Judicial Circuits, in manner following, viz: The Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico,* shall constitute the First Circuit; the Counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil, the Second; the Counties of Baltimore and Harford, the Third; the Counties of Allegany, Washington and Garrett,† the Fourth; the Counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel, the Fifth; the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick, the Sixth; the Counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's, the Seventh, and Baltimore City, the Eighth.

Judicial Cir-
cuits.

Sec. 20. A Court shall be held in each County of the State, to be styled the Circuit Court for the County in which it may be held. The said Circuit Courts shall have and exercise, in the respective Counties, all the power, authority and jurisdiction, original and appellate, which the present Circuit Courts of this State now have and exercise, or which may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

County
Courts.

Jurisdiction.

Truett v. Legg, 32 Md. 147.

*Wicomico formed since the adoption of this Constitution.

†Garrett formed since the adoption of this Constitution

Chief Judge
and two As-
sociates.

Residence.

Terms.

Quorum.

Sec. 21. For each of the said Circuits (excepting the Eighth) there shall be a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges, to be styled Judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided. And no two of said Associate Judges shall at the time of their election, or appointment, or during the term for which they may have been elected or appointed, reside in the same County. If two or more persons shall be candidates for Associate Judge in the same County, that one only in said County shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the Circuit. In case any two candidates for Associate Judge, residing in the same County, shall have an equal number of votes, greater than any other candidate for Associate Judge in the Circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one Associate Judge; but the person residing in any other County of the Circuit, and who has the next highest number of votes, shall be declared elected. The said Judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the Counties, composing their respective Circuits, at such times as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed, to which Jurors shall be summoned; and in those Counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which Jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the times for holding any or all terms, until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of a Jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate terms. One Judge in each of the above Circuits shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and the said Judges, or any of them, may hold Special Terms of their Courts, whenever in their discretion, the business of the several Counties renders such Terms necessary.

Gambrill v. Parker, 31 Md. 1. Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 196. Roby v. Prince George Co., 92 Md. 163. Beasley v. Ridout, 94 Md. 659.

Court in *banc*.

Sec. 22. Where any Term is held, or trial conducted by less than the whole number of said Circuit Judges, upon the decision or determination of any point or question by the Court, it shall be competent to the party against whom the ruling or decision is made, upon motion, to have the point or question reserved for the consideration of the three Judges of the Circuit, who shall constitute a Court in *banc* for such purpose; and the motion for such reservation shall be entered of

record during the sitting at which such decision may be made; and the several Circuit Courts shall regulate, by rules, the mode and manner of presenting such points or questions to the Court in *banc*, and the decision of the said Court in *banc* shall be the effective decision in the premises, and conclusive, as against the party at whose motion said points or questions were reserved; but such decision in *banc* shall not preclude the right of appeal or writ of error to the adverse party in those cases, civil or criminal, in which appeal or writ of error to the Court of Appeals may be allowed by law. The right of having questions reserved shall not, however, apply to trials of Appeals from judgments of Justices of the Peace, nor to Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except when the punishment is confinement in the penitentiary; and this section shall be subject to such provisions as may hereafter be made by law.

Shueey v. Stoner, 47 Md. 107. Costidan v. Bond, 65 Md. 122.

Sec. 23. The Judges of the respective Circuit Courts of this State, and of the Courts of Baltimore City, shall render their decisions in all cases argued before them, or submitted for their judgment, within two months after the same shall have been so argued or submitted.

Opinions.

Sec. 24. The salary of each Chief Judge, and of the Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore, shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and of each Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, shall be two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum payable quarterly, and shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.*

Salaries.

Sec. 25. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court for each County, who shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of said County, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of a Circuit Court, the Judges of said Court shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election for

Clerks.

*By the Act of 1892, ch. 388, the salary of the Chief Judges was increased to four thousand five hundred dollars, and of the Associate Judges to three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

Delegates to the General Assembly, to be held next thereafter, when a successor shall be elected for the term of six years.

Dowling v. Smith, 9 Md. 242. Stansbury v. Middleton, 11 Md. 296. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 449.

Deputy Clerks. Sec. 26. The said Clerks shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of their respective Courts, as many deputies under them as the said Judges shall deem necessary to perform, together with themselves, the duties of the said office, who shall be removable by the said Judges for incompetency, or neglect of duty, and whose compensation shall be according to existing or future provisions of the General Assembly.

Part IV.—Courts of Baltimore City.

Courts. Sec. 27. There shall be in the Eighth Judicial Circuit six Courts, to be styled the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City* and the Criminal Court† of Baltimore.

Jurisdiction. Sec. 28. The Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Baltimore City Court‡ shall each have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil common law cases, and concurrently all the jurisdiction which the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the Court of Common Pleas now have, except jurisdiction in Equity, and except in applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and in cases of Appeal from judgments of Justices of the Peace in said city, whether civil or criminal, or arising under the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, of all of which appeal cases the Baltimore City Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction; and the said Court of Common Pleas shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the supervision and control of the Trustees thereof.

State v. Mace, 5 Md. 337. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 135. Abbott v. Gatch, 13 Md. 314. Miller v. Barroll, 14 Md. 173. Van Nostrand v. Carr, 30 Md. 128. Page v. Mayor and C. C. of Balto., 34 Md. 558. Rohr v. Anderson, 51 Md. 205. Reese v. Hawkes, 63 Md. 130.

*Circuit Court No. 2 established by Act of 1888, ch. 194.

†Criminal Court No. 2 established by rule of the Supreme Bench, December 21, 1897. See 87 Md. 191.

‡The jurisdiction of the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas was enlarged by the Act of 1870, ch. 177.

Sec. 29. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City shall have exclusive jurisdiction in Equity within the limits of said city, and all such jurisdiction as the present Circuit Court of Baltimore City has; provided, the said Court shall not have jurisdiction in applications for the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons charged with criminal offenses.

Jurisdiction of
Circuit Court.

Sec. 30. The Criminal Court of Baltimore shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction now held and exercised by the Criminal Court of Baltimore, except in such Appeal Cases as are herein assigned to the Baltimore City Court.

Jurisdiction of
Criminal
Court.

Sec. 31. There shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election, hereinbefore provided for, one Chief Judge and four Associate Judges, who, together, shall constitute the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, subject to the provisions of this Constitution with regard to the election and qualifications of Judges and their removal from office, and shall exercise the jurisdiction, hereinafter specified, and shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars,* payable quarterly, which shall not be diminished during their term of office; but authority is hereby given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to pay to each of the said Judges an annual addition of five hundred dollars to their respective salaries; provided, that the same being once granted shall not be diminished nor increased during the continuance of said Judges in office.

Supreme
Bench
of Baltimore
City.

Term.

Salary.

Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, as soon as the Judges thereof shall be elected and duly qualified, and from time to time, to provide for the holding of each of the aforesaid Courts, by the assignment of one or more of their number to each of the said Courts, who may sit either separately or together in the trial of cases; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may, from time to time, change the said assignment, as circumstances may require, and the public interest may demand; and the Judge or Judges, so assigned to the said several Courts, shall, when holding the same, have all the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction which may belong to the Court so

Assignment of
Judges.

*Increased by Act of 1892, ch. 388, to four thousand five hundred dollars.

being held; and it shall also be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, in case of the sickness, absence or disability of any Judge or Judges assigned as aforesaid, to provide for the hearing of the cases, or transaction of the business assigned to said Judge or Judges, as aforesaid, before some one or more of the Judges of said Court.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 192.

Supreme
Bench.

Rules.

Jurisdiction
on motions.

Sec. 33. The said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide for the holding of as many general Terms as the performance of its duties may require, such general Terms to be held by not less than three Judges; to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of business in each of the said Courts, during the session thereof, and in vacation, or in Chambers, before any of said Judges; and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all motions for a new trial in cases tried in any of said Courts, where such motions arise either, on questions of fact, or for misdirection upon any matters of Law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of Law determined by the said Judge, or Judges, while holding said several Courts; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall make all needful rules and regulations for the hearing before it of all said matters; and the same right of appeal to the Court of Appeals shall be allowed from the determination of the said Court on such matters, as would have been the right of the parties if said matters had been decided by the Court in which said cases were tried.

[The Judge, before whom any case may hereafter be tried, in either the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, or the Court of Common Pleas, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine, and the said Judge shall hear and determine all motions for a new trial where such motions arise, either on questions of fact or for misdirection upon any matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of law, determined by the said Judge, and all such motions shall be heard and determined within thirty days after they are made.]*

Dykes v. Banks, 31 Md. 239. Roth v. House of Refuge, 31 Md. 329. Merrick v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 33 Md. 481. Gibbons v. Cherry, 53 Md. 144.

*Thus amended by the Act of 1870, ch. 177, as provided by Section 39, of Article 4, of the Constitution.

Sec. 34. No appeal shall lie to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City from the decision of the Judge or the Judges holding the Baltimore City Court in case of appeal from a Justice of the Peace; but the decision by said Judge or Judges shall be final; and all writs and other process issued out of either of said Courts, requiring attestation, shall be attested in the name of the Chief Judge of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Appeals from
Justices.

Sec. 35. Three of the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall constitute a quorum of said Court.

Quorum.

Sec. 36. All causes depending, at the adoption of this Constitution, in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, shall be proceeded in, and prosecuted to final judgment or decree, in the Courts, respectively, of the same name established by this Constitution, except cases belonging to that class, jurisdiction over which is by this Constitution transferred to the Baltimore City Court, all of which shall, together with all cases now pending in the City Court of Baltimore, be proceeded in and prosecuted to final judgment in said Baltimore City Court.

Cases pending.

Orrick v. Boehm, 49 Md. 72.

Clerks.

Sec. 37. There shall be a Clerk of each of the said Courts of Baltimore City, except the Supreme Bench, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election to be held in said city on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible thereto, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The salary of each of the said Clerks shall be thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable only out of the fees and receipts collected by the Clerks of said city, and they shall be entitled to no other perquisites or compensation. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of any of said Courts, the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election of Delegates to the General Assembly to be held next

Term.

Salary.

Vacancies.

thereafter, when a Clerk of said Court shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter; and the provisions of this Article in relation to the appointment of Deputies by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties shall apply to the Clerks of the Courts in Baltimore City.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 450.

Licenses.

Sec. 38. The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall have authority to issue within said city all marriage and other licenses required by law, subject to such provisions as are now or may be prescribed by Law. The Clerk of the Superior Court of said city shall receive and record all deeds, conveyances and other papers, which are or may be required by Law to be recorded in said city. He shall also have custody of all papers connected with the proceedings on the Law or Equity side of Baltimore County Court and the dockets thereof, so far as the same have relation to the City of Baltimore, and shall also discharge the duties of Clerk to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City unless otherwise provided by Law.

Additional Court.

Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall, whenever it may think the same proper and expedient, provide, by Law, another Court for the City of Baltimore, and prescribe its jurisdiction and powers; in which case there shall be elected by the voters of said City, qualified under this Constitution, another Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers, as are herein provided for the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; and all of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the assignment of Judges to the Courts, now existing in said City, and for the dispatch of business therein, shall apply to the Court, for whose creation provision is made by this Section.* And the General Assembly may reapportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several Courts in Baltimore City. Until otherwise provided by Law, the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, of the Baltimore City Court, and of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall each give Bond in such penalty as is now prescribed by Law to be given by the Clerks of the Courts, bearing the same names, under the present Constitution.

*Under this section, the General Assembly, by the Act of 1888, Chapter 194, established the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, conferring upon it the same jurisdiction as that possessed by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City.

[Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall, as often as it may think the same proper and expedient, provide by Law for the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and whenever provision is so made by the General Assembly, there shall be elected by the voters of said City another Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers as are, or shall be, provided by the Constitution or Laws of this State, for the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and the General Assembly may provide by Laws, or the Supreme Bench by its rules for requiring causes in any of the Courts of Baltimore City to be tried before the court without a jury, unless the litigants or some one of them shall within such reasonable time or times as may be prescribed, elect to have their causes tried before a jury. And the General Assembly may reapportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several Courts in said city.]*†

Additional
Judges.

Part V.—Orphans' Courts.

Sec. 40 The qualified voters of the City of Baltimore, and of the several counties, shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect three men to be Judges of the Orphans' Courts of said city and counties, respectively, who shall be citizens of the State, and residents for the twelve months preceding, in the city, or county, for which they may be elected. They shall have all the powers now vested in the Orphans' Courts of the State, subject to such changes as the Legislature may prescribe. Each of said Judges shall be paid a per diem for the time they are actually in session, to be regulated by Law, and to be paid by the said city, or counties, respectively. In case of a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Orphans' Court, the Governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate, some suitable person to fill the same for the residue of the term.

Three Judges.

Term.

Jurisdiction.

Per diem.

Vacancies.

Ijams v. Duvall, 85 Md. 252. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 448.

Sec. 41. There shall be a Register of Wills in each county of the State, and the City of Baltimore, to be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said counties and city, respectively, who shall hold his office for six

Register of
Wills.

Term.

†Thus amended by Chapter 313, Acts of 1892, ratified by the people November 7th, 1893.

vacancy.

years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; he shall be re-eligible, and subject at all times to removal for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office in the same manner that the Clerks of the Courts are removable. In the event of any vacancy in the office of the Register of Wills, said vacancy shall be filled by the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in which such vacancy occurs, until the next general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, when a Register shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter.

Sappington v. Scott, 14 Md. 40.

Part VI.—justices of the Peace.

Appointment.

Sec. 42. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint such number of Justices of the Peace, and the County Commissioners of the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, shall appoint such number of Constables, for the several Election Districts of the counties and wards of the City of Baltimore, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and Justices of the Peace and Constables so appointed shall be subject to removal by the Judge or Judges having criminal jurisdiction in the county or city, for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The Justices of the Peace and Constables so appointed and commissioned shall be Conservators of the Peace; shall hold their office for two years, and shall have such jurisdiction, duties and compensation, subject to such right of appeal in all cases from the judgment of Justices of the Peace, as hath been heretofore exercised, or shall be hereafter prescribed by Law.

Constables.

State v. Mace, 5 Md. 337. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215.
Smith v. Thursby, 28 Md. 244. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md. 639.

Vacancies.

Sec. 43. In the event of a vacancy in the office of a Justice of the Peace, the Governor shall appoint a person to serve as Justice of the Peace for the residue of the term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Constable, the County Commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall appoint a person to serve as Constable for the residue of the term.

Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215. Mayor, etc., of Balto., v. State, 15 Md. 376.

Part VII.—Sheriffs.

Sec. 44. There shall be elected in each County, and in the City of Baltimore, in every second year, one person, resident in said County or City, above the age of twenty-five years, and at least five years preceding his election, a citizen of this State, to the office of Sheriff. He shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; shall be ineligible for two years thereafter; shall give such bond, exercise such powers, and perform such duties as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify, or give bond, or by disqualification, or removal from the County or City, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term.

Election.

Qualifications.

Term.

Vacancy.

Beasley v. Ridout, 94 Md. 656.

Sec. 45. Coroners, Elisors and Notaries Public may be appointed for each County and the City of Baltimore in the manner, for the purpose and with the powers now fixed, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Coroners, &c.

ARTICLE V.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Attorney-General.

Sec. 1. There shall be an Attorney-General elected by the qualified voters of the State, on general ticket, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, who shall hold his office for four years from the time of his election and qualification, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and shall be subject to removal for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law.

Election.

Term.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Sec. 2. All elections for Attorney-General shall be certified to, and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts for the several Counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to decide

Returns of
election.

on the election and qualification of the person returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons to designate which of said persons shall qualify as Attorney-General, and to administer the oath of office to the person elected.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Duties.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute and defend on the part of the State all cases which at the time of his appointment and qualification, and which thereafter may be depending in the Court of Appeals, or in the Supreme Court of the United States by or against the State, or wherein the State may be interested; and he shall give his opinion in writing whenever required by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, or any State's Attorney, on any legal matter, or subject depending before them, or either of them; and when required by the Governor or the General Assembly, he shall aid any State's Attorney in prosecuting any suit or action brought by the State in any Court of this State, and he shall commence and prosecute or defend any suit or action in any of said Courts, on the part of the State, which the General Assembly, or the Governor, acting according to law, shall direct to be commenced, prosecuted or defended; and he shall receive for his services an annual salary of three thousand dollars; but he shall not be entitled to receive any fees, perquisites or rewards whatever, in addition to the salary aforesaid, for the performance of any official duty; nor have power to appoint any agent, representative or deputy, under any circumstances whatever; nor shall the Governor employ any additional counsel in any case whatever, unless authorized by the General Assembly.

Opinions.

Salary.

Mayor, &c., of Balto. v. Gill, 31 Md. 375.

Qualifications.

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of Attorney-General, who is not a citizen of this State, and a qualified voter therein, and has not resided and practiced Law in this State for at least ten years.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Vacancy.

Sec. 5. In case of vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, occasioned by death, resignation, removal from the State or from office, or other disqualification, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and of the Commissioner of the Land Office, respectively, whenever a case shall be brought into said court or office, in which the State is a party or has interest, immediately to notify the Attorney-General thereof.

The State's Attorneys.

Sec. 7. There shall be an Attorney for the State in each County and the City of Baltimore, to be styled "The State's Attorney," who shall be elected by the voters thereof, respectively, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and shall hold his office for four years from the first Monday in January next ensuing his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and be subject to removal therefrom for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law, or by a vote of two thirds of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

Election.

Term.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 195.

Sec. 8. All elections for the State's Attorney shall be certified to and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the said counties and city to the Judges thereof having criminal jurisdiction, respectively, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the elections and qualifications of the persons returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons, to designate which of said persons shall qualify as State's Attorney, and to administer the oaths of office to the person elected.

Returns of election.

Sec. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by Law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; *provided*, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall have power to appoint one Deputy, at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the State's Attorney out of the fees of his office, as has heretofore been practised.

Fees.

[Sec. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practised.]*

Qualifications.

Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of State's Attorney who has not been admitted to practice Law in this State, and who has not resided for at least two years in the county or city in which he may be elected.

Vacancy.

Sec. 11. In case of vacancy in the office of State's Attorney, or of his removal from the county or city in which he shall have been elected, or on his conviction as herein specified, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Judge of the county or city, respectively, having criminal jurisdiction, in which said vacancy shall occur, for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 195.

Duties.

Sec. 12. The State's Attorney in each county, and the City of Baltimore, shall have authority to collect, and give receipt, in the name of the State, for such sums of money as may be collected by him, and forthwith make return of and pay over the same to the proper accounting officer. And the State's Attorney of each county, and the City of Baltimore, before he shall enter on the discharge of his duties, shall execute a bond to the State of Maryland, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Judge of the Court having criminal jurisdiction in said counties or city.

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, ch. 185, ratified by the people at the November election, 1901.

ARTICLE VI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. There shall be a Treasury Department, consisting of a Comptroller, chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at each regular election of members of the House of Delegates, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and a Treasurer, to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, on joint ballot, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and the terms of office of the said Comptroller and Treasurer shall be for two years, and until their successors shall qualify; and neither of the said officers shall be allowed, or receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind in addition to his salary for the performance of any duty or services whatsoever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices by death, or otherwise, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until another election, or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor. The Comptroller and the Treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of Government, and shall take such oath, and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Comptroller.

Salary.
Treasurer.

Salary.

Term.

Vacancies.

Bonds.

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md. 189. Archer v. State, 74 Md. 410 and 443. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md. 682.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures of the State; superintend and enforce the prompt collection of all taxes and revenue; adjust and settle, on terms prescribed by law, with delinquent collectors and receivers of taxes and State revenue; preserve all public accounts; decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts; grant, under regulations prescribed by Law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by Law, and countersign all checks drawn by the Treasurer upon any bank or banks, in which the moneys of the State may, from time to time, be deposited; prescribe the formalities of the transfer of stock, or other evidence of the

Comptroller's
duties.

State debt, and countersign the same, without which such evidence shall not be valid; he shall make to the General Assembly full reports of all his proceedings, and of the state of the treasury department within ten days after the commencement of each Session; and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by Law.

Billingsley v. State, 14, Md. 369.

**Treasurer's
duties.**

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State, and, until otherwise prescribed by law, deposit them, as soon as received, to the credit of the State, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select (the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor, for the safekeeping and forthcoming, when required, of said deposits), and shall disburse the same for the purposes of the State, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller, and on checks countersigned by him, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him; and receipts for moneys received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Comptroller, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment of money received into the Treasury shall be valid; and upon warrants, issued by the Comptroller, he shall make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the purchase thereof, on account of the sinking fund. Every bond, certificate, or other evidence of the debt of the State shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Comptroller; and no new certificate or other evidence intended to replace another shall be issued until the old one shall be delivered to the Treasurer, and authority executed in due form for the transfer of the same filed in his office, and the transfer accordingly made on the books thereof, and the certificate or other evidence cancelled; but the Legislature may make provisions for the loss of certificates, or other evidences of the debt; and may prescribe, by Law, the manner in which the Treasurer shall receive and keep the moneys of the State.

Accounts.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall render his accounts quarterly to the Comptroller, and shall publish monthly, in such newspapers as the Governor may direct, an abstract thereof, showing the amount of cash on hand, and the place or places of deposit thereof; and on the third day of each regular session of the Legislature he shall submit to the Senate and House of Delegates fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him, from time to time,

rendered and settled with the Comptroller. He shall at all times submit to the Comptroller the inspection of the money in his hands, and perform all other duties that shall be prescribed by Law.

Sec. 5. The Comptroller shall qualify and enter on the duties of his office on the third Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election, or as soon thereafter as practicable. And the Treasurer shall qualify within one month after his appointment by the Legislature.

Time of qualification.

Archer v. State, 74 Md. 410.

Sec. 6. Whenever during the recess of the Legislature charges shall be preferred to the Governor against the Comptroller or Treasurer for incompetency, malfeasance in office, wilful neglect of duty, or misappropriation of the funds of the State, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to notify the party so charged, and fix a day for a hearing of said charges; and if from the evidence taken, under oath on said hearing before the Governor, the said allegations shall be sustained, it shall be the duty of the Governor to remove said offending officer and appoint another in his place, who shall hold the office for the unexpired term of the officer so removed.

Removal.

ARTICLE VII.

SUNDRY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners—Surveyor—State Librarian—Commissioner of the Land Office—Wreck Master.

Section 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of this State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter. Their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties, shall be such as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by Law.

County Commissioners.

[Sec. 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of the State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one; their number in each county, their compensation, powers

County Commissioners.

and duties shall be such as now or may be hereafter prescribed by law, they shall be elected at such times, in such numbers and for such periods not exceeding six years, as may be prescribed by law.]*

Commrs. of Washington County v. Nesbit, 6 Md. 468.
Commrs. of Public Schools v. County Commrs. of Allegany Co.,
20 Md. 439.

Surveyor.

Sec. 2. The qualified voters of each County, and of the City of Baltimore shall, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a Surveyor for each County and the City of Baltimore, respectively, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing their election, and whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. And any vacancy in the office of Surveyor shall be filled by the Commissioners of the Counties, or by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, for the residue of the term.

Vacancy.

State Librarian.

Sec. 3. The State Librarian shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. His salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars a year; and he shall perform such duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and no appropriation shall be made by Law to pay for any clerk, or assistant to the Librarian. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to pass a Law regulating the mode and manner in which the books in the Library shall be kept and accounted for by the Librarian, and requiring the Librarian to give a bond, in such penalty as the Legislature may prescribe, for the proper discharge of his duties.

Salary.

Marshall v. Harwood, 5 Md. 423. Silver v. Magruder 32 Md. 387.

Commissioner of Land Office

Sec. 4. There shall be a Commissioner of the Land Office, who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor

*Thus amended by Act of 1890, chapter 255, and adopted by vote of people November 3, 1890.

shall be appointed and qualified. He shall perform such duties as are now required of the Commissioner of the Land Office, or such as may hereafter be prescribed by Law, and shall also be the Keeper of the Chancery Records. He shall receive a salary of One Thousand, five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the Treasury, and shall charge such fees as are now, or may be hereafter fixed by Law. He shall make a semi-annual report of all the fees of his office, both as Commissioner of the Land Office, and as keeper of the Chancery Records, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and shall pay the same semi-annually into the treasury.

Duties.

Salary.

Sec. 5. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall also, without additional compensation, collect, arrange, classify, have charge of, and safely keep all papers, records, relics, and other memorials connected with the early history of Maryland, not belonging to any other office.

State Papers.

Sec. 6. The qualified voters of Worcester County shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every two years thereafter, elect a Wreck-Master for said County, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law; the term of office of said Wreck-Master shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, and a vacancy in said office shall be filled by the County Commissioners of said County for the residue of the term.

Wreck Master.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall, by law, establish throughout the State a thorough and efficient system of free Public Schools; and shall provide by taxation, or, otherwise, for their maintenance.

Public Schools

Clark v. Md. Institute, 87 Md. 661.

Sec. 2. The system of Public Schools, as now constituted, shall remain in force until the end of the said first session of the General Assembly, and shall then expire, except so far as adopted or continued by the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. The School Fund of the State shall be kept inviolate, and appropriated only to the purposes of education.

School fund.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Organization. SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall make, from time to time, such provisions for organizing, equipping and disciplining the Militia, as the exigency may require, and pass such Laws to promote Volunteer Militia Organizations as may afford them effectual encouragement.

Adjutant General. Sec. 2. There shall be an Adjutant-General appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or until removed in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial.

Duties. He shall perform such duties and receive such compensation or emoluments as are now or may be prescribed by law. He shall discharge the duties of his office at the seat of government, unless absent under orders, on duty; and no other officer of the General Staff of the Militia shall receive salary or pay, except when on service and mustered in with troops.

Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md., 341. McBlair v. Bond, 41 Md. 137.

Sec. 3. The existing Militia Law of the State shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, except so far as it may be re-enacted, subject to the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE X.

LABOR AND AGRICULTURE.*

SECTION 1. There shall be a Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture elected by the qualified voters of this State at the first General election for Delegates to the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until the election and qualification of his successor.

Sec. 2. His qualifications shall be the same as those prescribed for the Comptroller; he shall qualify and enter upon the duties of his office on the second Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election; and a vacancy in the office shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term.

*This Article expired by limitation.

Sec. 3. He shall perform such of the duties now devolved by Law upon the Commissioner of Immigration, and the Immigration Agent, as will promote the object for which those officers were appointed, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the General Assembly, and shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year; and after his election and qualification, the offices before mentioned shall cease.

Sec. 4. He shall supervise all the State Inspectors of agricultural products and fertilizers, and from time to time shall carefully examine and audit their accounts, and prescribe regulations not inconsistent with Law, tending to secure economy and efficiency in the business of their offices. He shall have the supervision of the Tobacco Warehouses, and all other buildings used for inspection and storage purposes by the State; and may, at the discretion of the Legislature, have the supervision of all public buildings now belonging to, or which may hereafter be, erected by the State. He shall frequently inspect such buildings as are committed to his charge, and examine all accounts for labor and materials required for their construction or repairs.

Sec. 5. He shall inquire into the undeveloped resources of wealth of the State of Maryland, more especially concerning those within the limits of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, which belong to the State, and suggest such plans as may be calculated to render them available as sources of revenue.

Sec. 6. He shall make detailed reports to every General Assembly within the first week of its session, in reference to each of the subjects committed to his charge, and he shall also report to the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, all abuses or irregularities which he may find to exist in any department of public affairs with which his office is connected.

Sec. 7. The office hereby established shall continue for four years from the date of the qualification of the first incumbent thereof, and shall then expire, unless continued by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XI.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Section 1. The inhabitants of the City of Baltimore qualified by Law to vote in said city for members of the House of Delegates, shall on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties, and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and the term whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; and he shall be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected.

Mayor.

[Sec. 1. The inhabitants of the City of Baltimore, qualified by Law to vote in said city for members of the House of Delegates, shall on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties, and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and the term of whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for two years, and until his successor shall have qualified.]*

City Council.

Sec. 2. The City Council of Baltimore shall consist of two branches, one of which shall be called the First Branch, and the other the Second Branch, and each shall consist of such number of members, having such qualification, receiving such compensation, performing such duties, possessing such powers, holding such terms of office, and elected in such manner, as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Sec. 3. An election for members of the First and Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the City of Baltimore on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and for members of the First Branch on the same day in every

*Thus amended by ch. 123, Acts of 1898. By ch. 116, Acts of 1870, the term of Mayor was made two years; and by ch. 397, Acts of 1888, the day of election was set for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Act of 1898, ch. 123, made the first Monday in May 1899, the day of election, and every four years afterward.

year thereafter; and for members of the Second Branch on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.

[Sec. 3. An election for members of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the City of Baltimore on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every year; and for members of the Second Branch on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.]*

Time of elections.

Sec. 4 The regular sessions of the City Council of Baltimore (which shall be annual), shall commence on the third Monday of January of each year, and shall not continue more than ninety days, exclusive of Sundays; but the Mayor may convene the City Council in extra session whenever, and as often as it may appear to him that the public good may require, but no called or extra session shall last longer than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays.

Sessions.

Limitation.

Extra sessions

Sec. 5. No person elected and qualified as Mayor, or as a member of the City Council, shall, during the term for which he was elected, hold any other office of profit or trust, created, or to be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by any Law relating to the Corporation of Baltimore, or hold any employment or position, the compensation of which shall be paid, directly or indirectly, out of the City Treasury; nor shall any such person be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract to which the City is a party; nor shall it be lawful for any person holding any office under the City, to be interested, while holding such office, in any contract to which the City is a party.

Disqualifications.

Sec. 6. The Mayor shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, of wilful neglect of duty, or misbehavior in office, be removed from office by the Governor of the State, and a successor shall thereafter be elected, as in a case of vacancy.

Removal of Mayor.

*Thus amended by the Act of 1888, ch. 397. Further amended by Act of 1898, ch. 123.

Debts.

Sec. 7. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, no debt (except as hereinafter excepted), shall be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; nor shall the credit of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation; nor shall the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have the power to involve the City of Baltimore in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith and credit of the City, nor make any appropriation therefor, unless such debt or credit be authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, and by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, submitted to the legal voters of the City of Baltimore, at such time and place as may be fixed by said ordinance, and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such time and place; but the Mayor and City Council may, temporarily, borrow any amount of money to meet any deficiency in the City Treasury, or to provide for any emergency arising from the necessity of maintaining the police, or preserving the safety and sanitary condition of the City, and may make due and proper arrangements and agreements for the removal and extension, in whole or in part, of any and all debts and obligations created according to Law before the adoption of this Constitution.

Mayor, etc., of Balto. v. Gill, 31 Md. 375. Pumphrey v. Mayor & C. C. of Balto., 47 Md. 145. Balto. City v. Gorter, 93 Md. 1.

Laws in force.

Sec. 8. All Laws and Ordinances now in force applicable to the City of Baltimore, not inconsistent with this Article, shall be, and they are hereby continued until changed in due course of Law.

Hooper v. New, 85 Md. 565.

Changes authorized.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly may make such changes in this Article, except in Section 7th thereof, as it may deem best; and this Article shall not be so construed or taken as to make the political corporation of Baltimore independent of, or free from the control which the General Assembly of Maryland has over all such Corporations in this State.

Pumphrey v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 47 Md. 145.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Section 1. The Governor, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Treasurer shall constitute the Board of Public Works in this State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall hold regular sessions in the City of Annapolis on the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October in each year, and oftener if necessary; at which sessions they shall hear and determine such matters as affect the Public Works of the State, and as the General Assembly may confer upon them the power to decide.

Board.

Sessions.

Powers.

Sec. 2. They shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision of all Public Works in which the State may be interested as Stockholder or Creditor, and shall represent and vote the stock of the State of Maryland in all meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and shall appoint the Directors in every Railroad and Canal Company in which the State has the legal power to appoint Directors, which said Directors shall represent the State in all meetings of the Stockholders of the respective Companies for which they are appointed or elected. And the President and Directors of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall so regulate the tolls of said Company from time to time as to produce the largest amount of revenue, and to avoid the injurious effect to said Company of rival competition by other Internal Improvement Companies. They shall require the Directors of all said Public Works to guard the public interest and prevent the establishment of tolls which shall discriminate against the interest of the citizens or products of this State, and from time to time, and as often as there shall be any change in the rates of toll on any of the said Works, to furnish the said Board of Public Works a schedule of such modified rates of toll, and so adjust them as to promote the agricultural interests of the State; they shall report to the General Assembly at each regular session, and recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary and requisite to promote or protect the interests of the State in the said Public Works; they shall perform such other duties as may be hereafter prescribed by Law, and a majority of them shall be competent to act. The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer shall receive no additional salary for services rendered by them as members of the Board of Pub-

Duties.

lic Works. The provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of the year 1867, chapter 359, are hereby declared null and void.

Sec. 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to exchange the State's interest as Stockholder and Creditor in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for an equal amount of the bonds or registered debt now owing by the State, to the extent only of all the preferred stock of the State on which the State is entitled to only six per cent. interest, provided such exchange shall not be made at less than par, nor less than the market value of said stock; and the said Board is authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in the other Works of Internal Improvement, whether as a Stockholder or a Creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest; provided, that the interest of the State in the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be reserved and excepted from sale; and provided further, that no sale or contract of sale of the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Companies shall go into effect until the same shall be ratified by the ensuing General Assembly.

Powers.

[Sec. 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in all works of internal improvement, whether as a Stockholder or a Creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest.]*

*Thus amended by Act 1890, ch. 362, and ratified by the people November 3rd, 1891.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

Section 1. The General Assembly may provide, by Law, for organizing new Counties, locating and removing county seats, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the legal voters residing within the limits proposed to be formed into said new county; and whenever a new county shall be proposed to be formed out of portions of two or more counties, the consent of a majority of the legal voters of such part of each of said counties, respectively, shall be required; nor shall the lines of any county be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing within the district, which, under said proposed change, would form a part of a county different from that to which it belonged prior to said change; and no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles, nor less than ten thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any change be made in the limits of any county, whereby the population of said county would be reduced to less than ten thousand white inhabitants, or its territory reduced to less than four hundred square miles.

County seats.

Consent of voters.

Area and population.

State v. Manly, 7 Md. 135. Eichelberger v. Hardesty, 15 Md. 54. School Commrs. of Wicomico Co. v. School Commrs. of Worcester Co., 35 Md. 200. Daly v. Morgan, 69 Md. 460.

Sec. 2. At the election to be held for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, in each election district, in those parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties, comprised within the following limits, viz: Beginning at the point where Mason and Dixon's line crosses the channel of Pocomoke River, thence following said line to the channel of the Nanticoke River, thence with the channel of said river to Tangier Sound, or the intersection of Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers, thence up the channel of the Wicomico River to the mouth of Wicomico Creek, thence with the channel of said creek and Passerdyke Creek to Dashield's or Disharoon's Mills, thence with the mill-pond of said mills and branch following the middle prong of said branch, to Meadow Bridge, on the road dividing the Counties of Somerset and Worcester, near the southwest corner of farm of William P. Morris, thence due east to the Pocomoke River, thence with the channel of said river to the beginning; the Judges of Election, in each of said districts, shall receive the ballots of each elector, voting at said election, who has

Wicomico county.

resided for six months preceding said election within said limits, for or against a new County; and the Return Judges of said election districts shall certify the result of such voting, in the manner now prescribed by Law, to the Governor, who shall by proclamation make known the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Worcester County, contained within said lines, and also a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Somerset County, contained within said lines, shall be in favor of a new County, then said parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties shall become and constitute a new County, to called Wicomico County; and Salisbury shall be the County seat. And the inhabitants thereof shall thenceforth have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other Counties of this State.

Provisions.

Sec. 3. When said new County shall have been so created, the inhabitants thereof shall cease to have any claim to, or interest in, the county buildings and other public property of every description belonging to said Counties of Somerset and Worcester respectively, and shall be liable for their proportionate shares of the then existing debts and obligations of the said Counties, according to the last assessment in said Counties, to be ascertained and apportioned by the Circuit Court of Somerset County, as to the debts and obligations of said County, and by the Circuit Court of Worcester County as to the debts and obligations of Worcester County, on the petition of the County Commissioners of the said Counties, respectively; and the property in each part of the said Counties included in said new County shall be bound only for the share of the debts and obligations of the County from which it shall be separated; and the inhabitants of said new County shall also pay the County taxes levied upon them at the time of the creation of such new County, as if such new County had not been created; and on the application of twelve citizens of the proposed County of Wicomico, the Surveyor of Worcester County shall run and locate the line from Meadow Bridge to the Pocomoke River, previous to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and at the expense of said petitioners.

Sec. 4. At the first general election held under this Constitution the qualified voters of said new County shall be entitled to elect a Senator and two Delegates to the General Assembly, and all such County or other

officers as this Constitution may authorize, or require to be elected by other Counties of the State; a notice of such election shall be given by the sheriffs of Worcester and Somerset Counties in the manner now prescribed by Law; and in case said new County shall be established, as aforesaid, then the Counties of Somerset and Worcester shall be entitled to elect but two Delegates each to the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. The County of Wicomico, if formed according to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be embraced in the First Judicial Circuit, and the times for holding the Courts therein shall be fixed and determined by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall pass all such Laws as may be necessary more fully to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. The General Assembly may propose Amendments to this Constitution; provided that each Amendment shall be embraced in a separate Bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journals with the proposed Amendment. The Bill or Bills proposing amendment or amendments shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers in each County, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election, at which the proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection. The votes cast for and against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, were

Proposal.

Publication.

Vote.

Returns.

Proclamation. cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland as part of the Constitution thereof, and thenceforth said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State at the same election, they shall be so submitted as that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Worman et al. v. Hagan et al., 78 Md. 152.

**Convention
every twenty
years.**

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by Law for taking, at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every twenty years thereafter, the sense of the people in regard to calling a convention for altering this Constitution; and if a majority of voters at such election or elections shall vote for a convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by Law for the assembling of such convention, and for the election of Delegates thereto. Each County and Legislative District of the City of Baltimore shall have in such convention a number of Delegates equal to its representation in both Houses at the time at which the convention is called. But any Constitution, or change, or amendment of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the voters of this State, and shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted by a majority of the voters voting thereon.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Returns of
fees.**

Section 1. Every person holding any office created by, or existing under the Constitution, or Laws of the State (except Justices of the Peace, Constables and Coroners), or holding any appointment under any Court of this State, whose pay or compensation is derived from fees or moneys coming into his hands for the discharge of his official duties, or in any way growing out of or connected with his office, shall keep a book in which shall be entered every sum or sums of money received by him, or on his account, as a payment or compensation for his performance of official duties, a copy of which entries in said book, verified by the oath of the officer by whom

it is directed to be kept, shall be returned yearly to the Comptroller of the State for his inspection, and that of the General Assembly of the State, to which the Comptroller shall, at each regular session thereof, make a report showing what officers have complied with this section; and each of the said officers, when the amount received by him for the year shall exceed the sum which he is by Law entitled to retain as his salary or compensation for the discharge of his duties, and for the expenses of his office, shall yearly pay over to the Treasurer of the State, the amount of such excess, subject to such disposition thereof as the General Assembly may direct; if any of such officers shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this section for the period of thirty days after the expiration of each and every year of his office, such officer shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and the Governor shall declare the same vacant, and the vacancy therein shall be filled as in case of vacancy for any other cause, and such officer shall be subject to suit by the State for the amount that ought to be paid into the Treasury; and no person holding any office created by or existing under this Constitution or Laws of the State, or holding any appointment under any Court in this State, shall receive more than three thousand dollars a year as a compensation for the discharge of his official duties, except in cases specially provided in this Constitution.

Salary limit.

Banks v. State, 60 Md. 305. *Goldsborough v. Lloyd*, 86 Md. 376.

Sec. 2. The several Courts existing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall, until superseded under its provisions, continue with like powers and jurisdiction, and in the exercise thereof, both at Law and in Equity, in all respects, as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and when said Courts shall be so superseded, all causes then depending in said Courts shall pass into the jurisdiction of the several Courts, by which they may be respectively superseded.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

Sec. 3. The Governor and all officers, civil and military, now holding office under this State, whether by election or appointment, shall continue to hold, exercise and discharge the duties of their offices (unless inconsistent with or otherwise provided in this Constitution), until they shall be superseded under its provisions, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Officers to continue in office.

Smith & Davis v. Thursby, 28 Md. 244.

Sec. 4. If at any election directed by this Constitution, any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor, except in cases specially provided for by this Constitution.

Trial by jury. Sec. 5. In the trial of all criminal cases, the jury shall be the Judges of Law, as well as of fact.

Franklin v. State, 12 Md. 236. Phipps v. State, 22 Md. 380.
League v. State, 36 Md. 257. Wheeler v. State, 42 Md. 563.
Broll v. State, 45 Md. 356. Beard v. State, 71 Md. 275.

Right to jury. Sec. 6. The right of trial by Jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings in the several Courts of Law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved.

Gittings v. State, 33 Md. 458. Capron v. Devries, 83 Md. 220.
City Pass. Ry. Co. v. Nugent, 86 Md. 349. Caledonian Fire
Insurance Co. v. Franke, 86 Md. 93. Knee v. City Pass. Ry., 87
Md. 624.

General elections. Sec. 7. All general elections in this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year in which they shall occur; and the first election of all officers, who, under this Constitution, are required to be elected by the people, shall, except in cases herein specially provided for, be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 451.

Notice. Sec. 8. The Sheriffs of the several Counties of this State, and of the City of Baltimore, shall give notice of the several elections authorized by this Constitution, in the manner prescribed by existing Laws for elections to be held in this State, until said Laws shall be changed.

Terms of office. Sec. 9. The term of office of all Judges and other officers, for whose election provision is made by this Constitution, shall, except in cases otherwise expressly provided herein, commence from the time of their election; and all such officers shall qualify as soon after their election as practicable, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their qualification; and the term of office of the State Librarian and of Commissioner of the Land Office shall commence from the time of their appointment.

Sec. 10. Any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution, may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of Law, in relation to officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before any Clerk of any Court of Record in any part of the State; but in case an officer shall qualify out of the County in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the County in which he may reside, or in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein.

Qualification
of officers.

Oath to be re-
corded.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the Governor shall issue his Proclamation within five days after the adjournment of this convention, directed to the Sheriffs of the City of Baltimore and of the several Counties of this State, commanding them to give notice in the manner now prescribed by Law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution will be held in the City of Baltimore, and in the several Counties of this State, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the usual places of holding elections for members of the House of Delegates in said city and counties. At the said election the vote shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," as the voter may elect; and the provisions of the Laws of this State relating to the holding of general elections for members of the House of Delegates, shall in all respects apply to and regulate the holding of the said election. It shall be the duty of the Judges of Election in said city and in the several counties of the State to receive, accurately count and duly return the number of ballots so cast for or against the adoption of this Constitution, as well as any blank ballots which may be cast, to the several Clerks of the Circuit Courts of this State, and to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the manner now prescribed by Law, in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, and duplicates thereof, directly to the Governor; and the several clerks aforesaid shall return to the Governor, within ten days after said election, the number of ballots cast for or

against the Constitution, and the number of blank ballots; and the Governor, upon receiving the returns from the Judges of Election, or the clerks as aforesaid, and ascertaining the aggregate vote throughout the State, shall, by his proclamation, make known the same; and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the adoption of this Constitution it shall go into effect on Saturday, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Done in Convention, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL,

President of the Convention.

MILTON V. KIDD,

Secretary.

MARYLAND.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Maryland, situated between the parallels of $37^{\circ} 53'$ and $39^{\circ} 44'$ north latitude, and the meridians of $75^{\circ} 04'$ and $79^{\circ} 33'+$ west longitude (the exact western boundary being yet undetermined,) is one of the upper tiers of Southern States. Its boundaries are: Mason and Dixon's line on the north; the State of Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean on the east; on the south, a line drawn westward from the ocean to the western bank of the Potomac river, thence following the western bank of that river to its source; and on the west, a line drawn due north from this source to Mason and Dixon's line. Its gross area is 12,210 square miles, of which 9,860 square miles are land surface; the included portion of the Chesapeake bay, 1,203 square miles; Assateague bay on the Atlantic coast, 93 square miles; with 1,054 square miles of smaller estuaries and rivers.

The Chesapeake bay ascends to within a few miles of its northern boundary, dividing the State into the Eastern and Western Shores.

The rivers, excluding mere estuaries of the bay, are the Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco, Gunpowder, Susquehanna, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke, all emptying into the Chesapeake bay. Besides these, the coast-line of the bay is deeply indented with a multitude of creeks, coves and other estuaries, penetrating the land in all directions, usually bearing the names of rivers, and often navigable to some distance by vessels of light draft. Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a coast-line proportionately so extensive, or any country offering such facilities for water transportation as tide-water Maryland. Along the ocean frontier runs a narrow reef of sand, inclosing and sheltering Synepuxent and Assateague bays, and giving inland navigation along the whole Atlantic coast of the State.

Maryland is divided into twenty-three counties, of which Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore, Harford and Cecil form the north tier; Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's lie on the west; and Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester on the east side of the bay. Of these twenty-three, seven do not lie on navigable waters.

Maryland presents a great variety of configuration, soil and climate. The four most westerly counties extend through the systems of mountain ranges known as the Allegany and the Blue Ridge; east of these is the Piedmont region, gently inclining towards tide-water, and on both sides of the bay lies the Coastal Plain.

The foundation of Maryland is primarily due to George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore. When that nobleman, who had been a trusted councillor of James I, and had held the office of Principal Secretary of State, became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, he retired from public life and determined to spend the remainder of his days in the New World. He already held by charter a considerable part of the Island of Newfoundland, called the province of Avalon; and to it he removed with his family in 1628. But after about a year's sojourn in this bleak region, the extreme severity of the long winters, and the evident impossibility of making Avalon more than a fishing station, determined Baltimore to seek a home in some more genial clime; and he asked the King, Charles I, for a grant of land north of the Potomac, within the territory that had previously been granted to the Virginia Company, but which now, by the legal forfeiture of their charter, was again in the King's hands.

His request was granted, and the charter made out. Before it had passed the great seal, Baltimore died, and the charter was issued in 1632, to his son, Cecilius Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, who named his province Maryland, in compliment to the Queen, Henrietta Maria.

The territory thus conveyed was considerably more extensive than that covered by the present State of Maryland, being bounded on the north by the fortieth parallel of north latitude, on the east by the Delaware bay and river, and the Atlantic ocean, on the south by a line drawn from the mouth of the Potomac river eastward to the ocean, and on the west by the farther or right-hand bank of the Potomac to its most distant source, and thence due north to the fortieth parallel.

The privileges conveyed by the charter were the most complete ever granted by an English sovereign to a subject; the Proprietary was invested with palatinate authority, under which were included all royal powers, both of peace and war. The province was entirely self-governed, all laws being made by the Proprietary and the freeman, and these laws required no confirmation from the King or Parliament. By an express clause the King renounced for himself and for his successors forever, all right of taxation in Maryland. All that was required of the colonists was that they should be British subjects, and that the Proprietary should acknowledge the King

of England as his sovereign, paying him, in lieu of all services or taxes, two Indian arrows yearly, and the fifth of all gold or silver that might be found.

Cecilus fitted out two small vessels, the *Ark* and *Dove*, in which the first band of colonists set sail on November 20, 1633. These consisted of about twenty gentlemen of good families, all or most of whom were Catholics, and about two hundred laborers, craftsmen and servants, most of them Protestants. Baltimore's younger brother, Leonard Calvert, was governor and head of the expedition, assisted by two councillors, Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwaleys. Careful instructions for their guidance were drawn up by Baltimore, in which he charged them to observe strict impartiality, and to give the Protestants no cause of offence.

The *Ark* and *Dove* after a tedious and stormy passage, reached at last their destination, and the colonists landed upon an island at the mouth of the Potomac, where they celebrated divine service and planted a cross on March 25, 1634.

The natives received them in the most friendly manner, and were quite willing that they should settle among them. So they bought from the King of Yaocomicos a tract of land a few miles up the Potomac, where there was a good harbor, and there laid out the plan of a city, which they called St. Mary's.

A powerful party in Virginia was bitterly hostile to the settlement of Maryland. One of the leaders was William Claiborne, who had established a trading post on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, where, as the agent of a London firm of merchants, he dealt with the Indians for beaver skins. Baltimore was desirous of making a friend of Claiborne, and instructed Leonard, while notifying him that his island was within the province of Maryland, to make amicable overtures to him. Claiborne, however, preferred to remain an enemy.

A vessel of Claiborne's having been seized by the Maryland authorities for trading in Maryland waters without a license, he dispatched a shallop with an armed party to St. Mary's to make reprisals. Calvert sent out a force in two pinnaces to meet them, and a battle was fought on the Pocomoke river, in which there was some bloodshed on both sides, and Claiborne's vessel surrendered. Claiborne soon after went to England, and his London principals sent out an agent, who took possession of their property on Kent Island and acknowledged the jurisdiction of Maryland. Some disaffection still remaining on the island, Governor Calvert sailed with a small force, when all the residents peacefully submitted and were confirmed in their holdings of land.

Of the first meeting of the Maryland Assembly, in 1635, we have no record, but that of the second, in 1637-8, has been preserved. It consisted of all the freemen of the colony, present either in person or by proxies. This plan proving inconvenient, was soon changed, and two burgesses were elected by every hundred, forming a lower house, while the Governor and Council, appointed by the Proprietary, constituted an upper house. The clause in the charter giving Baltimore the right to propose laws was waived by him, and the initiative in legislation left to the Assembly, he reserving the power of assent or dissent.

The missionaries sent out by the Jesuits with the first colonists were diligent in spreading Christianity among the Indians, who gladly listened to their teachings and embraced the faith; even the Tayac, or "emperor," of Pascataway, who was a sovereign over several tribes, asking to be baptized and married according to the Christian rite; and he afterwards brought his young daughter to be educated at St. Mary's.

The peace of Maryland was disturbed by the civil war in England. Although Baltimore took no part in the war, he was known to be a friend of the King; and while Maryland had no direct interest in the controversy, much partisan feeling was aroused. In January, 1644, one Richard Ingle, commander of a merchant ship, was in St. Mary's, and being a violent partisan of Parliament, and a loose and loud talker of open treason, made himself so obnoxious, that he was arrested, though presently released and suffered to sail away unmolested. In the autumn of the same year, he came back with an armed ship and a force of men, seized St. Mary's and overthrew the government. For two years the Province remained in the hands of Ingle and his men, joined by such of the baser sort as were lured by the prospect of plunder; and they pillaged and destroyed at their pleasure for about two years. No blood, however, seems to have been shed. Governor Calvert, at length, obtained some help from Virginia, and, returning with a force, regained his authority without a blow. On June 9, 1647, this just and humane Governor died.

In 1648, Baltimore sent out as governor William Stone, a Protestant and a friend of the parliamentary party; and at the same time reconstructed the Council, so as to give the Protestants a majority.

Baltimore's instructions to his first colonists, as we have said, forbade any discrimination on account of religious differences, or any disputes on matters of faith, and all were allowed, under the common law of the province, the undisturbed enjoyment of their religion. In 1649, this policy was

made written law and placed on the statute-book in the famous "Toleration Act." In this Act, the calling of others by reproachful names on account of religious differences was forbidden under penalties, and "the better to preserve love and amity," it is enacted that "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be in any way molested or discountenanced for, or in respect of his religion, nor in the free exercise thereof." This Act remained the law of the land until the Puritan supremacy in 1652.

The Puritans came into Maryland in this way: In 1643, the Virginia Assembly passed a law expelling all non-conformists from the colony, upon which many came over to Maryland, where they were kindly received by the Proprietary, and wide and fertile lands in Anne Arundel were allotted them, which they joyfully accepted, and settling about the Severn river in 1649, near the site of the present city of Annapolis, called their new home Providence.

After the execution of Charles I, the Virginia Assembly proclaimed his son, Charles II, as lawful King, in defiance of the statute which made such a declaration high treason. So Parliament sent out commissioners with a force to reduce to submission "the plantations within the Chesapeake bay," thus including Maryland, where no opposition to Parliament existed. Under this authority Governor Stone was displaced, and William Fuller, a Puritan of Providence, with a body of commissioners, was put in possession of the government. These repealed the Toleration Act of 1649, and submitted an act visiting with penalties all adherents of "popery and prelacy," as well as Quakers, Baptists and other miscellaneous sects.

Cromwell, disapproving of their doings, wrote to the Virginia commissioners commanding them to leave Maryland undisturbed. Baltimore then ordered Stone to take the government again. As Fuller refused to surrender it, Stone marched against him with the men of St. Mary's and a battle was fought on the shore of the Severn, on March 24, 1655, in which Stone's party were defeated, and he himself wounded. The prisoners taken were condemned to death, and four of them were shot.

The whole matter was referred for final settlement to the Commissioners of Plantations, whose decision was favorable to Baltimore. Bennet and Matthews, the Virginia Commissioners, then surrendered Maryland to the Proprietary, who re-established his government with Josias Fendall as Governor.

Fendall had not been long in office, when he entered into a plot to render himself independent of the Proprietary, and

indeed, to annul Baltimore's authority altogether; so he was superseded, and Baltimore's brother, Philip Calvert appointed governor. The Proprietary, in person or by deputy, was the chief executive, assisted by the council. The Legislature sat in two Houses, the Governor and Council forming the Upper House, and the elected representatives of the free-men the Lower House. All legislation originated with the Assembly, subject to the Proprietary's assent. The form was, therefore, that of a liberal constitutional monarchy, with popular representation.

In 1661, Charles Calvert, only son of Cecilius, was sent out as governor. He was liked by the people, and the Province steadily grew and prospered under his administration. A firm treaty of peace had been made with the Susquehannoughs, a warlike nation of Indians at the head of the bay, and the native tribes of Maryland were taken under the protection of the government. Peace reigned throughout the province; and the only serious grievance of the colonists was the over-production of tobacco, which the government in vain tried to check. Money was excessively scarce; and the great staple, tobacco, was the general circulating medium for a hundred years or more.

Cecilius Calvert died in 1675, and Charles, third Baron of Baltimore, succeeded to his title and dominions. During his administration occurred a transaction which was to result in the loss to Maryland of a large part of her territory. William Penn, to whose father's estate the crown owed a large sum, obtained from King Charles II, in lieu of payment, the grant of a tract of land west of the Delaware river and north of Maryland. There was nothing in this grant that encroached upon Maryland's territory, for the fortieth parallel was named in both charters as the southern boundary of the one, and the northern boundary of the other. Penn, however, was extremely anxious to carry his southern boundary to the head of the bay; and after many fruitless attempts to induce Baltimore to agree to a change of a boundary line to his advantage, refused to join him in fixing it, and so the line was left undetermined. He also obtained from the Duke of York, (afterwards James II,) a grant of the land bounding on the west side of the Delaware bay, south of Cape Henlopen, land which the Duke had no power to convey, as it was already included in the Maryland charter. Of this also Penn kept a firm hold.

The Protestant revolution, as it was called, which de-throned James and gave the crown to William and Mary, strongly stirred men's minds, even in distant Maryland. Baltimore had sent out orders to have the new sovereigns pro-

claimed, but the messenger unfortunately died on the way, and the delay thence resulting was used to alarm the ignorant and timid. Although the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics eleven or twelve to one, the credulous people were easily persuaded that a plot was on foot to bring down a force of hostile Indians, who, joining with the Catholics, were to make a general massacre of the Protestants. The terrified people hastily took up arms in various places, and the leaders of the sedition, headed by John Coode, a man of infamous character, placed themselves at their head and seized the government. This done, they wrote to King William, assuring him that they had acted from motives of purest patriotism, and to preserve the Protestants from destruction, and begging him to take the government into his own hand.

Accordingly, William, without waiting for a legal investigation, assumed the government, and in 1692 sent out Sir Lionel Copley as the first royal governor. The Proprietary's property and personal revenues were not confiscated, but the whole proprietary government was superseded.

One of the first acts of the new government was to make the Church of England the established church of the province. Hitherto all worship had been free, and all the churches had been supported by voluntary contributions, but now all taxables had to contribute, to the extent of forty pounds of tobacco per poll, to maintain the establishment. Protestant Dissenters and Quakers were allowed their separate meeting-houses, if they paid the tax.

During the administration of Francis Nicholson the seat of government was removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis (1694) and a beginning was made toward a system of free schools by the foundation of King William School, at the latter city.

Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, died in 1715, and his title and estates went to his eldest son, Benedict Leonard, who had become a Protestant. He, however, died the same year, and his son Charles, a minor, and also a Protestant, succeeded. As the charter had never been rescinded, but only held in abeyance because of the Proprietary's faith, that reason now no longer existed, and, on the petition of Charles' guardian, the province was restored to him in 1716.

In 1751 Charles, the Proprietary, died, and was succeeded by his only son, Frederick, sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, who sent out Horatio Sharpe as Governor.

The stamp tax, imposed in 1765, met with violent opposition in Maryland, the stamp distributor being compelled to fly the province, and the stamps were shipped back to England, as no one would use them.

About this time the long-standing dispute about the northern boundary was finally settled, and two eminent English mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were engaged by the Proprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania to run the line between the provinces and mark it by suitable monuments. They began their labors in 1763 and continued them for four years. The line thus run is the famous Mason and Dixon's line, dividing the Northern from the Southern States.

Frederick, the sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, died in 1771, leaving the province to his illegitimate son, Henry Harford, a minor.

The opposition to the tea tax, first laid in 1767, was fierce and revolutionary, and associations were formed throughout the province to prevent the introduction of tea. A firm of Annapolis merchants, having in defiance of the public sentiment, paid the tax on a consignment of that commodity, popular indignation rose so high that a town meeting was held, and the owner of the brig that had brought it, to avert further mischief, publicly burned his vessel, the *Peggy Stewart*, with its obnoxious cargo, in the sight of a large concourse of spectators, on October 19, 1774.

The associations were felt to embody the spirit of resistance to the tyrannous pretensions of England, but something more organic was seen to be necessary if the struggle was to be carried on with any hope of success, and delegates were chosen to a Convention which met in Annapolis. This Convention became the organ of the sovereign power of the people of Maryland. It appointed the deputies to the Continental Congress and instructed them from time to time. As it was too large to remain in permanent session, a portion of its members were appointed a Council of Safety, which sat in Annapolis, and was the executive hand of the Convention, assisted by committees of correspondence in the counties.

The Council of Safety soon began military preparations, organizing the militia and providing them with military equipments. After the battle of Lexington, the Convention prepared a declaration and pledge, declaring the purpose of the people to resist force by force, and warlike preparations went on rapidly. The militia was drilled and kept in readiness; minute-men were enlisted, and Maryland's contingent, known as the Maryland Line, placed at the disposition of Congress.

Governor Eden, finding that his presence in the colony was worse than useless, left the province on June 24, 1776, and the last phantom of proprietary government vanished.

Maryland was now a self-governed republic, and the Convention emphasized the fact by issuing a formal Declaration of Independence on the third of July.

The Convention had always recognized itself to be a merely provisional government, uniting functions and powers which in a free State should be kept distinct. It therefore drew up a Bill of Rights and Constitution, to be submitted to the people, and then abdicated its authority by a simple adjournment, leaving the directions of affairs in the hands of the Council of Safety, and thus the wisest and most patriotic body that ever governed Maryland ceased to exist.

The Constitution provided for a government consisting of a Governor and Council, a legislative body consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates, and other inferior executive officers. It was adopted by the people and ratified at the elections. Thomas Johnson, the first elected Governor, was inaugurated in March, 1777, and the Council of Safety dissolved itself. Maryland thus became a sovereign and independent State, but she did not enter the Confederation until 1781, when she came in as the thirteenth and last State.

After the successful close of the war, General Washington resigned his commission to Congress in the Senate Chamber of the State House, at Annapolis, on December 23, 1783.

Maryland ratified the Federal Constitution, April 28, 1787, and entered the Federal Union, being the seventh State in the ratification of that instrument.

In 1791 Maryland ceded to the United States the present District of Columbia, to be the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

Important changes were made by the Legislature in the Organic law of the State in the year 1837. Amongst these changes was the election of the Governor by the people.

The second Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis November 4, 1850, and which Constitution was ratified by the people on the first Wednesday of June, 1851.

The third Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis April 27, 1864, and was ratified by the people on the 12th and 13th of October, 1864. The fourth and present Constitution of the State, was formed and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis, May 8, 1867, and ratified by the people, September 18, 1867.

ANNAPOLIS.

The first white person to behold the site of Annapolis, the present State capital, was Capt. John Smith, who saw it in 1608, in a voyage up the Chesapeake. It was settled in 1649, by a company of English Puritans seeking relief from religious persecution, and called Providence. These men were soon urged to take the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, but they refused, claiming that it were equivalent to declaring their fealty to the Catholic Church, and that Lord Baltimore was aiming at absolute dominion. However, by 1650 the Courts of Anne Arundel county were established, and Providence sent delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

In 1694, the capital of the State was removed to Annapolis. Annapolis, between this period and the Revolution, became the centre of refined and attractive society, noted for its gayety and intelligence, and which gained for the city the title of "The Athens of America,"

The "Town of Anne Arundel" was surveyed and laid out in 1694 by Richard Beard and in 1696 this map and survey were legalized by Act of Assembly. The original plat having been destroyed with the State House in the fire of 1704, a resurvey on the original lines was ordered by the Acts of 1718, ch. 19, James Stoddart being employed for this purpose. The Stoddart plat is now in the Land Office.

On September 3d, 1765, Annapolis made the first forcible and successful opposition to the Stamp Act. Zachariah Hood, the stamp officer, was prevented from landing with his stamps, and Thomas McNeir, one of the mob, had his thigh broken in the first fight for American Liberty on American soil.

In 1845, the United States Naval Academy was located at Annapolis. It is claimed that the first building erected to the dramatic art, and the first union of Federal and Confederate soldiers to decorate the graves of their common dead, were at Annapolis. The last event took place in May, 1883.

In addition to the Governor and Secretary of State the following State officers are located in Annapolis: Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Land office, Tax Commissioner and Commander of the State Fishery Force.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The first State House built at Annapolis was erected in 1696. It was burnt down in 1704.

The second State House was erected in 1704. This remained until 1772, when it was pulled down to make room for the present edifice.

The building of this, the third State House, on the same site of the two preceding ones, was commenced in 1772, but the dome was not finished until after the Revolution.

This building is greatly admired for its fine architectural proportions, its commanding site and lofty dome, but its chief attraction is its historic associations; in it and on its site the freemen of Maryland have always maintained their rights; here the Father of his Country returned his military commission to his countrymen; here the treaty of peace with Great Britain, that made us thirteen free and independent colonies, was ratified; and here, tradition tells, the first conference of States was held that led to the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of a more perfect union of States.

MARYLAND STATE FLAG.

The flag of the State bears the escutcheon of the great seal—the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. This device seems to have been adopted by common consent, as there is no record of the formal adoption of any design as the official flag of the State. That the colony had a distinct flag or standard we know. The first recorded instance of the use of a Maryland flag occurs in Leonard Calvert's report of the reduction of Kent Island (February, 1638), in which he says that he and his force marched with Baltimore's banner displayed. At the battle of the Severn, in 1655, where the supporters of the proprietary government, under William Stone, the Governor were defeated by the Puritan party, under Captain William Fuller, Stone's forces marched under the flag of Maryland, borne by William Nugent, "standard bearer of the Province," while Fuller's party displayed the flag of the Commonwealth, charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. It is also said that a Maryland flag was carried by the Marylanders who accompanied Braddock's expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1755.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

The Great Seal of Maryland presents a marked contrast to those of the other States of the American Union, in that its device consists of armorial bearings of a strictly heraldic character, being in fact the family arms of the Lords Baltimore, which were placed by the first Proprietary upon the Seal of the Province.

THE FIRST SEAL.

The First Great Seal of Maryland was lost or stolen in 1644, during the rebellion of Richard Ingle. No description of this seal remains.

THE SECOND SEAL.

The second Great Seal was sent to the Province by Lord Baltimore to replace the lost or stolen seal, and was described by Lord Baltimore as differing but little from the first one. A minute description of the second seal is found in Lord Baltimore's letter of commission to Governor Stone, August 12, 1648. On the obverse of this seal was the equestrian figure of the Lord Proprietary, symbolizing his personal authority. He was represented arrayed in complete armor, and bearing a drawn sword in his hand. The caparisons of his horse were adorned with the family coat-of-arms. On the ground below were represented some flowers and grass growing. The entire figure was admirably designed and full of life. On the circle surrounding this side of the seal was this inscription: *Cæcilius Absolutus Dominus Terrae Mariæ et Avaloniæ Baro de' Baltemore*. On the reverse was Lord Baltimore's hereditary coat-of-arms. The first and fourth quarters represented the arms of the Calvert family, described in heraldic language as a paly of six pieces, or and sable, a bend counter-changed. The second and third quarters showed the arms of the Crossland family, which Cæcilius inherited from his grandmother, Alicia, daughter of John Crossland, Esquire, of Crossland, Yorkshire, and wife of Leonard Calvert, the father of George, first Lord Baltimore.

The coat is quarterly, argent and gules, a cross bottony counter changed. Above the shield was placed an earl's coronet; above that a helmet set full-faced; and over that the Calvert crest, two pennons, the dexter or the other sable, staves gules, issuing from a ducal coronet. The supporters upon this seal were a plowman and a fisherman, designated respectively by a spade and a fish held in the hand. The motto was that adopted by the Calvert family, *Fatti maschii parole femine*. Two interpretations exist of this motto—"Womanly (Courteous), words and manly deeds," and "A



OBVERSE



REVERSE

GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND AS ADOPTED IN 1876 BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FROM WATER COLOR SKETCH AFTER THE STAINED GLASS WINDOW BY TIFFANY IN THE NEW STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS

(TAKEN FROM PASSANO'S HISTORY OF MARYLAND)

woman for words and a man for deeds." Behind and surrounding both shields and supporters was depicted an ermine-lined mantle, and on the circle, about this side of the seal, were the words: "*Scuto bonæ voluntatis, tuæ coronasti nos.*"

THE THIRD SEAL.

During the sway of the Royal Governors, from 1692 to 1715, other seals came into use. Upon the obverse were the royal arms of England, with this inscription upon the border: *Gulielmus III, et Marie II, Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. Fran. et Hiber. Rex et Regina Fidei Defensores.* On the reverse was the royal cypher, surmounted by a crown, and these words upon the circumference: *Sigillum Provinciae de Maryland, in America.* This seal continued in use until 1706, when it was returned to England.

THE FOURTH SEAL.

The next seal was adopted by the Council September 22, 1706, and no description appears to be extant.

THE FIFTH SEAL.

This appears to have been, after Lord Baltimore had the Province restored to him, in 1715, simply the seal of the Province sent in 1648, and is referred to as the "Greater Seal at Arms." There were, at this time, several lesser seals in use; and these seals are referred to, at least, in one place, as the "lesser seal at arms." The impressions preserved show them to have been very much on the order of the Great Seal. Upon all these small seals a lambrequin attached to the helmet is substituted for the mantle represented upon the Great Seal.

THE SIXTH SEAL.

The Convention of 1776 adopted the Great Seal of the Province as the Great Seal of the State, until a new one could be devised.

THE SEVENTH SEAL.

In the year 1794 the Council adopted a new seal for the State. Upon the obverse was a female figure representing Justice, holding aloft the scales in her left hand, and in her right an olive branch. Rays of light emanated from behind and surrounded the figure. Below were the *fascies*, and an olive branch crossed, and upon the border were graven the words, "Great Seal of the State of Maryland." On the reverse was depicted a tobacco hogshead standing upright, with bundles of leaf tobacco lying thereon. Two sheaves of

wheat stood in the foreground, and, in the background could be seen a ship approaching shore, with fore and main top-sails set, the other sails furled. At the base was a cornucopia. On the circle about this side were the words: "Industry the means and plenty the result."

THE EIGHTH SEAL.

On March 4, 1817, the Council adopted a new seal. The device was ordered to be the coat-of-arms of the United States, surrounded with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland."

THE NINTH SEAL.

The seal of 1817 remained the seal of the State until 1854, when the apparatus, called the "Great Seal," had become so worn that a new one had to be made. Governor Enoch Louis Lowe called attention to the inappropriateness of the State seal, and he suggested that the new seal bear the arms of the State. The Legislature of that year ordered a new seal. There was no longer a Governor's Council in existence to make and unmake seals. The Legislature intended to return to the old seal of the Province. In the preparation of the seal it had evidently recourse to a rough wood-cut, printed on the title page of Bacon's Laws of Maryland, 1765, and some errors contained in it were reproduced. One of the officers of State, for political reasons, still further mutilated the seal by putting an American eagle on the device in place of the ancient crest.

THE TENTH AND PRESENT SEAL.

The attention of the Legislature of 1874 having been attracted to the errors in the Great Seal, a joint resolution was adopted looking to their correction. Reference having been made to Bacon's wood-cut as the model of the new seal, Governor James Black Groome determined not to take any action, and thereby prevent the perpetuation of the errors sought to be corrected. He brought the matter to the notice of the Legislature of 1876. A carefully prepared resolution was then adopted, restoring the seal to the exact description given of it in Lord Baltimore's Commission to Governor Stone, on August 12, 1648, and this is the Great Seal of Maryland to-day.

The Great Seal is in the custody of the Secretary of State, but the Governor has the control and use of it whenever necessary for any purpose provided for by the Constitution and laws, or when needed to authenticate communications

between this State and the United States, the States and territories thereof, and foreign States; in all which cases the Great Seal shall be used; and the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, respectively, shall have unrestricted access to and use of the Great Seal, for the purpose of affixing the same to bills which shall have passed the General Assembly preparatory to presenting the same to the Governor for his approval.

The Governor shall not affix the Great Seal to any document without accompanying it with his signature; nor shall he permit any paper issuing from his department to be sealed therewith without affixing his signature thereto.

The Governor is authorized to cause the Great Seal to be affixed to patents issued by the Commissioner of the Land Office and to copies of Laws and resolutions certified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

(P. G. L., Article 41, sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The following days have been established in Maryland as Bank Holidays:

1. New Year's Day, January 1st.
2. Washington's Birthday, February 22d.
3. Decoration Day, May 30th.
4. Independence Day, July 4th.
5. Christmas Day, December 25th.
6. Good Friday.
7. General Election Day.
8. Congressional Election Day.
9. All special days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as the days of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer or other religious observance, or for the general cessation of business.
10. Sundays.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

Labor's Holiday, first Monday in September.

(By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved June 28th, 1894.)

Whenever the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, or twenty-fifth day of December, shall, either of them, occur on Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed and shall be treated as a public holiday, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that in such case all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts, and promissory notes, which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or for payment on either of the Mondays so observed as a holiday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or for payment on the Saturday next preceding such holiday; and such Monday so observed shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, be also treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. (P. G. L., Art. 13, Sec. 10, p. 116.)

The Governor of Maryland, by virtue of authority vested in him under Article 13, Section 9 of the Code, may declare and proclaim the first Monday in September a legal holiday, and recommend its observance by the general cessation of business.

DEFENDER'S DAY.

September 12th, known as "Defender's" Day, is a municipal holiday in Baltimore City, in memory of the successful resistance of British invasion in 1814.

Under Article 13, Section 9 of the Code, the Governor may declare September 12th a legal or bank holiday by proclamation, and recommend its observance as such throughout the State of Maryland.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.

Saturday half-holiday laws are in force in the following places:

In the City of Annapolis, by Act of 1894, Chapter 167.

In the City of Baltimore, by Act of 1898, Chapter 198.

In Baltimore County, by Act of 1898, Chapter 152.

In Harford County, by Act of 1898, Chapter 154.

In Montgomery County, by Act of 1898, Chapter 366.

In Cecil County, by Act of 1900, Chapter 87.

In Ellicott City, by Act of 1902, Chapter 151.

In the City of Westminster, by Act of 1902, Chapter 443.

ARBOR DAY.

By resolution of the General Assembly of 1894, the Governor is authorized to designate by proclamation one day in April, annually, for tree planting, to be known as "Arbor and Highway Day."

REPUDIATION DAY.

The General Assembly of 1894 made November 23d a bank half-holiday in Frederick County, under the title of "Repudiation Day," in commemoration of the repudiation of the Stamp Act in 1765.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION
AND AREA.

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Formation.	Area in Sq. Miles.
St. Mary's ¹	In honor of the Virgin Mary, the landing having been made on the Feast of the Annunciation.	1637	372
Kent ²	After the English County.....	1642	281
Anne Arundel ³ ...	After the Lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cæcilius, second Lord Baltimore	1650	425
Calvert ⁴	After the family name of the proprietary	1654	222
Charles ⁵	After Charles, Lord Baltimore.....	1658	451
Baltimore ⁶	From the Proprietary's Irish Baron, (Celtic bilte mor; <i>i. e.</i> , the large town).....	1659	656
Talbot ⁷	After Grace Talbot, daughter of George, first Lord Baltimore.....	1661	286
Somerset ⁸	After Mary Somerset, sister of Lord Baltimore.....	1666	362
Dorchester ⁹	After Earl Dorset, a family friend of the Calverts.....	1668	618
Cecil ¹⁰	After the forename of the second Lord Baltimore.....	1674	360

¹There is great difficulty in assigning exact dates to the erection of Counties in the early years of the Province, from the fact that considerable confusion exists between the *county* and the *hundred*, sheriffs being commissioned for the latter as well as the former, and because Counties were erected sometimes by order in Council, proclamation or by Act of Assembly. A series of interesting historical maps has been prepared by Dr. Edward R. Mathews, Assistant State Geologist, which, when published, will shed considerable light on the subject.

A commission was issued to James Baldrige as sheriff of St. Mary's county, June 29th, 1637, (*Archiv. of Md.* 3:61), and the courts were put in operation by Acts of Assembly, 1638-9, (*Archiv.* 1:46-57).

²A commission was issued to John Langford as sheriff of the Isle of Kent, February 9th, 1637, (*Archiv.* 3:61), and on Aug. 2d, 1642, a commission was issued to Giles Brent, for the county of Kent (*Archiv.* 3:105). County government was evidently organized in that year as the expenses of the Assembly were assessed on the *counties* of St. Mary's and Kent.

³Erected by Act of Assembly, 1650, ch. 8. Name changed to Providence by Act of 1654, ch. 17. Name restored in 1658.

⁴Erected by order in Council July 3d, 1654 (*Archiv.* 3:308). In October of the same year the name was changed to Patuxent under the Cromwell administration, (*Archiv.* 1:341). Name restored, 1658.

⁵Erected by order in Council, April 13th, 1658 (*Archiv.* 3:341). An earlier Charles county was erected by order in Council, October 3d, 1650, from part of the territory now included in St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties. This order was repealed by order of July 3d, 1654, *supra*.

⁶Erected by order in Council. No full record, but writ of election was issued to sheriff January 12th, 1659, (*Archiv.* 1:381).

⁷No record. Writ of election issued to sheriff February 18th, 1661, (*Archiv.* 1:425 and 3:448).

⁸Erected by order in Council August 22d, 1666, (*Archiv.* 3:553).

⁹No record. Writ issued to sheriff February 16, 1668, (*Archiv.* 2:155).

¹⁰Erected by proclamation of Governor Charles Calvert June 6th, 1674, (*Archiv.* 15:39-41). Delegates are named as present at Assembly from Cecil county February 12th, 1674, (*Archiv.* 2:421).

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION
AND AREA—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Formation	Area in Sq. Miles.
Pr. George's ¹	After Prince George of Denmark.	1695	486
Queen Anne's ² ..	After Queen Anne of England....	1706	352
Worcester ³	After the Earl of Worcester.....	1742	475
Frederick ⁴	After Frederick, heir apparent....	1748	662
Caroline ⁵	After Lady Caroline Calvert, sister of the last, Lord Baltimore...	1773	320
Harford ⁶	After Henry Harford, last proprietary	1773	388
Washington ⁷	After General Washington.....	1776	458
Montgomery ⁸	After General Montgomery.....	1776	490
Allegany ⁹	From Oolikhanna; <i>i. e.</i> , beautiful stream	1789	442
Carroll ¹⁰	After Charles Carroll of Carrollton.....	1836	437
Howard ¹¹	After Col. John Eager Howard, the elder.....	1851	365
Wicomico ¹²	After the river of that name, from wicko, house, and mekee, building; <i>i. e.</i> , referring to Indian town on the banks.....	1867	365
Garrett ¹³	After John W. Garrett.....	1872	660

¹Erected by Act of 1695, ch. 13.

²Erected by Act of 1706, ch. 3.

³Erected by Act of 1742, ch. 14. An earlier Worcester was erected by order in Council in 1672, (*Archiv.* 5:56 and 108). The order of October 22d, 1669, erected the territory which is now comprised in the State of Delaware into a county by the name of Durham and another unnamed. Neither Durham nor Worcester were ever represented in the Assembly.

⁴Erected by Act of 1748, ch. 15.

⁵Erected by Act of 1773, November session, ch. 6.

⁶Erected by Act of 1773, November session, ch. 10.

^{7,8}Erected by resolution of Constitutional Convention September 6th, 1776.

⁹Erected by Act of 1789, ch. 29.

¹⁰Erected by Acts of 1836, ch. 19.

¹¹Erected by Article 8, Constitution of 1851. By ch. 22 of the Acts of 1838, confirmed by ch. 49 of 1839, "Howard District of Anne Arundel County" was erected. The administration was provided for by chs. 55, 60, 98 and 125 of Acts of 1839.

¹²Erected by Article 13, Section 2, Constitution of 1867.

¹³Erected by Act of 1872, ch. 212.

SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

The earliest Provincial legislative bodies were *primary* assemblies, the Governor issuing personal writs of summons to the members of the Council and a few others, as often as he thought wise. Some of those thus summoned in person, such as commanders of hundreds, were directed to encourage the attendance of such persons as they saw fit, and to give all other freemen of the hundred the privilege to attend in person or to choose delegates. As a result many proxies were given, and complaint arose that the Governor and Secretary were able to control the Assembly. Until 1650 the Proprietary claimed the sole right of directing how the Assembly should be constituted, but in that year and ever afterward each of the hundreds elected from one to three delegates. Thus the representative system was inaugurated.

In the early years, *all freemen*, as well as freeholders, were not only entitled to a seat in the Assembly, but were liable to fine for failure to attend in person or by proxy. A property qualification was imposed in 1670 (Archiv. 5:77), and was required under the Constitution of 1776. It was removed by an amendment to the Constitution, Act of 1801, ch. 90, confirmed by Act of 1802, ch. 20.

By ch. 1 of the Acts of 1650 the Assembly was divided into two houses—the Upper House to stand for the rights and interests of the Proprietary, while the Lower House stood for the rights and interests of the People.

The local unit of representation was the hundred until 1654, when the county became the unit and the writs of election summoned from one to four delegates from each county.

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Adjourned.</i>
1634/5		St Mary's	No record.
1637/8	January 25th.....	St. Mary's	March 24th.
1638/9	February 25th.....	St. Mary's, adjourned same day to St. John's....	March 19th.
1640	October 12th.....	St. John's.....	October 24th.
1641/2 ¹	March 21st.....	St. Mary's.....	March 23d.
1641	August 2d.....	St. Mary's	August 12th.
1642	July 18th.....	St. Mary's	August 2d.
	September 5th.....	St. Mary's.....	September 13th
1643 ²			
1644/5	February 11th.....	St. Mary's	February 11th.
1644 ³			
1646	December 29th.....	St. Inigoe's.....	Jan. 2d, 1646-7.
1647/8	January 7th.....	St. John's.....	March 4th.

¹It was declared by the House at this session that the House of Assembly may not be adjourned or prorogued but by and with the consent of the House. (*Archives*, 1:117.)

²Proclamation issued for Assembly on February 3d, but it was recalled by later proclamation. Another proclamation was issued for April 3d, but no record of meeting exists. (*Archives*, 1:201.)

³Proclamation for Assembly to be held on December 3d. No record of meeting. (*Archives*, 1:201.)

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Adjourned.</i>
1649	April 2d	St. Mary's.....	April 21st.
1650 ¹	April 6th.....	St. Mary's.....	April 29th.
1650/1	March 11th.....	St. Mary's.....	March 11th.
1654 ²	October 20th.....	Patuxent.....	(?)
1657 ³	September 24th.....	Patuxent.....	(?)
1658	April 27th.....	St. Leonards.....	(?)
1659/60	February 28th.....	Mr. Thos. Gerrard's and Mr. Robert Slye's.....	March 14th.
1661	April 17th	St. Mary's.....	May 1st.
1662	April 1st	St. Mary's.....	April 12th.
1663	September 15th.....	St. Mary's.....	October 3d.
1664	September 13th.....	St. Mary's.....	September 21st
1666	April 10th.....	St. Mary's.....	May 3d.
1669	April 13th.....	St. Mary's.....	May 8th.
1671	March 27th.....	St. Mary's.....	April 19th.
	October 10th.....	St. Mary's.....	October 19th.
1674	May 19th.....	St. Mary's.....	June 6th.
1674/5	February 12th.....	St. Mary's.....	February 24th.
1676	May 15th.....	St. Mary's.....	June 15th.
1678	October 20th.....	St. Mary's.....	November 14th
1681	August 16th.....	St. Mary's.....	September 17th
	November 1st.....	St. Mary's.....	November 12th
1682	April 23th	St. Mary's.....	May 13th.
	October 26th.....	St. Mary's.....	November 17th
1683	October 2d.....	The Ridge, A. A. Co.....	November 6th.
1684	April 1st.....	St. Mary's	April 26th.
1686	October 26th.....	St. Mary's.....	November 19th
1688	November 14th.....	St. Mary's.....	December 8th.
1692 ⁴	May 10th.....	St. Mary's.....	June 9th.
1693	September 20th.....	St. Mary's.....	September 26th
1694	September 20th.....	St. Mary's.....	October 18th.
1694/5	February 28th.....	Ann-Arundell Town.....	March 1st.
1695	May 8th.....	Ann-Arundell Town.....	May 22d.
	October 3d.....	Annapolis.....	October 19th.
1696	April 30th.....	Annapolis.....	May 14th.
	July 1st.....	Annapolis.....	July 10th.
	September 16th	Annapolis.....	October 2d.
1697	May 26th.....	Annapolis.....	June 11th.
1698	March 10th.....	Annapolis.....	April 4th.
	October 22d.....	Annapolis.....	November 12th
1699	June 28th.....	Annapolis.....	July 22d.
1700	April 26th.....	Annapolis.....	May 9th.
1701	May 8th.....	Annapolis.....	May 17th.
1701/2	March 16th.....	Annapolis.....	March 25th.
1702	June 25th	Annapolis.....	June 27th.
1703	October 26th	Annapolis.....	October 29th.
1704	April 26th.....	Annapolis.....	May 3d.
	September 5th	Annapolis.....	October 3d.
	December 5th.....	Annapolis.....	December 9th.
1705	May 15th.....	Annapolis.....	May 25th.
1706	April 2d.....	Annapolis.....	April 19th.
1707	March 26th.....	Annapolis.....	April 15th.
1708	November 29th	Annapolis.....	December 17th
1709	October 26th.....	Annapolis.....	November 11th
1710	October 24th.....	Annapolis.....	November 4th.

¹Assembly divided into two houses by Ch. 1, Acts 1650.^{2,3}Under commission from the Protector.⁴Under the Royal Governor, Sir Lionel Copley.

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Adjourned.</i>
1711	October 23d.....	Annapolis.....	November 3d.
1712	October 28th.....	Annapolis.....	November 15th
1713	October 27th.....	Annapolis.....	November 14th
1714	June 22d.....	Annapolis.....	July 3d.
	October 5th.....	Annapolis.....	October 5th.
1715	April 26th.....	Annapolis.....	June 3d.
1716 ¹	July 17th.....	Annapolis.....	August 10th,
1717	May 28th.....	Annapolis.....	June 8th.
1718	April 22d.....	Annapolis.....	May 10th.
1719	May 14th.....	Annapolis.....	June 8th.
1720	April 5th.....	Annapolis.....	April 22d.
	October 11th.....	Annapolis.....	October 27th.
1721	July 18th.....	Annapolis.....	August 5th (?)
	February 20th.....	Annapolis.....	February 28th.
1722	October 9th.....	Annapolis.....	November 3d.
1723	September 23d.....	Annapolis.....	October 26th.
1724	October 6th.....	Annapolis.....	November 4th.
1725	October 5th.....	Annapolis.....	November 6th.
	March 15th.....	Annapolis.....	March 23d.
1726	July 12th.....	Annapolis.....	July 25th.
1727	October 10th.....	Annapolis.....	October 30th.
1728	October 3rd.....	Annapolis.....	November 2d.
1729	July 10th.....	Annapolis.....	August 8th.
1730	May 21st.....	Annapolis.....	June 16th.
1731	July 13th.....	Annapolis.....	July 29th.
	August 19th.....	Annapolis.....	September 6th
1732	July 11th.....	Annapolis.....	August 8th.
1732-3	March 13.....	Annapolis.....	April 12th.
1734-5	March 20th.....	Annapolis.....	April 24th.
1736	April 20th.....	Annapolis.....	May 6th.
1737	April 26th.....	Annapolis.....	May 28th.
	August 11th.....	Annapolis.....	August 16th.
1740	April 23d.....	Annapolis.....	June 5th.
	July 7th.....	Annapolis.....	July 29th.
1741	May 26th.....	Annapolis.....	June 22d.
1742	September 21st.....	Annapolis.....	October 29th.
1744	May 1st.....	Annapolis.....	June 4th.
1745	August 5th.....	Annapolis.....	September 28th
1745-6	March 12th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 29th, 1746
1746	June 17th.....	Annapolis.....	July 8th.
	November 6th.....	Annapolis.....	November 12th
1747	May 16th.....	Annapolis.....	July 11th.
	December 22d.....	Annapolis.....	December 23d.
1748	May 10th.....	Annapolis.....	June 11th.
1749	May 9th.....	Annapolis.....	May 11th.
	May 24th.....	Annapolis.....	June 24th.
1750	May 8th.....	Annapolis.....	June 2d.
1751	May 15th.....	Annapolis.....	June 8th.
	December 7th.....	Annapolis.....	December 14th
1752	June 3d.....	Annapolis.....	June 23d.
1753	October 2d.....	Annapolis.....	November 17th
1754	February 26th.....	Annapolis.....	March 9th.
	May 8th.....	Annapolis.....	May 30th.
	July 17th.....	Annapolis.....	July 25th.
	December 12th.....	Annapolis.....	December 24th
1755	February 22d.....	Annapolis.....	March 26th
	June 23d.....	Annapolis.....	July 8th.
1756	February 23d.....	Annapolis.....	May 22d.
	September 14th.....	Annapolis.....	October 9th.

¹Under restored Proprietary government. Ch. 11 prescribes the manner of electing Delegates, etc.

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Adjourned.</i>
1757	April 8th.....	Baltimore-town.....	May 9th.
	September 28th.....	Annapolis.....	December 16th.
1758	February 13th.....	Annapolis.....	March 9th.
	March 28th.....	Annapolis.....	May 13th.
	October 23d.....	Annapolis.....	November 4th.
	November 22d.....	Annapolis.....	December 24th.
1759	April 4th.....	Annapolis.....	April 17th.
1760	March 22d.....	Annapolis.....	April 11th.
	September 26th.....	Annapolis.....	October 15th.
1761	April 13th.....	Annapolis.....	May 6th.
1762	March 17th.....	Annapolis.....	April 24th.
1763	October 4th.....	Annapolis.....	November 26th
1765	September 23d.....	Annapolis.....	September 28th
	November 1st.....	Annapolis.....	December 20th
1766	May 9th.....	Annapolis.....	May 27th.
	November 1st.....	Annapolis.....	December 6th.
1768	May 24th.....	Annapolis.....	June 22d.
1769	November 17th.....	Annapolis.....	December 20th
1770	September 25th.....	Annapolis.....	November 2d.
	November 6th.....	Annapolis.....	November 21st
1771	October 2d.....	Annapolis.....	November 30th
1773	June 15th.....	Annapolis.....	July 3d.
	November 16th.....	Annapolis.....	December 23d.
1774 ¹	March 23d.....	Annapolis.....	April 19th.

STATE ASSEMBLIES.

The Provincial Convention met June 24th, 1774, and under its authority the Constitutional Convention met on August 14th, 1776. The Declaration of Rights was agreed to by the Convention on November 2d, 1776, and the Constitution on November 8th, 1776.

The first General Assembly, under the authority of the State, was convened by the Council of Safety February, 1777. The Constitution of 1776 provided that the Assembly should meet annually on the first Monday of November, and, if necessary, oftener.

1777	February 5th.....	Annapolis.....	April 20th.
	June 16th.....	Annapolis.....	June 29th.
	October 31st.....	Annapolis.....	December 3d.
1778	March 17th.....	Annapolis.....	April 22d.
	June 8th.....	Annapolis.....	June 23d.
	October 26th.....	Annapolis.....	December 15th
1779	March 9th.....	Annapolis.....	March 25th.
	July 22d.....	Annapolis.....	August 15th.
	November 8th.....	Annapolis.....	December 30th
1780	March 23d.....	Annapolis.....	May 16th.
	June 7th.....	Annapolis.....	July 5th.
	October 17th.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 2d, 1781.
1781	May 10th.....	Annapolis.....	June 27th.
	November 1st.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 22d 1782.
1782	April 25th.....	Annapolis.....	June 15th.
	November 4th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 15th, 1783.
1783	April 21st.....	Annapolis.....	June 1st.
	November 3d.....	Annapolis.....	December 26th
1784	November 1st.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 22d, 1785.
1785	November 7th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 12th, 1786
1786	November 6th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 20th, 1787.
1787	April 10th.....	Annapolis.....	May 26th.
	November 5th.....	Annapolis.....	December 17th

¹Last meeting of the Assembly under the Proprietary Government. On June 13th, 1776, Governor Eden issued writs for a new Assembly to be held on July 25th. It was his last official act, and the Convention resolved that the writs be not obeyed.

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Adjourned.</i>
1788	May 12th.....	Annapolis.....	May 27th.
	November 3d.....	Annapolis.....	December 23d.
1789	November 2d.....	Annapolis.....	December 26th
1790	November 1st.....	Annapolis.....	December 22d.
1791	November 7th.....	Annapolis.....	December 30th
1792	April 2d.....	Annapolis.....	April 6th.
	November 5th.....	Annapolis.....	December 23d.
1793	November 4th.....	Annapolis.....	December 29th
1794	November 3d.....	Annapolis.....	December 27th
1795	November 2d.....	Annapolis.....	December 24th
1796	November 7th.....	Annapolis.....	December 31st.
1797	November 6th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 21st, 1798.
1798	November 5th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 20th, 1799.
1799	November 4th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 3d, 1800.
1800	November 3d.....	Annapolis.....	December 19th
1801	November 2d.....	Annapolis.....	December 1st.
1802	November 1st.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 11th, 1803.
1803	November 7th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 7th, 1804.
1804	November 5th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 20th, 1805.
1805	November 4th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 28th, 1806.
1806	November 3d.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 5th, 1807.
1807	November 2d.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 20th, 1808.
1808	November 7th.....	Annapolis.....	December 25th
1809 ¹	June 5th.....	Annapolis.....	June 10th.
	November 6th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 8th, 1810.
1810	November 5th.....	Annapolis.....	December 25th
1811	November 4th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 7th, 1812.
1812 ²	June 15th.....	Annapolis.....	June 18th.
	November 2d.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 2d, 1813.
1813 ³	May 17th.....	Annapolis.....	May 30th.
1813 ⁴	December 6th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 31st, 1814.
1814	December 5th.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 3d, 1815.
1815	December 4th.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 30th, 1816.
1816	December 2d.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 5th, 1817.
1817	December 1st.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 16th, 1818.
1818	December 7th.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 19th, 1819.
1819	December 6th.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 15th, 1820.
1820	December 4th.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 19th, 1821.
1821	December 3d.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 23d, 1822.
1822	December 2d.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 24th, 1823.
1823 ⁵	December 1st.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 25th, 1824.
1824	December 6th.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 26th, 1825.
1825 ⁶	December 26th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 9th, 1826.
1826	December 25th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 13th, 1827.
1827	December 31st.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 16th, 1828.

¹This session was called by Governor Wright to elect his successor, he having resigned. The Assembly elected Gov. Lloyd and passed an amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified at the November session, providing for the succession in the event of the death or resignation of the Governor, making it unnecessary to call the Legislature for that purpose.

²Extra session called by Governor Bowie to provide for arming and equipping the militia for service in the war with Great Britain.

³Extra session called by Governor Winder to raise troops for the defence of Annapolis and Baltimore, as there was a large hostile fleet in the Chesapeake.

⁴By Act of 1811, ch. 211, confirmed by Act of 1812, ch. 129, the date of meeting was changed to the first Monday in December.

⁵An act extending civil rights and religious privileges by removing religious tests for office was introduced and carried through by Benedict J. Semmes. Ch. 84 of 1823, confirmed by ch. 116 of 1823.

⁶By Act of 1823, ch. 111, confirmed by Act of 1824, ch. 73, the date of meeting was changed to last Monday in December.

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Adjourned.</i>
1828	December 29th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 14th, 1829
1829	December 28th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 1st, 1830.
1830	December 27th.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 24th, 1831.
1831	December 26th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 14th, 1832
1832	December 31st.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 23d, 1833.
1833	December 30th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 15th, 1834
1834	December 29th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 21st, 1835.
1835	December 28th.....	Annapolis.....	April 4th, 1836.
1836 ¹	May 23d.....	Annapolis.....	June 4th.
	November 21st.....	Annapolis.....	Nov. 26th.
	December 26th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 22d, 1837.
1837 ²	December 25th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 30th, 1838.
1838	December 30th.....	Annapolis.....	April 6th, 1839.
1839	December 30th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 21st, 1840.
1840	December 28th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 10th, 1841
1841 ¹	March 24th.....	Annapolis.....	April 7th.
	December 27th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 10th, 1842.
1842	December 26th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 10th, 1843.
1843	December 25th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 9th, 1844.
1844	December 30th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 10th, 1845.
1845	December 29th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 10th, 1846
1846	December 28th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 10th, 1847
1847 ³	December 27th.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 10th, 1848
1849 ⁴	December 31st.....	Annapolis.....	Mar. 9th, 1850
1852	January 7th.....	Annapolis.....	May 31st.
1853	January 5th.....	Annapolis.....	May 31st.
1854 ⁵	January 4th.....	Annapolis.....	March 10th.
1856	January 2d.....	Annapolis.....	March 10th.
1858	January 6th.....	Annapolis.....	March 10th.
1860	January 4th.....	Annapolis.....	March 10th.
1861 ⁶	April 26th.....	Frederick.....	August 7th.
1861 ⁷	December 3d.....	Annapolis.....	December 24.
1862	January 1st.....	Annapolis.....	March 10th.
1864 ⁸	January 6th.....	Annapolis.....	March 10th.
1865	January 4th.....	Annapolis.....	March 24th.
1866 ⁹	January 10th.....	Annapolis.....	February 8th.
1867 ¹⁰	January 2d.....	Annapolis.....	March 23d.

¹Adjourned session.

²Important amendments to the Constitution, proposed at December session, 1836, ratified by this Assembly.

³By Ch. 239 of the Acts of 1845, confirmed by Ch. 306, Acts of 1846, the Constitution was amended so as to substitute biennial for annual sessions of the Legislature, beginning with 1847.

⁴Ch. 346 of the Acts of 1849 provided for the calling of a Constitutional Convention, after submitting the question to the vote of the people in May, 1850. The Convention met November 8th, 1850, and adjourned May 13th 1851, the new Constitution becoming operative July 4th, 1851.

⁵Sec. 7 of Art. 3 of the Constitution of 1851 provided for the meeting of the Assembly on the first Wednesday of January, 1852, 1853, 1854, and on the same day every second year thereafter. From 1854 the sessions were limited to March 10th.

⁶Extra session, by proclamation of Governor Hicks; sat from April 26th to May 14th; adjourned to June 4th; sat until June 25th; adjourned to July 30th; sat until August 7th; adjourned to September 17th, but on this date no quorum was present, as a majority of the Assembly had been put under arrest by the Federal Government.

⁷Special session called by Governor Hicks.

⁸Ch. 5, Acts of 1864, provided for a Constitutional Convention, which met April 27th and adjourned September 6th. The new Constitution went into effect November 1st. The Assembly to meet on first Wednesday of January, 1865, and every two years thereafter. Compensation of members limited to four hundred dollars.

⁹Extra session called by Governor Swann to consider the finances of the State.

¹⁰Ch. 327 of the Acts of 1867 provided for the Constitutional Convention which met May 8th and adjourned August 17th. The Assembly was directed to meet on the first Wednesday of January, 1868, and every second year thereafter. Session limited to 90 days.

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Adjourned.</i>
1868	January 1st.....	Annapolis.....	March 30th.
1870	January 5th.....	Annapolis.....	April 4th.
1872	January 3d.....	Annapolis.....	April 1st.
1874	January 7th.....	Annapolis.....	April 6th.
1876	January 5th.....	Annapolis.....	April 3d.
1878	January 7th.....	Annapolis.....	April 1st.
1880	January 7th.....	Annapolis.....	April 6th.
1882	January 4th.....	Annapolis.....	April 3d.
1884	January 2d.....	Annapolis.....	March 31st.
1886	January 6th.....	Annapolis.....	April 5th.
1888	January 4th.....	Annapolis.....	April 2d.
1890	January 1st.....	Annapolis.....	March 31st.
1892	January 6th.....	Annapolis.....	April 4th.
1894	January 3.....	Annapolis.....	April 2d.
1896	January 1st.....	Annapolis.....	March 30th.
1898	January 5th.....	Annapolis.....	April 4th.
1900	January 3d.....	Annapolis.....	April 2d.
1901 ¹	March 6th.....	Annapolis.....	March 28th.
1902	January 1st.....	Annapolis.....	March 31st.
1902 ²	April 16th.....	Annapolis.....	April 16th.
1904	January 6th.....	Annapolis.....	April 4th.

SOURCES OF MARYLAND LAW.

COMPILED LAWS, CODES, SESSION LAWS, REPORTS, ETC.

The full text of the Provincial Laws is in course of publication in the Assembly volumes of the "Archives of Maryland." Those already published comprise Vols. 1, 2, 7, 13, 17, 22, covering the years 1637/8-1699.

Compiled Laws.

- 1704 An Abridgement of the Laws In Force and Use in Her Majesty's Plantations: viz. of Virginia, New England, Jamaica, New York, Barbadoes, Carolina, and Maryland. 16°, London. Printed for John Nicholson, 1704.
- 1718 Laws of the Province of Maryland, 1692-1718. Ed. by Evan Jones, fo. Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford, 1718.
- 1723 Acts of Assembly, passed in the province of Maryland, from 1692 to 1715, fo. John Baskett, London, 1723.
- 1727 A Compleat Collection of the Laws of Maryland [1692-1627] fo. Wm. Parks, Annapolis, 1727.
- 1759 Abridgment and Collection of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of Maryland at present in force. Ed. by James Bissett, 8° Wm. Bradford, Philadelphia, 1759.
- 1765 Laws of Maryland at Large. Ed. by Thomas Bacon, 1637-1763, fo. Annapolis, Jonas Green, 1765. [Contains Charter.]
- 1787 Laws of Maryland made since 1763, [1765-1784.] Ed. by A. C. Hanson, fo. Annapolis, Frederick Green. 1787 (Contains Constitution of 1776 and proceedings of the Convention.)
- 1799 Laws of Maryland, 1692-1799 with Charter, Bill of rights and Constitution. Ed. by Wm. Kilty, 2 v. 4° Annapolis, Frederick Green, 1799-1800.
- 1811 Laws of Maryland with Charter, etc., 1692-1809. Revised by Virgil Maxcy. 3 vols. 8° Baltimore, 1811.
- 1820 Laws of Maryland with Constitution, etc., 1799-1818. Ed. by Kilty, Harris and Watkins, 5 vols. 8° Annapolis, 1820. (A continuation of Kilty's compilation of 1799-1800, The vols. numbered 3 to 7).
- 1840 General Public Statutory Law and Public Local Law, 1632-1839. Ed. by Clement Dorsey. 3 vols. 8° Baltimore, 1840.

¹Extra session called by Governor Smith to correct errors in the Federal census by a State census; to revise the election laws, and to provide for a sewerage system for Baltimore City.

²Extra session called by Governor Smith to fix the State tax for 1902 and 1903, and to provide for the levy for those years.

Codes.

1799	Digest of the Laws of Maryland, 1637-1797. Ed. by Thomas Herty. 2 vols. 8° Baltimore and Washington, 1799-1804. (First Codification, contains Constitution of 1776.)	
1850	Maryland Code. Ed. by Scott and McCullough. 2 vols. 8° Baltimore, 1860.	
	Supplement. Ed. by E. O. Hinkley, Baltimore.....	1862
	“ “ “ “	1865
	“ “ Lewis Mayer, “	1865
	“ 1861-68 Ed. by Lewis Mayer, “	1868
	“ (1868) “ “ “	1868
	“ (1870) “ Cohen and Rowland, “	1870
1878	Revised Code, by Mayer, Fischer and Cross, Baltimore....	1879
1888	Code Public General Laws, John P. Poe, 2 vols. Baltimore....	1888
	Code Public Local Laws, “ “ “ “	1888
	Supplement. “ “ “ “	1900
1903	Code Public General and Local Laws, John P. Poe, 2 vols., Baltimore.....	1903
1904	Code Public General and Local Laws, John P. Poe, 2 vols., Baltimore.....	1904

Session Laws.

The first regular issue of session laws was begun in 1727, and at the session of that year an act was passed “for the encouragement of William Parks, Printer,” by whom the “Compleat Body of Laws” was printed. A volume in the State Library, once the property of Edmund Jennings, Secretary of the Province, contains seven of these early issues of the Parks press, dated 1728 to 1737; and also fourteen consecutive issues from the press of Jonas Green, the successor of Parks. These latter cover all the sessions, from July, 1740 to 1752, and it is probable that this collection is unique.

The Library has also a complete collection of session laws from 1768 to date.

Besides the Statutes of the General Assembly the Statutes of the United States are authoritative in the State, as are those of England passed prior to July 4th, 1776, applicable to the Province and adopted therein. A list of these latter, with notes, is given in “Kilty’s Report of Statutes, Annapolis, 1811,” and in “Alexander’s British Statutes in Force in Maryland, Baltimore, 1870,” the latter being elaborately annotated. These Statutes have been interpreted by the English and Federal Courts as well as by those of Maryland.

Reports.

The decisions of the Maryland Courts of last resort have been printed in the following volumes:

Harris and McHenry, 4 vols.	1700-1779
Harris and Johnson, 7 vols.	1800-1826
Harris and Gill, 2 vols.	1826-1829
Gill and Johnson, 12 vols.	1829-1843
Gill, 9 vols.	1843-1851
Bland’s Chancery Reports, 3 vols.	1811-1832
Johnson’s Chancery Reports, 4 vols.	1847-1854
Maryland Reports, vols. 1-94.....	1851-1904

The reports prior to 1st Maryland, have been reprinted with annotations under the editorship of Wm. T Brantly, and vols., 1-79 of the Maryland Reports have been reprinted under the editorship of Wm. H. Perkins, Jr.

The “Maryland Law Review” began the publication of important *nisi prius* decisions in 1901.

Barons of Baltimore and Lords Proprietary of Maryland.

GEORGE CALVERT, First Lord Baltimore.

Lords Proprietary.

- 1632—Cæcilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.
- 1675—Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore.
- 1715—Benedict Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore.
- 1715—Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore.
- 1751—Frederick Calvert, Sixth and last Lord Baltimore.
- 1771 to 1776—Henry Harford, last Proprietary.

A List of Those Who Governed Maryland Before 1776.*

1. William Claiborne governed Kent Island under the authority of Virginia from August 1631 to 1633.
2. Leonard Calvert, commissioned by Cæcilius, Lord Proprietary in 1633, arrived in Maryland March 25, 1634, died June 10, 1647. (From February, 1645, until fall of 1646, he was in Virginia, whither he fled from Richard Ingle, who usurped the government and ruled for some months. After Ingle left, there was anarchy for a year, until the Council chose Capt. Edward Hill as governor. This appointment was confirmed by Leonard Calvert. During Leonard Calvert's absences from the Province the following acted as governor by his appointment: John Lewger, April, 1638; Capt. Thomas Cornwalleys, May to August, 1638, and May to July, 1641; Capt. Giles Brent, April 11, 1643, to September, 1644; William Brainthwayt, September and October, 1644; Capt. Edward Hill, July to Autumn, 1646).
3. Thomas Greene, named by Leonard Calvert as his successor, served until March, 1649.
4. William Stone, commissioned by the Proprietary August 6, 1648, assumed office April, 1649, deposed by Parliamentary commissioners March 29, 1652. During absences from the Province the following acted as governor by his appointment: Thomas Greene, May to July, and September to December, 1649; Thomas Hatton, June, 1650.
5. Richard Bennett, Edmund Curtis and William Claiborne, Parliamentary Commissioners, March 29 to June 28, 1652.
6. William Stone restored by Parliamentary Commissioners and ordered to issue writs in the name of the "Keepers of the Liberties of England." Deposed by the Commissioners July, 1654, because he ordered writs to run in the Proprietary's name.
7. Commissioners named by the Parliamentary Commissioners on July 22, 1654, with subsequent additions to fill vacancies made by the Provincial Court. The original appointees were: Capt. Wm. Fuller, Richard Preston, Wm. Durand, Edward Lloyd, John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard

*Compiled by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Wells, and Richard Ewen. The subsequent appointees were: Sampson Waring, Wm. Parker and Wm. Parrott, December 5, 1654; Capt. Robert Sly, April 24, 1655; Thomas Meeres and Thomas Marsh, June 26th, 1655; Woodman Stockley, Michael Brooke and Robert Pott, August 13, 1655; John Potts, December 26, 1655; Philip Morgan, Wm. Ewens, Thomas Thomas, Philip Thomas, Samuel Withers and Richard Woolman, March, 1657.

8. Josias Fendall, commissioned by the Proprietary July 10, 1656, received formal surrender of government from Fuller and the other Commissioners March 24, 1658. While absent from the Province he appointed Luke Barber to serve, June 1657 to February 1658.
9. Philip Calvert, brother of the Proprietary, commissioned by him June 24, 1660. Administered the Government as early as October 1660.
10. Charles Calvert, son of the Proprietary, commissioned by him September 14, 1661, exercised authority as early as November 1661, succeeded as Lord Proprietary on his father's death November 30, 1675. During his absence from the Province he appointed Philip Calvert as acting governor May 1669 to July 1670 and from then to November 1670; Philip Calvert, Wm. Calvert, Jerome White and Baker Brooke.
11. Cæcilius Calvert, infant son of the Proprietary, left as titular Governor by commission dated June 16, 1676. Government actually carried on by Jesse Wharton, as Deputy Governor until his death July 1676, and then by Thomas Notley, Deputy Governor.
12. Thomas Notley, commissioned by the Proprietary October 14, 1676.
13. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary, governed in person from January 1679 to May 1684.
14. Benedict Leonard Calvert, infant son of the Proprietary, left as titular Governor. Government carried on by the Council; Vincent Lowe, Henry Darnall, Wm. Digges, Wm. Burgess, Nicholas Sewall, Edward Pye, Clement Hill, Henry Coursey and Henry Lowe.
15. Wm. Joseph, commissioned by the Proprietary, as President of the Council and acting governor July 23, 1688, took charge of government October 3, 1688, surrendered to the revolutionists August 1, 1689.
16. John Coode, Henry Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyne, John Kurling, John Campbell, Ninian Beall, Humphrey Warren, Committee of the Protestant Freeman seized the government August 1, 1689.
17. Convention of the Freeman August 22 to September 4, 1689.
18. John Coode Commander in Chief, by what authority is unknown, as the convention provided for no central power.
19. Provincial Convention April 1690.
20. John Coode and a committee of two from each county appointed, by the Convention, April to August 1690.
21. Nehemiah Blaikstone, left by Coode as his successor, August 1690, while Coode goes to England.
22. Sir Lionel Copley, first Royal Governor, commissioned by William and Mary, March 12, 1691, assumed authority April 6, 1692, died September, 1693 (Sir Thomas Lawrence, Secretary of the Province and President of the Council seems to have taken charge of affairs for a short time in September 1693.)

23. Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of Virginia, commissioned by Wm. and Mary, March 3, 1692, to act as Governor in case of absence of Copley and death of Nicholson, took possession of the Government September 25, 1693. (He left Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, President of the Council, as his deputy until May, 1694, when Sir Thomas Lawrence was reinstated).
24. Francis Nicholson, commissioned by William and Mary, February 24, 1692, to succeed Copley in event of his death or absence, recommissioned February 10, 1693-4, assumed authority July 26, 1694.
25. Nathaniel Blaikston, commissioned by William, October 19, 1698, assumed authority January 2, 1698-9.
26. Thomas Tench, President of the Council, left in charge of the government when Blaikston sailed for England June 30, 1702.
27. John Seymour, commissioned by the Crown February 12, 1702-3, took charge of the government April 12, 1704; died July 30, 1709.
28. Edward Lloyd, President of the Council, was so chosen by the Council on Seymour's death, as Francis Jenkins, the first member of the Council took no action.
29. Captain John Hart, commissioned by the Crown January 17, 1714, recommissioned by the Lord Proprietary May 30, 1715, arrived in the Province May 29, 1714. He went to England in May, 1720, leaving Thomas Brooke, President of the Council, in charge of affairs.
30. Captain Charles Calvert, cousin of the Proprietary, commissioned by him February (?), 1719-20, arrived in the Province as early as October, 1720.
31. Benedict Leonard Calvert, commission dated March 24, 1726-7, took oath of office July 3, 1727.
32. Samuel Ogle, commission dated September 16, 1731, took oath of office December 7, 1731.
33. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary, in person, December 11, 1732.
34. Samuel Ogle, commission dated June 20, 1733, took oath of office July 11, 1733.
35. Thomas Bladen, commission dated April 19, 1742, took oath of office August 23, 1742.
36. Samuel Ogle, commission dated October 3, 1746, took oath of office March 16, 1746-7.
37. Benjamin Tasker, President of the Council, took oath of office May 4, 1752, the day after Ogle's death.
38. Horatio Sharpe, commissioned March 17, 1753, took oath of office August 10, 1753.
39. Captain Robert Eden, brother-in-law of the Proprietary, commissioned August 1, 1768, arrived in the Province June, 1769. (During his absence in England from May 28 to November 8, 1774, Richard Lee, President of the Council, acted as Governor). Eden left Annapolis June 26, 1776, and Lee was titular governor until the Province formally declared its independence of Great Britain, July 3, 1776.

DURING THE YEARS 1774 TO 1776, MORE AND MORE OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT CAME TO BE EXERCISED BY POPULAR BODIES, THOUGH THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR WAS STILL ACKNOWLEDGED UNTIL EDEN'S DEPARTURE. THESE POPULAR BODIES WERE:

Provincial Convention—Chosen by the Freemen.

June 22-25, 1774..... Matthew Tilghman.....President
 Nov. 21-25, 1774..... Matthew Tilghman.....President
 Dec. 8-12, 1774..... John Hall.....President
 April 24—May 3, 1775..... Matthew Tilghman.....President
 July 26—Aug. 14, 1775..... Matthew Tilghman.....President
 Dec. 7, 1775—Jan. 18, 1776 .. Matthew Tilghman.....President
 May 8—July 6, 1776..... Charles Carroll, Barrister.. President
 Aug. 14—Nov. 11, 1776..... Matthew Tilghman.....President

*Councils of Safety Exercising power in the Intervals
 Between Conventions.*

Aug. 14, 1775, (first met Aug. 29). This and all other Committees served from the close of the convention at which they were elected to the close of the one next succeeding. Eight were from each shore of the bay. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; Matthew Tilghman; Thomas Johnson; Thomas Smyth; Henry Hooper; William Paca; John Beale Bordley (declined to serve); Richard Lloyd; Edward Lloyd; James Hollyday; Charles Carroll, Barrister; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Thomas Stone; Samuel Chase; Robert Alexander and Robert Goldshorrough.

Jan. 17, 1776, (first met Jan. 18), Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; Charles Carroll, Barrister; John Hall; Benjamin Rumsey, James Tilghman; Thomas Smyth; Thomas Bedingfield Hands.

May 25, 1776, (first met May 27), Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; Charles Carroll, Barrister; John Hall; Benjamin Rumsey; George Plater; James Tilghman; Thomas Smyth; Thomas Bedingfield Hands; William Hayward.

July 5, 1776, (first met July 6), Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; John Hall; George Plater; Charles Carroll, Barrister; Benjamin Rumsey; Thomas Smyth; James Tilghman; Joseph Nicolson, Jr.; Thomas Bedingfield Hands, (declined, and Nicholas Thomas appointed in his place Sept. 17, 1776).

Nov. 10, 1776, (first met Nov. 12), served until March 20, 1777. March 21, Senate adopted a resolution, followed by the House on the 22nd, dissolving the Council of Safety because the new government was organized. The Legislature had been in session since Feb. 5. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer; John Hall; George Plater; Brice Thomas Beale Worthington; Joseph Nicholsons; Charles Graham (declined); James Tilghman, (declined); William Rumsey, (declined); Thomas Contee, (chosen to fill Graham's place); Samuel Wilson, (chosen to fill Tilghman's place); William Hemsley, (chosen to fill Rumsey's place, declined); James Lloyd Chamberlaine (appointed by Council Jan. 3, 1777, to fill Hemsley's place, declined); Turbutt Wright, (appointed by Council Feb. 3, 1777, to fill Chamberlaine's place).

STATE GOVERNORS.

Elected Annually by the Legislature, with an Executive Council.

1777—Thomas Johnson.
 1779—Thomas Sim Lee.
 1782—William Paca.
 1785—William Smallwood.

1788—John Eager Howard.
 1791—George Plater.
 1792—Thomas Sim Lee.
 1794—John H. Stone.

1797—John Henry.	1819—Samuel Sprigg.
1798—Benjamin Ogle.	1822—Samuel Stevens, Jr.
1801—John Francis Mercer	1825—Joseph Kent.
1803—Robert Bowie.	1828—Daniel Martin.
1806—Robert Wright.	1829—Thomas King Carroll.
1809—Edward Lloyd.	1830—Daniel Martin.
1811—Robert Bowie.	1831—George Howard, (acting.)
1812—Levin Winder.	1832—George Howard.
1815—Charles Ridgely, of Hamp- ton.	1833—James Thomas.
1818—Charles Goldsborough.	1835—Thomas W. Veasey.

Elected Under the Amended Constitution of 1838, for Three Years.

William Grason.....	Queen Anne's County.....	1838
Francis Thomas.....	Frederick County.....	1841
Thomas G. Pratt.....	Prince George's County.....	1844
Philip F. Thomas.....	Talbot County.....	1847
Enoch Louis Lowe.....	Frederick County.....	1850

Elected Under the Constitution of 1851, for Four Years.

Thomas Watkins Ligon.....	Howard County.....	1853
Thomas Hollyday Hicks.....	Dorchester County.....	1857
Augustus W. Bradford.....	Baltimore County.....	1861

Elected Under the Constitution of 1864, for Four Years.

Thomas Swann.....	Baltimore City.....	1865
Lt. Gov. C. C. Cox.....	Baltimore City.....	1865

Elected Under the Constitution of 1867, for Four Years.

Oden Bowie.....	Prince George's County.....	1868
Wm. Pinkney Whyte.....	Baltimore City.....	1872
James Black Groome.....	Cecil County.....	1874
John Lee Carroll.....	Howard County.....	1876
William T. Hamilton.....	Washington County.....	1880
Robert M. McLane.....	Baltimore City.....	1884
Henry Lloyd.....	Dorchester County.....	1885
Elihu E. Jackson.....	Wicomico County.....	1888
Frank Brown.....	Carroll County.....	1892
Lloyd Lowndes.....	Allegany County.....	1896
John Walter Smith.....	Worcester County.....	1900
Edwin Warfield.....	Howard County.....	1904

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John W. Culbreth.....	1838	Grason Eichelberger.....	1861
Cornelius McLean.....	1839	William B. Hill.....	1862
James Murray.....	1840	John M. Carter.....	1866
Thomas Wright.....	1841	R. C. Hollyday.....	1869
John C. Legrand.....	1842	John T. Mason.....	1872
John N. Watkins.....	1844	R. C. Hollyday.....	1873
W. Van Buskirk.....	1844	James T. Briscoe.....	1880
William T. Wooten.....	1845	R. C. Hollyday.....	1884
Richard C. Hollyday.....	1848	Geo. B. Miligan.....	1884
John Nick Watkins.....	1849	Edward W. LeCompte.....	1886
Thomas H. O'Neal.....	1851	William T. Brantly.....	1893
John Randolph Quinn.....	1853	Edwin Gott.....	1894
Nathaniel Cox.....	1854	Richard Dallam.....	1896
Jonathau Pinkney.....	1857	Geo. E. Loweree.....	1899
James R. Partridge.....	1858	Wilfred Bateman.....	1900
		Oswald Tilghman.....	1904

COMPTROLLERS.

1851—Philip Francis Thomas.	1867—William J. Leonard.
1853—Henry E. Bateman.	1870—Levin Woolford.
1854—William Pinkney White.	1878—Thomas J. Keating.
1856—William Henry Purnell.	1884—J. Frank Turner.
1861—Dennis Claude.	1888—L. Victor Baughman.
1861—Abram Lingan Jarrett.	1892—Marion deKalb Smith.
1862—Samuel Snowden Maffit.	1896—Robert P. Graham.
1864—Henry Holliday Golds-	1898—Phillips Lee Goldsborough.
borough.	1900—Joshua W. Hering.
1864—Robert J. Jump.	1904—Gordon T. Atkinson.

TREASURERS OF THE WESTERN AND EASTERN SHORES.

WESTERN SHORE

Thomas Harwood, Jr.....	1775
Benjamin Harwood.....	1805
George Mackubin.....	1826
James S. Owens.....	1843
Dennis Claude.....	1844 to 1852

EASTERN SHORE.

William Hindman.....	1775 to 1776
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It appears that there was an interim in the office of Treasurer of the Eastern Shore at this period. Land Warrants showing that the treasurer of the Western Shore receipted for money received for public land on the Eastern Shore, contrary to the usual custom.

Henry Dickinson.....	1786 to 1788
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Another interim in the incumbents of the office occurs.

William Richardson.....	1797 to 1824
John K. B. Emory.....	1825
William K. Lambkin.....	1826 to 1840
J. H. Harris.....	1840
Pere Robiusion.....	1842 to 1843

The two offices were consolidated under the Constitution of 1851.

James S. Owens.....	1852	John S. Gittings.....	1885
Dennis Claude.....	1854	Stevenson Archer.....	1886
Sprigg Harwood.....	1860	Edwin H. Brown.....	1890
Robert Fowler.....	1862	Spencer C. Jones.....	1892
John Merryman.....	1870	Thomas J. Shyrook.....	1896
John W. Davis.....	1872	Murray Vandiver.....	1900
Barnes Compton.....	1874	Murray Vandiver.....	1904

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF MARYLAND.

Luther Martin.....	1778
William Pinkney.....	1805
John Thomas Mason.....	1806
John Johnson.....	1806
John Montgomery.....	1811
Luther Martin.....	1818
Nathaniel Williams, Assistant Attorney-General.....	1820
Thomas B. Dorsey.....	1822
Thomas Kell.....	1824
Roger B. Taney.....	1827

Josiah Bayley.....	1831
George R. Richardson	1845
Robert J. Brent.....	1851
Alexander Randall.....	1864
Isaac D. Jones.....	1867
Andrew K. Syester.....	1871
Charles J. M. Gwinu.....	1875
Charles B. Roberts.....	1883
William Pinkney Whyte.....	1887
John P. Poe.....	1891
Harry M. Clabaugh.....	1896
George R. Gaither, Jr.....	1899
Isidor Rayner.....	1900
William S. Bryan, Jr.....	1904

THE LAND OFFICE.

John Lewger, Member of the Council, Officer in charge of land grants, etc.....	1637
John Lankford, "During his natural life"—Surveyor-General.....	1641
Robert Clarke, Surveyor-General.....	1648
Jerome White, Surveyor-General.....	1664
Baker Brooke, Surveyor-General.....	1674
Vincent Lowe, Surveyor-General.....	1679 to 1680

In 1680 the Land Office was created, with a Register on each Shore

John Llewellyn, Register for Western Shore.	
Vachel Downes, Register for Eastern Shore.	
Henry Darnal, Register	1688
Charles Carroll, Register.....	1712
Edward Griffith, Register.....	1715
Edmund Jennings, Judge and Register.....	1732
Levin Gale, Judge and Register.....	1738
Philip Thomas, Judge and Register	1743
Benj. Tasker and Benj. Young, Judges and Registers.....	1746
Benj. Young and George Stuart, Judges and Registers.....	1747
Benedict Calvert and George Stuart, Judges and Registers.....	1756
St. George Peale, Register.....	1777
John Callahan, Register.....	1779
John Kilty, Register	1806
John Brewer, Register.....	1812
G. G. Brewer, Register.....	1827

In 1841 the Eastern Shore Office was transferred to the Western Shore.

G. G. Brewer, Register for Western Shore.
 Samuel Roberts, Register for Eastern Shore.

The Constitution of 1851 created the Office of Commissioner of the Land Office.

James Murray.....	1852
William L. W. Seabrook.....	1857
George L. L. Davis	1868
William R. Hayward.....	1869
J. Thomas Scharf.....	1884
Philip D. Laird	1892
Wm. O. Mitchell.....	1896
E. Stanley Toadvin	1900
E. Stanley Toadvin	1904

LIBRARIANS OF MARYLAND.

David Ridgely.....	1827
J. H. T. Magruder.....	1842
Richard Swann.....	1845
Henry E. Bateman.....	1852
Wm. Harwood.....	1853
Thomas I. Marshall.....	1856
Llewellyn Boyle.....	1857
E. M. Shipley.....	1861
H. P. Jordan.....	1863
Henry A. Silver.....	1868
John H. T. Magruder.....	1870
Edmund P. Duval.....	1880
Luther H. Gadd.....	1892
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers.....	1896

(Reappointed in 1900 and 1904.)

STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS OF MARYLAND.

Levin Woolford.....	1878
Frank T. Shaw.....	1890
Thomas J. Keating.....	1894
Robert P. Graham.....	1898
Buchanan Schley.....	1902

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Maryland has received the following Cabinet appointments:

Name.	Portfolio.	Date.	President.
James McHenry.....	Sec'y of War.....	Jan. 27, 1796.....	Washington
James McHenry.....	Sec'y of War.....	March 4, 1797.....	Adams.
Benjamin Stoddert.....	Sec'y of Navy.....	May 21, 1798.....	Adams.
Benjamin Stoddert.....	Sec'y of Navy.....	March 4, 1801.....	Jefferson.
Robert Smith.....	Sec'y of Navy.....	July 15, 1801.....	Jefferson.
Robert Smith.....	Atty.-Genl.	March 3, 1805.....	Jefferson.
Robert Smith.....	Sec'y of State.....	March 6, 1809.....	Madison.
William Pinkney.....	Atty.-Genl.....	Dec. 11, 1811.....	Madison.
William Pinkney.....	Atty.-Genl.....	March 4, 1813.....	Madison.
William Wirt.....	Atty.-Genl.....	Nov. 13, 1817.....	Monroe.
Roger B. Taney.....	Atty.-Genl.....	July 20, 1831.....	Jackson.
Roger B. Taney.....	Sec'y of Treas.....	Sep. 23, 1833.....	Jackson.
John Nelson.....	Atty.-Genl.....	July 1, 1843.....	Tyler.
Reverdy Johnson.....	Atty.-Genl.....	March 8, 1849.....	Taylor.
John P. Kennedy.....	Sec'y of Navy.....	July 22, 1852.....	Fillmore.
Philip F. Thomas.....	Sec'y of Treas.....	Dec. 12, 1860.....	Buchanan.
Montgomery Blair.....	P. M. General.....	March, 5, 1861.....	Lincoln.
John A. J. Creswell.....	P. M. General.....	March 5, 1869.....	Grant.
James A. Gary.....	P. M. General.....	March, 1897.....	McKinley.

JUSTICES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT FROM
MARYLAND.

Robert H. Harrison, Associate Justice.....	1789-1790
Thomas Johnson, Associate Justice.....	1791-1793
Samuel Chase, Associate Justice.....	1796-1811
Gabriel Duval, Associate Justice.....	1811-1836
Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice.....	1836-1864

DELEGATES TO THE COLONIAL CONGRESS, 1765.

William Murdock, Thomas Ringgold, Edward Tilghman.

SIGNERS OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

Samuel Chase, William Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone.

SIGNERS OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, 1781.

John Hanson, Daniel Carroll.

SIGNERS OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, 1787.

James McHenry, Daniel Carroll, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

MARYLAND IN CONGRESS.**CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774 TO 1788.**

The sessions of the Continental Congress were as follows:

September 5th, 1774.....	Philadelphia.
May 10th, 1775.....	Philadelphia.
December 20th, 1776.....	Baltimore.
March 4th, 1777.....	Philadelphia.
September 27th, 1777.....	Lancaster, Pa.
September 30th, 1777.....	York, Pa.
July 2nd, 1778.....	Philadelphia.
June 30th, 1783.....	Princeton, N. J.
November 26th, 1783.....	Annapolis
November 1st, 1784.....	Trenton, N. J.
January 11th, 1785, and annually thereafter on the first Monday in November until the adoption of the Constitution.....	New York.

DELEGATES FROM MARYLAND.

Alexander, Robert.....	1775-'77
Carmichael, William.....	1778-'80
Carroll, Charles of Carrollton.....	1776-'78
Carroll, Daniel.....	1780-'84
Chase, Jeremiah Townley.....	1783-'84
Chase, Samuel.....	1774-'78, 1784-'85
Contee, Benjamin.....	1787-'88
Forbes, James.....	1778-'80
Forrest, Uriah.....	1786-'87
Goldsborough, Robert.....	1774-'75
Hall, John.....	1775-'76, 1783-'84
*Hanson, John.....	1781-'83
Harrison, William.....	1785-'87
Hemsley, William.....	1782-'84
Henry, John.....	1778-'81, 1784-'87
Hindman, William.....	1784-'87
Howard, John Eager.....	1787-'88
Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas.....	1778-'82
Johnson, Thomas.....	1775-'77
Lee, Thomas Sim.....	1783-'84
Lloyd, Edward.....	1783-'84
McHenry, James.....	1783-'86
Martin, Luther.....	1784-'85
Mercer, John F.....	1782
Paca, William.....	1774-'79
Plater, George.....	1778-'81
Potts, Richard.....	1781-'82
Ramsay, Nathaniel.....	1785-'87

*President, 1781.

Ridgely, Richard.....	1785-'86
Rogers, John.....	1775-'76
Ross, David.....	1786-'87
Rumsey, Benjamin.....	1776-'78
Scott, Gustavus.....	1784-'85
Seney, Joshua.....	1787-'88
Smith, William.....	1777-'78
Stone, Thomas.....	1775-'79, 1784-'85
Tilghman, Matthew.....	1774-'77
Wright, Turbett.....	1781-'82

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Names in small caps are of those who served also in the Continental Congress.

Name.	County.	Term.
CARROLL, CHARLES ¹	Anne Arundel.....	1789-1797
Chambers, Ezekiel ²	Kent.....	1826-1837
Creswell, John A J.....	Cecil.....	1865-1867
Dennis, George R.....	Somerset.....	1873-1879
Gibson, Charles H ³	Talbot.....	1891-1897
Goldsborough, Robert H ⁴	Dorchester.....	{ 1813-1819 1835-1837
Gorman, Arthur Pue.....	Howard.....	{ 1881-1899 1903-1909
Groome, James Black.....	Cecil.....	1879-1885
Hamilton, William T.....	Washington.....	1869-1875
Hanson, Alexander Contee ⁵	Baltimore.....	1816-1821
Harper, Robert Goodloe ⁶	Baltimore.....	1816-1821
HENRY, JOHN ⁷	Talbot.....	1789-1801
Hicks, Thomas Hollyday ⁸	Dorchester.....	{ 1862-1864 1864-1867
HINDMAN, WILLIAM ⁹	Talbot.....	1800-1801
HOWARD, JOHN EAGER.....	Baltimore.....	1796-1803
Johnson, Reverdy ¹⁰	Baltimore City.....	{ 1845-1851 1863-1869
Kennedy, Andrew.....	Baltimore City.....	1857-1863
Kent, Joseph ¹¹	Prince George's.....	1833-1839
Kerr, John Leeds.....	Talbot.....	1841-1843
LLOYD, EDWARD ¹²	Talbot.....	1819-1831
Lloyd, James ¹³	Talbot.....	1797-1801
McComas, Louis Emery.....	Washington.....	1899-1905
Merrick, William D.....	Charles.....	1838-1845
Pearce, James Alfred ¹⁴	Kent.....	1843-1867
Pinkney, William ¹⁵	Baltimore City.....	1819-1827
POTTS, RICHARD ¹⁶	Frederick.....	1792-1797
Pratt, Thomas G.....	Prince George's.....	1850-1857
Reed, Philip.....	Kent.....	1806-1813
RAYNER ISIDOR.....	Baltimore City.....	1905-1911
SMITH, SAMUEL.....	Baltimore.....	{ 1803-1815 1822-1833

¹Resigned, 1792.²Resigned, 1834.³Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.⁴Died October 5, 1896.⁵Died April 23, 1819.⁶Resigned, 1816.⁷Resigned December 10, 1797.⁸Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy. Died February 13, 1866.⁹Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.¹⁰Resigned, 1849. Resigned July 10, 1868.¹¹Died November 24, 1837.¹²Resigned, 1826.¹³Resigned, 1800.¹⁴Died December 20, 1862.¹⁵Died February 25, 1822.¹⁶Resigned March 1, 1796.

Spence, John S ¹	Dorchester.....	1836-1843
Stewart, David ²	Baltimore City.....	1849-1850
Swann, Thomas ³	Baltimore City.....	1867
Thomas, Philip F ⁴	Talbot.....	1867
Vickers, George.....	Kent.....	1867-1873
Wellington, George L.....	Allegany.....	1897-1903
Whyte, William Pinkney ⁵	Baltimore City.....	{ 1868-1869 1875-1881
Wilson, Ephraim K ⁶	Worcester.....	1885-1891
Wright, Robert ⁷	Talbot.....	1801-1807

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MARYLAND.

Names in small caps are of those who served also in the Continental Congress; those in italics served also in the Senate.

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Albert, William J.....	43	1873-1875
Archer, John.....	7-9	1801-1807
Archer, Stephenson.....	12-14, 16	{ 1811-1817 1819-1821
Archer, Stevenson.....	40-43	{ 1867-1875 1797-1801
Baer, George.....	5, 6, 14	{ 1815-1817 1895-1901
Baker, William B.....	54-56	1897-1899
Barber, Isaac Ambrose.....	55	1825-1827
Barney, John.....	19	1817-1823
Bayley, Thomas.....	15-17	1901-1903
Blakeney, Albert A.....	57	1897-1899
Booze, William S.....	55	1849-1853
Bowie, Richard I.....	31-32	1857-1859
Bowie, Thomas F.....	34-35	1802-1805
Bowie, Walter.....	7, 8	1893-1895
Brattan, Robert F.....	53	1861-1863
Brengle, Francis.....	28	1801-1811
Brown, Elias.....	21	1833-1835
Brown, John.....	11	1789-1791
Brown, John B.....	52	1839-1841
Calvert, Charles B.....	37	1843-1845
Campbell, John.....	7-11	1881-1883
Carmichael, Richard B.....	23	1845-1849
CARROLL, DANIEL.....	1	{ 1793-1797 1799-1801
Carroll, James.....	26	1893-1897
Causin, John M. S.....	28	1885-1887
Chapman, A. G.....	47	{ 1885-1889 1891-1895
Chapman, John G.....	29, 30	1845-1849
Christie, Gabriel.....	3, 4, 6	{ 1793-1797 1799-1801
Coffin, Charles E.....	53, 54	1893-1897
Cole, William H ⁸	49	1885-1887
Compton, Barnes ⁹	49-53	{ 1885-1889 1891-1895
Constable, Albert.....	29	1845-1847
CONTEE, BENJAMIN.....	1	1789-1791
Cottman, Joseph S.....	32	1851-1853
Covington, G. W.....	47, 48	1881-1885

¹Died October 29, 1840.

²Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.

³Declined.

⁴Not admitted on account of alleged disloyalty.

⁵Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.

⁶Elected for term 1891-1897, but died February 21, 1891.

⁷Resigned, 1806.

⁸Died, 1886.

Unseated from Fifty-first Congress in favor of S. E. Mudd.

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Covington, Leonard.....	9	1805-1807
Cowen, John K.....	54	1895-1897
Crabb, Jeremiah.....	4	1795-1796
Craik, William.....	4-7	1796-1801
<i>Creswell, John A. J.</i>	38	1863-1865
Crisfield, John W.....	39, 37	{ 1847-1849 1861-1863
Culbreth, Thomas.....	15, 16	1817-1821
Davis, Henry Winter.....	34-36, 38	{ 1855-1861 1863-1865
Dennis, John.....	25, 26	1837 1841
Dennis, Littleton P.....	23	1833-1834
Denny, James W.....	56, 58	{ 1899-1901 1903-1905
Dent, George.....	3-6	1793-1801
Dorsey, Clement.....	19-21	1825-1831
Duvall, Gabriel.....	3, 4	1794-1796
Edwards, Benjamin.....	3	1794-1795
Evans, Alexander.....	30-32	1847-1853
Findlay, John V. L.....	48, 49	1883-1887
FORREST, URIAH.....	3	1793-1794
Franklin, John R.....	33	1853-1855
Gale, George.....	1	1789-1791
Gale, Levin.....	20	1827-1829
<i>Gibson, Charles H.</i>	49 51	1885-1889
Goldsborough, Charles W.	9-14	1805-1817
Goldsborough, Robert H.....	13-15, 24	{ 1813-1819 1835-1836
Hambleton, Samuel.....	41, 42	1869-1873
Hamill, Patrick.....	41	1869-1871
<i>Hamilton, William T.</i>	31-33	1849-1855
Hammond, Edward.....	31, 32	1849-1853
Hanson, Alexander Contee.....	13, 14	1813-1816
Harris, Benjamin Gwinn.....	38, 39	1863-1865
Harris, J. Morrison.....	34-36	1855-1861
Heath, James P.....	23	1833-1835
Henkle, Eli J.....	44-46	1875-1881
Henry, Daniel M.....	45, 46	1877-1881
Henry W. Laird.....	53, 3rd Sess.	1895
Herbert, John C.....	14, 15	1815-1819
Heyward, William H.....	18	1823-1825
Hillen, Solomon, Jr.....	26	1839-1841
HINDMAN, WILLIAM.....	2-5	1792-1799
Hoblitzell, Fetter S.....	47, 48	1881-1885
Hoffman, Henry W.....	34	1855-1857
Holton, Hart B.....	48	1883-1885
Howard, Benjamin C.....	21, 22, 24, 25	{ 1829-1833 1835-1839
Hughes, George W.....	36	1859-1861
Jackson, W. H.....	57, 58	1901-1905
Jenifer, Daniel.....	22, 24, 26	{ 1831-1833 1835-1841
Johnson, William Cost.....	23, 25-27	{ 1833-1835 1837-1843
Jones, Isaac D.....	27	1841-1843
Kennedy, John Pendleton.....	25, 27, 28	{ 1837-1839 1841-1845
<i>Kent, Joseph</i>	12, 13, 17-19	{ 1811-1815 1821-1826

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Kerr, John Bozman.....	31	1849-1851
<i>Kerr, John L.</i>	19, 20, 22	{ 1825-1829 1831-1833
Kerr, Josiah Leeds.....	56	1900-1901
Key, Philip.....	2	1791-1793
Key, Philip Barton.....	10-12	1807-1813
Kimmell, William.....	45, 46	1877-1881
Kunkel, Jacob M.....	35, 36	1857-1861
Leary, Cornelius L. L.....	37	1861-1863
Lee, John.....	18	1823-1825
Ligon, Thomas Watkins.....	29, 30	1845-1849
Little, Peter.....	12, 14, 20	{ 1811-1813 1816-1829
LLOYD, EDWARD.....	9, 10	1806-1809
Long, Edward H.....	29	1845-1847
Lowndes, Lloyd, Jr.....	43	1873-1875
<i>McComas, Louis E.</i>	48-51	1883-1891
McCreary, William.....	8-10	1803-1809
McCullough, Hiram.....	39	1865-1867
McDonald, John.....	55	1897-1899
McIntire, William Watson.....	55	1897-1899
McKaig, William M.....	52, 53	1891-1895
McKim, Alexander.....	11-13	1809-1815
McKim, Isaac.....	18, 24, 25	{ 1823-1825 1835-1838
McLane, Robert M.....	30, 31	1847-1851
McLane, Robert M.....	46, 47	1879-1883
Magruder, Patrick.....	9	1805-1807
Martin, Robert N.....	19	1825-1827
Mason, John Thompson.....	27	1841-1843
Matthews, William.....	5	1797-1799
May, Henry.....	33, 37	{ 1853-1855 1861-1863
MERCER, JOHN F.....	2, 3	1792-1794
Merrick, William M.....	42	1871-1873
Miles, Joshua W.....	54	1896-1897
Mitchell, George E.....	18, 19, 21, 22	{ 1823-1827 1829-1832
Montgomery, John.....	10, 11	1807-1811
Moore, Nicholas R.....	8-11, 13, 14	{ 1803-1811 1813-1816
Mudd, Sydney Emanuel.....	51, 55, 57, 58	{ 1891-1893 1897-1905
Murray, William Vans.....	2-4	1791-1797
Neal, Raphael.....	16-18	1819-1825
Nelson, John.....	17	1821-1823
Nelson, Roger.....	8-11	1804-1810
Nicholson, Joseph Hopper.....	6-9	1799-1806
O'Brien, William J.....	43, 44	1873-1877
Page, Henry.....	52	1891-1893
<i>Pearce, James Alfred</i>	24, 25, 27	{ 1835-1839 1841-1843
Pearre, George Alexander.....	56, 57, 58	1899-1905
Perry, Thomas.....	29	1845-1847
Peter, George.....	14, 15, 19	{ 1816-1819 1825-1827
Phelps, Charles E.....	39, 40	1865-1869
<i>Pinkney, William</i>	1, 2, 14	{ 1789-1792 1815-1816
Plater, Thomas.....	7, 8	1801-1805
Preston, Jacob A.....	28	1843-1845

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Randall, Alexander	27	1841-1843
Rayner, Isidor.....	50, 52, 53	{ 1887-1889 1891-1895
<i>Reed, Philip</i>	15, 17	{ 1817-1819 1821-1823
Ricaud, James B.....	34, 35	1855-1859
Ringgold, Samuel.....	11-14, 15, 16	{ 1810-1815 1817-1821
Ritchie, John.....	42	1871-1873
Roberts, Charles B.....	44, 45	1875-1879
Roman, James D.....	30	1847-1849
Rusk, Harry Welles ¹	49-54	1886-1897
Schirm, Charles R.....	57	1901-1903
Semmes, Benedict J.....	21, 22	1829-1832
SENEY, JOSHUA.....	1	1789-1792
Sewell, James ²	27	1842-1843
Shaw, Frank T.....	49, 50	1885-1889
Sheredine, Upton.....	2	1791-1792
Showers, Jacob.....	33	1853-1855
Smith, John Walter ³	56	1899-1901
SMITH, WILLIAM.....	1	1789-1791
Sollers, Augustus S.....	27-33	{ 1841-1843 1853-1855
<i>Spence, John S</i>	18, 24-26	{ 1823-1825 1836-1840
Spence, Thomas A.....	28	1843-1845
Spencer, Richard.....	21	1829-1831
Sprigg, Michael C.....	20, 21	1827-1831
Sprigg, Richard.....	4, 5, 7	{ 1796-1799 1801-1802
Sprigg, Thomas.....	3, 4	1793-1796
Steele, John N.....	24	1835-1837
Sterrett, Samuel.....	2	1791-1793
Stewart, James A.....	34-36	1855-1861
Stockbridge, Henry, Jr.....	51	1889-1891
Stoddart, John T.....	23	1833-1835
Stone, Frederick.....	40, 41	1867-1871
Stone, Michael.....	1	1789-1791
Strudwick, William E.....	4	1796-1797
Stuart, Philip.....	12-15	1811-1819
Stump, Herman.....	51, 52	1889-1893
Swann, Thomas.....	41-45	1869-1879
Talbott, J. Frederick C.....	46-48, 58	{ 1879-1885 1903-1905
Thomas, Francis.....	22-26, 37-40	{ 1831-1841 1863-1869
Thomas, John C.....	6	1799-1801
Thomas, John L., Jr ⁴	39	1865-1867
Thomas, Philip Francis.....	26	1839-1841
Thomas, Philip F.....	44	1875-1877
Turner, James.....	23, 24	1833-1837
Urner, Milton G.....	46, 47	1879-1883
Van Horne, Archibald.....	10, 11	1807-1811
Vansant, Joshua.....	33	1853-1855
Wachter, Frank C.....	56, 57, 58	1899-1905
Walsh, Thomas Y.....	32	1851-1853
Walsh, William.....	44, 45	1875-1879

¹Elected to fill vacancy, vice W. H. Cole, deceased.²Sat in third session Twenty-seventh Congress, vice J. W. Williams, deceased.³Resigned to assume executive office.⁴Elected to fill vacancy, vice E. H. Webster, resigned.

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Warfield, Henry R.....	16-18	1819-1825
Washington, George C.....	20-22, 24	{ 1827-1833 1835-1837
Webster, Edwin H.....	36-39	1859-1865
Weems, John C.....	19, 20	1826-1829
Wellington, George L.....	54	1895-1897
Wethered, John.....	28	1843-1845
Williams, James W.....	27	1841-1842
Wilson, E. K.....	20, 21	1827-1831
Wilson, Ephriam K.....	43	1873-1875
Worthington, J. T. H.....	22, 25, 26	{ 1831-1833 1837-1841
Worthington, Thomas C.....	19	1825-1827
Wright, Robert.....	11-14, 17	{ 1810-1817 1821-1823

PRESENT UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name.	County.	Term Expires
Louis E. McComas.....	Washington County.....	1905
Arthur Pue Gorman.....	Howard County.....	1909

SENATOR-ELECT.

Isador Rayner.....	Baltimore City.....	1911
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PRESENT UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN.

Name.	District.	County.	Term Expires.
William H. Jackson.....	First.....	Wicomico.....	1905
J. Fred. C. Talbott.....	Second.....	Baltimore.....	1905
Frank C. Wachter.....	Third.....	Baltimore City.....	1905
James W. Denny.....	Fourth.....	Baltimore City.....	1905
Sydney E. Mudd.....	Fifth.....	Charles.....	1905
George A. Pearre.....	Sixth.....	Allegany.....	1905

CONGRESSMEN-ELECT.

Name.	District.	County.	Term Expires.
Thomas A. Smith.....	First.....	Queen Anne's.....	1907
J. Fred. C. Talbott.....	Second.....	Baltimore.....	1907
Frank C. Wachter.....	Third.....	Baltimore City.....	1907
John Gill, Jr.....	Fourth.....	Baltimore City.....	1907
Sydney E. Mudd.....	Fifth.....	Charles.....	1907
George A. Pearre.....	Sixth.....	Allegany.....	1907

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION AND DISTRICTS.

Maryland is entitled to six Representatives in the Congress of the United States, one for each of the Districts.

The boundaries of the Districts are as follows:

The First Congressional District is composed of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent and Cecil Counties.

The Second District is composed of Harford, Carroll and Baltimore Counties, and the fifteenth and sixteenth wards of Baltimore City.

The Third District is composed of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and twenty-second wards, and the ninth, tenth, eleventh and thirteenth precincts of the eighteenth ward of Baltimore City.

The Fourth District is composed of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards, and the first, second, third and twelfth precincts of the eighteenth ward of Baltimore City.

The Fifth District is composed of the twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth precincts of the eighteenth ward of Baltimore City, and St. Mary's Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Howard Counties.

The Sixth District is composed of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery Counties.

(Code P. G. L. Sup. Art. 33, secs. 145-150, as amended by Act of 1902, Ch. 136.)

RULES OF THE SENATE.

Adopted by the Session of 1904.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE I.

The President having taken the Chair at the hour of meeting, the Senators shall take their seats and remain uncovered until the Senate adjourns. He shall immediately call the Senate to order, and, after Divine Service, shall cause the names of the Senators to be called in alphabetical order, and the Journal of the preceding day to be read and corrected, if errors be found therein.

RULE II.

After the reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation and disposition of petitions, memorials and other papers.
2. Orders.
3. Introduction of Bills.
4. Introduction of Resolutions.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Resolutions and Bills entitled to a third reading.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

RULE III.

The President shall preserve order and decorum during the sessions of the Senate. He may speak on points of order in preference to other Senators; he shall vote on all questions, except in cases of appeal from his decision, and

decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and his decision shall be final unless reversed by a majority of the Senators present.

RULE IV.

He shall have the general direction of the Senate Chamber and the rooms adjoining thereto, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct therein, shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE V.

He shall have the right to call any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, who is thereupon vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but his powers as such substitute shall not continue beyond the adjournment for the day.

RULE VI.

In case of his sickness or absence from the seat of government, a President *pro tempore* shall be elected by the Senate.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

RULE VII.

Every Senator, desiring to introduce a bill or present a petition or other paper, to make a motion or report, or to speak in debate, shall rise and address the President, but shall not proceed further until recognized by the Chair.

RULE VIII.

No Senator shall speak more than once upon any subject until every other Senator wishing to speak shall have spoken, except by unanimous consent; and where two or more Senators arise at once, the President shall determine which is entitled to the floor.

RULE IX.

No Senator shall, in debate, name any other Senator by his proper name, but shall designate him in some other way.

RULE X.

If a Senator shall be called to order by the President, or by another Senator, he shall take his seat until it shall be determined whether he be in order or not; and all questions of order shall be determined first by the President, without debate; but any Senator shall have the right of appeal from his decision to that of the Senate.

RULE XI.

There shall be a call of the Senate on the motion of any Senator, and the names of those Senators present shall be entered on the Journal. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall then proceed to notify Senators who are absent from the Chamber, but not from the seat of government, that their presence is required in the Senate Chamber, and upon such notification the Senator shall immediately report therein; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, either on the first day of the session or on any other day to which the Senate has adjourned, the same powers shall be possessed as though a quorum were present as regards sending for absentees.

RULE XII.

No Senator shall absent himself from the seat of government without leave of the Senate.

RULE XIII.

The name of every Senator introducing a bill, presenting an order or resolution, or moving to amend an order, bill or resolution, shall be entered on the Journal.

RULE XIV.

Every Senator present, when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate, for special reasons, shall excuse

him; and, if he refuses to vote when the yeas and nays are called, his name shall be noted on the Journal at the request of any Senator.

OF COMMITTEES.

RULE XV.

All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate, in which case they shall be selected by ballot. The first named of every committee shall be chairman, but, in his absence, or on being excused by the Senate, the next named member, and so on, shall act in his stead.

RULE XVI.

The following Standing Committees, which shall have leave to report by bill¹ or otherwise, shall be appointed at the beginning of each session by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate:

1. On Finance, to consist of seven Senators.
2. On Judicial Proceedings, to consist of seven Senators.
3. On Corporations, to consist of seven Senators.
4. On Elections, to consist of seven Senators.
5. On Inspections, to consist of five Senators.
6. On Education, to consist of five Senators.
7. On Agriculture and Labor, to consist of five Senators.
8. On Executive Nominations, to consist of five Senators.
9. On Militia, to consist of five Senators.
10. On Engrossed Bills, to consist of seven Senators.
11. On Public Institutions, to consist of five Senators.
12. On Federal Relations, to consist of five Senators.
13. On Pensions, to consist of five Senators.
14. On Railroads and Canals, to consist of five Senators.
15. On Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries, to consist of five Senators.
16. On Printing, to consist of five Senators.

17. On Retrenchment of Expenses of State Government, to consist of five Senators.

18. On Sanitary Condition of State, to consist of five Senators.

19. On Library, to consist of five Senators.

20. On Contingent Expenses of Senate, to consist of five Senators.

21. On Rules, to consist of the President and two Senators.

22. On Public Buildings in Annapolis, to consist of five Senators.

23. On Article 3, Section 24, of Constitution, to consist of five Senators.

24. On Amendments to Constitution, to consist of five Senators.

25. On Temperance, to consist of five Senators.

26. On Roads and Highways, to consist of five Senators.

27. On Insurance, Fidelity, Security and Loan Companies, to consist of five Senators.

28. On Revaluation and Assessment, to consist of five Senators.

29. On Civil Service and Election Reform, to consist of five Senators.

RULE XVII.

All committees for conference of the Senate shall, if required, be elected by ballot, the number not to exceed five.

RULE XVIII.

No committee shall sit during the session of the Senate without special leave.

RULE XIX.

The Committee on Executive Nominations shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, examine all nominations made by the Executive, with such recommendations and

communications as the Executive may please to transmit with the same, and report thereon to the Senate.

RULE XX.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all Senate bills and resolutions ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and ascertain whether they have been properly and accurately transcribed, with all the amendments to the same that have been adopted by the Senate; they shall also examine all Senate bills and resolutions passed by the House, and ascertain, in like manner, whether the same represent the final action of both Houses. The signatures of two members of the committee shall always be considered a necessary endorsement as to the accuracy of all such bills and resolutions.

OF BILLS.

RULE XXI.

Every bill shall be introduced on bill paper in the regular form, which shall be read the first time, and then referred by the President to its appropriate Standing Committee, unless otherwise ordered, and it shall be the province and duty of said committee to report said bill either favorably or unfavorably, with or without amendment; when the bill is reported with amendment, the amendment proposed shall be on separate paper and attached to the original bill, and upon such report the bill shall be placed upon its second reading.

RULE XXII.

Every bill or resolution, originating in the Senate or received from the House, shall be read on three several days, unless the Senate by special order—two-thirds of the Senators-elect agreeing—dispense with the rule, and shall always be open to the examination of Senators when in the possession of the Senate.

RULE XXIII.

Every bill or resolution, originated and passed by the House of Delegates, shall, after the first reading in the Senate, be referred to the appropriate Standing Committee, or to a select committee, by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XXIV.

Bills of general character, and such as are amendatory of the charters of private corporations, shall be printed after their first reading, but all bills may be printed, by order of the Senate, at any stage whatever.

RULE XXV.

Whenever any Senate bill or resolution shall have been read through a second time, with or without amendment, the President shall ask the question: "Shall this bill or resolution be engrossed for a third reading?" If this question be decided in the negative, the bill or resolution shall be rejected; if in the affirmative, it shall be engrossed for a third reading.

RULE XXVI.

No amendment shall be received at the third reading of any bill or resolution, originating in the Senate; but it shall be in order at all times, before the final passage of any such bill or resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution, as amended, shall be read, and such reading be considered a second reading, and then the question shall be put whether it shall be engrossed for a third reading, and if this question be decided in the negative, the bill shall be rejected; if in the affirmative, it shall be engrossed for a third reading.

RULE XXVII.

Bills and resolutions from the House shall be open to amendments on their second and third reading.

RULE XXVIII.

A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered as equivalent to its rejection; and when a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session; and a motion to lay on the table having prevailed, the bill, resolution or other paper so disposed of cannot again be taken up for consideration.

RULE XXIX.

The title of all bills introduced to repeal or amend any Article or Section of the Code, shall refer to the subject of such Article or Section to facilitate the indexing of the same.

RULE XXX.

The President shall order every bill originating in the Senate, when passed by the General Assembly and sealed with the Great Seal, to be presented to the Governor for his approval.

OF MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

RULE XXXI.

When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received except as herein specified, which motions shall have precedence in the following order:

1. To adjourn.
2. To go into executive session.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone indefinitely.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To recommit.
8. To strike out the enacting words.
9. To amend.

But the President shall not permit motions for dilatory purposes, and when, in his judgment, such dilatory motions are made, Rule 60 shall apply.

RULE XXXII.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate, but it cannot be received after another question is actually put, or while the Senate is actually engaged in voting by yeas and nays, or while another has the floor.

RULE XXXIII.

All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, and read by the Clerk, before the same shall be debated, and, after a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed in the possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment, with the consent of the Senate.

RULE XXXIV.

Any member may call for the division of the question, which shall then be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Chair.

RULE XXXV.

A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but the matter proposed to be inserted may be divided, if required, according to Rule XXXIV; the motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XXXVI.

When a question has once been put and carried in the affirmative or negative, by yeas and nays, it shall be in order for any member voting with the prevailing side to move for the reconsideration thereof; but in cases where the question has failed for want of a constitutional majority it shall be

in order for any member voting on either side of the question to move for the reconsideration thereof; and in all cases where the vote has not been taken by yeas and nays, any Senator may move a reconsideration; but no vote for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next two days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.

RULE XXXVII.

All questions shall be determined by a majority of the Senators present, except such as are otherwise provided for by the rules of the Senate.

RULE XXXVIII.

Every question shall be entered on the Journal, and the vote taken by yeas and nays if required by a Senator.

RULE XXXIX.

Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the Senate shall be presented by the President, or by a member in his place, and the object of all petitions and memorials shall be endorsed on the back and entered on the Journal.

RULE XL.

When a blank is not filled up, and different sums, numbers or times shall be proposed, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum or number, and on the longest time.

RULE XLI.

Any member, on motion or in debate, may call for the reading of any law, journal, record or other public proceedings which may relate to the subject-matter under consideration,

RULE XLII.

The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the preceding adjournment shall have preference in the order of business for the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received, without the special leave of the Senate, until the former is disposed of.

RULE XLIII.

The Secretary of the Senate shall lay upon the desk of the President, every morning, all bills, resolutions and motions pending before the Senate, in the order of time in which they were reported or presented for consideration; and, at all times, while the Senate is sitting, when no motion is under consideration, the President shall, without any motion, take up said bills, resolutions and motions, in the above order, and present them for the consideration of the Senate.

OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

RULE XLIV.

When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, Journal Clerk, Reading Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE XLV.

A distinct and separate Journal shall be prepared, and kept by the Secretary of the Executive proceedings of the Senate.

RULE XLVI.

The rules which now govern the Senate in the Legislative Sessions shall govern it in Executive Sessions, except so far as they may be modified by these or other rules.

RULE XLVII.

When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, they shall be referred to the Committee

on Executive Nominations to be reported upon, unless the Senate direct otherwise.

RULE XLVIII.

When the President shall understand that the Senate is prepared to decide upon any pending nomination, he shall put the question: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of —— to the office of ——?" And if required by any Senator, the said question shall be determined by taking the yeas and nays.

RULE XLIX.

All confidential communications made by the Governor to the Senate shall be, by the members and officers thereof, kept secret until the Senate shall, by order or resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. This rule is not to impose secrecy as to who are the nominees to office, unless specially ordered by the Senate.

RULE L.

All information or remarks touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor shall be kept secret.

RULE LI.

All nominations, definitely acted on by the Senate, shall be returned by the Secretary to the Governor, from day to day, as they may occur; and when requested by the Governor, authenticated transcripts of the Executive Records of the Senate may, by order of the Senate, be furnished to him; and all original papers touching the Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be carefully filed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and there preserved, unless requested to be returned by the Governor, or ordered to be so returned by the order of the Senate; and no Executive business shall be made known or published by the Secretary, or any other officer, without the special direction of the Senate.

RULE LII.

It shall not be permitted to any Senator, in the form of any order, resolution or otherwise, to place upon the Journal any observation made by himself or another touching the character or fitness for office of any individual.

RULE LIII.

The secrecy enjoined by Rules XLIX and L shall be construed to apply to all proceedings in Executive Session, except the names of nominees, and the confirmation or rejection thereof, without the privilege of assigning reasons pending the injunction or disclosing the vote or opinion of any Senator.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

RULE LIV.

Whenever it shall be determined by a joint resolution of the two branches of the General Assembly, or otherwise, that the General Assembly will finally adjourn on a particular day, the Senate shall, at least twenty-four hours before such contemplated adjournment, communicate the fact through their Secretary to the Governor, and request to be informed whether he has any further communication to make.

RULE LV.

No person shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate Chamber but members of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, members of the House of Delegates, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the President or members of the Senate.

RULE LVI.

During the recess of the Legislature the Senate Chamber, Committee Rooms and President's Room shall be under the care and control of the Secretary of the Senate.

RULE LVII.

It shall not be necessary, in organizing the Senate, to require the presence of any former officers, except the Secretary and Doorkeeper, nor shall any other be paid for such attendance.

RULE LVIII

No rule shall be suspended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate.

RULE LIX.

No motion to rescind a rule shall be received unless notice of the motion shall have been given on a previous day.

RULE LX.

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate.

RULE LXI.

All orders or resolutions, involving the application of money appropriated for the use of the General Assembly, or either House thereof, shall be referred to the Committee on Finance, and not be acted upon by the Senate until said committee shall report thereon, which report shall not be made or received on the same day the order is offered.

Parliamentary Law, Usages and Practices of the Senate.

MOTIONS.

(See Rules XXXI to XLIII).

TO ADJOURN.

Undebatable; sometimes remarks tacitly allowed; takes precedence of all other motions; cannot be amended; cannot be reconsidered; the hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered upon the Journal. A motion to adjourn being determined in the negative cannot be again put until some legislative business intervenes.

The motion, to determine time to which to adjourn, takes precedence of the motion to adjourn. The reason is, that before the Senate adjourns, it is proper to fix the time to which it should adjourn. The motion to fix the time is debatable if no other motion is before the Senate, and it may be amended, and can be reconsidered.

TO GO INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Takes precedence of all other motions except a motion to adjourn. Undebatable; cannot be amended; cannot be reconsidered.

TO LAY ON THE TABLE.

When a question is under debate this motion takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn, and to go into Executive Session; undebatable; cannot be amended. An affirmative vote on this question cannot be reconsidered. Whatever adheres to the subject of this motion goes on the table with it—as for example, a motion to amend is ordered to lie on the table, the subject which it is proposed to amend goes there with it. This does not apply to a motion to amend the

Journal, and a subject out of which a question of order may arise, where the appeal is laid upon the table, thereby sustaining the decision of the Chair; and a bill or other proposition where the motion to reconsider a vote thereon is laid on the table. This motion may be repeated at every new stage of a bill or proposition, and upon any proceeding having been had touching its merits.

TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY.

(See Rule XXVIII).

Takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn, to go into Executive Session, and to lay on the table; opens the whole question to debate. The motion cannot be amended. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same cannot be acted upon again during the session,—the effect of the motion being to adjourn the subject *sine die*. This motion cannot be made but once on the same day and at the same stage of the question.

TO POSTPONE TO A CERTAIN DAY.

This motion follows in order of precedence after the motion to indefinitely postpone, and permits of only limited debate upon the propriety of postponement; may be amended; can be reconsidered.

TO COMMIT.

Follows in order of precedence after the motion to postpone. Its equivalent in the Senate is the motion to refer. It opens the whole question to debate; may be amended by the addition of instructions, or by striking out one committee and inserting another; can be reconsidered.

TO RECOMMIT.

Is next in order of precedence; has the same force and effect of motion to commit, except that it cannot be amended by the substitution of any other committee than the one from which it was reported.

TO STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

(See Rule XXVIII.)

This motion takes precedence of the motion to amend, and if carried, rejects the bill. The motion is debatable, and cannot be amended, but can be reconsidered.

TO AMEND.

All the foregoing motions take precedence of this motion. Debate must be limited to the subject of the amendment; can be reconsidered. No motion or proposition, on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of an amendment. An amendment may be moved to an amendment, but no farther; but there may be submitted at the same time an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the whole or part of the original text, and an amendment to that amendment, but it cannot be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

A House amendment to a Senate bill may be amended, but it must be returned to the House for their concurrence.

[NOTE.—The foregoing motions are arranged in the order of precedence to which they apply to questions under consideration. When one of the foregoing motions is received, the practice is not to receive one of lower dignity until the former is disposed of. None of the foregoing motions are in order when a question is being actually put, when the roll is being called, or when another has the floor.]

OTHER MOTIONS.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The practice of the Senate has been by a majority vote to make any subject a special order, but parliamentary law requires a two-third vote to make a special order, it being equivalent to a suspension of the rules, changing the established order of business, but a majority vote only is necessary in the case of general appropriation bills, or to postpone a special order. If a bill, or other subject made a special order, is not taken up, or, if taken up, is left undisposed of on the day fixed, thereafter it loses its speciality. Special orders take precedence in the order in which they

are made. The usual form of the motion in the Senate is, *that the* (describe the bill or other subject) *be made the special order for the.....day of.....ato'clock.....M.,* omitting the balance of the motion, *and from day to day until the same is disposed of.* At the arrival of the time fixed for the disposal of a special order previously made, it takes precedence of all other business, but a special order cannot be called up while another has the floor. The motion to make a special order is debatable, but does not allow reference to the main question; it may be amended, and can be reconsidered.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of a special order is undebatable, and cannot be amended.

TO SUSPEND THE RULES.

(See Rule LVIII.)

Debatable, but does not allow reference to the main question, and cannot be reconsidered, nor can it be laid on the table, or postponed indefinitely, and no dilatory motion can be made except one motion to adjourn while it is pending.

When more than one proposition is to be submitted under a suspension of the rules, a separate suspension is necessary for each proposition; but a committee may report a number of bills under a single suspension for that purpose.

MOTION TO APPEAL FROM PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

Debatable where the appeal is made on debatable questions; does not allow reference to main question; cannot be amended; can be reconsidered, and is always in order, though another may have the floor. If the appeal relates to the priority of business, it shall be decided without debate. An appeal can only be made on the day upon which the question was decided.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

(See Rule XXXVI.)

If the question to be reconsidered is debatable, the motion opens the whole question to debate; but if the question is

undebatable, the motion to reconsider is undebatable. The vote on a motion to reconsider cannot be reconsidered. A motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question is in order when another has the floor, but cannot be then considered. It takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn or to go into Executive Session. The effect of the motion to reconsider is to suspend the original proposition; but should the Senate finally adjourn with this motion pending upon any bill or other measure, it leaves the original proposition operative. A motion to reconsider having once been put and decided, it is not in order to repeat the motion unless the original proposition has been amended since the first motion. When a motion to reconsider prevails, the question immediately recurs upon the question reconsidered. A vote on a vetoed bill, and a vote on a motion to suspend the rules, cannot be reconsidered.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER AND LAY ON TABLE.

This motion is usually made after the final vote determining any measure, though it may be made after each vote at any stage of the measure. The motion is put in the following form: "That the vote last taken be reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table." This motion having been decided in the affirmative, no reconsideration can take place. The motion is not debatable and cannot be amended.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT AND INSERT.

(See Rule XXXV.)

CALL OF THE SENATE.

(See Rule XI.)

BILLS.

(See Rules XX to XXX.)

Manuscript bills must be endorsed by the Senator's name desiring to introduce the same, and given to the Secretary to have copied.

Bills must be presented for their first reading without interlineations or erasures.

A bill is open to amendment upon its second reading with debate limited to the amendment, but when the reading has been completed and the question is: "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" the main question is debatable.

When a bill has been returned from the House endorsed, "Passed by yeas and nays, with proposed amendment," the amendment shall be read and the President (calling the attention of the Senator responsible for the bill) puts the question: "Will the Senator concur in the House amendments?" If the Senate (upon motion of the interested Senator) concurs, the bill, in its amended form, is at once put upon its passage by yeas and nays. If the Senate refuses to concur, the bill fails; but a message, accompanied by the bill, may be sent to the House asking them to recede from said amendment, and, if they refuse, a Conference Committee upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on said bill may be appointed. If the report of the Conference Committee on said bill be adopted in its favor, the bill must be passed by yeas and nays.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

(See Rule XXII, and succeeding ones under the head of "Bills.")

All joint resolutions introduced must be endorsed by the name of the Senator presenting the same, and be printed in full upon the Journal.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

(See Rule VII.)

Senators having petitions and memorials to present, must endorse, the same with their names, and the object of the memorial or petition, the number of the signers of the same, and of what city, county or town they are residents. This

endorsement is to facilitate its reference to a committee by the President and for entry on the Journal; but any petition or memorial may be entered in full upon the Journal by a majority vote of the Senators present.

COMMITTEES.

(See Rules XV to XX.)

JOINT COMMITTEES.

A request for the appointment of a joint committee is embodied in a message from one house to the other. It embraces the subject and names the committee upon the part of the House originating or concurring in the request. The committee is appointed by the presiding officer, and consists usually of two members of the Senate and three of the House.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

(See Rule XVII.)

A conference committee usually consists of three members of each House, and is usually asked where one House disagrees to amendments of its bills made by the other; but may be asked in cases of difference of opinion on all matters pending between them. The request for a conference must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers, and said papers must always accompany the message requesting the appointment of a conference committee, and be retained by the conferees of the other. The report of a committee of conference must be made in writing and signed by the conferees. It is a question of the highest privilege, and the report may be made even during the pendency of a motion to adjourn. A conference committee may be instructed like any other committee, but their report cannot be amended or altered, but it may be laid on the table, and its effect will be to lay the bill also on the table.

MESSAGES.

Messengers from the House, or from the Executive, are received at any time, except when a question is being put or the roll called.

SEATS.

The second term Senators have the choice of seats.

FORMS

For Preparation of Bills and Messages, and Answers to Messages.

FORM OF TITLE TO AMEND A SECTION.

A bill entitled an Act to amend Section — of Article — of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title). (Here briefly describe the subject of the bill).

(The title of bills to repeal, to add to, etc., may be framed in a similar form, varying according to the object and intention of the Act).

FORM OF ACT TO REPEAL A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section — of Article — of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be and the same is hereby repealed.

FORM OF ACT TO AMEND A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section — of Article — of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

(Here insert section as amended, with the number of the section, as in the Code.)

FORM OF ACT TO ADD A NEW SECTION TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following sections (here describe subject) be added to Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, (here insert title) and be arranged under the head ——— in said Article.

Section 2.

Section 3, etc.

FORM OF ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following Article be added to the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of ———.

Section 2.

Section 3, etc.

FORM FOR MESSAGE ANNOUNCING ORGANIZATION OF
THE SENATE.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

The Senate has organized by the election of Hon. ——— as President, and the election of ——— as Secretary.

We are now ready to proceed with the business of the session, and propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses, two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is prepared to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs. ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message notifying this House of the organization of the Senate, and requesting the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is now prepared to receive any communication he may desire to make, and this House being organized by the election of Hon. ——— as Speaker, and ——— as Chief Clerk, we respectfully concur.

We have appointed on the part of the House Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

 FORM OF MESSAGE PROPOSING ADJOURNMENT OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, that, when the General Assembly adjourns to-day, it stands adjourned until ——— o'clock—., ———, 190 .

By order,

Secretary.

 FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message proposing that, when the two Houses adjourn to-day, they stand adjourned

until ——— o'clock — M., ———, ———, 190 , and we concur therein (or do not concur therein.)

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM FOR MESSAGE UPON DEATH OF MEMBER.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

It is with profound sorrow that we announce the death of an esteemed member of the Senate, the Hon. ———, of county ———. As a further mark of respect, the Senate will now adjourn until———, and, at some future time, further communicate to your Honorable Body such proper resolution of respect as the Senate may adopt, and, if deemed practicable, ask for a joint committee to attend the obsequies.

By order,

Secretary.

SENATE BILLS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE.

When a bill is returned from the House with amendments, the question is taken upon the adoption of the House's amendments. The proper motion then is, if the amendments are agreeable to the committee which introduced the bill:

"Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House." The question is taken upon the adoption of the motion. If agreed to, the bill, as amended, is passed by yeas and nays. If not agreeable to the committee, a motion that the Senate do not concur in the House's amendments is the proper one, and if sustained by a vote of the Senate, the chairman of the committee submits for adoption a message to the House substantially as follows:

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

The Senate having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully request your Honorable Body to recede from said amendments, and herewith return said bill.

Or,

The Senate having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and herewith return said bill. We have named as conferees on the part of the Senate Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

Should the House agree to recede, the bill stands as originally passed by the Senate. Should the House adhere to its amendments, a message should be sent to the Senate as follows:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message requesting the House to recede from its amendments to Senate bill entitled (here insert title). We respectfully inform you that the House adheres to its amendments, and propose, with your concurrence, the appointment of Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. We have named on the part of the House Messrs. ———, ——— and ———. We herewith return said bill.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

A message is then returned to the House as follows:

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill entitled (here insert title), and respectfully inform you that we concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

Or Vice Versa.

The report of the Committee on Conference is then submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Committee to the Senate and the Chairman of the House Committee to the House, and passed by yeas and nays. The bill then stands as amended by the Committee on Conference and is enrolled in the House in which it originated.

Should the Committee of Conference not be able to agree, the bill is rejected.

FORM FOR MESSAGE ASKING APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE
TO ANNOUNCE ADJOURNMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

As the present session of the General Assembly will terminate by Constitutional limitation on ———, ———, at midnight, we propose that a Joint Committee, to be composed of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Delegates, be appointed to wait upon the Governor, for the purpose of communicating this fact and ascertaining whether he has any further communication to make.

We have appointed on the part of the Senate Senators.
 _____, _____ and _____.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message announcing that the present session of the General Assembly will close at midnight this date, and suggest that a Joint Committee, to be composed of three Senators and three Members of the House of Delegates, be appointed to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of communicating this fact and ascertaining whether he has any further communication to make. We respectfully concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the House Messrs. _____, _____ and _____.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM FOR MESSAGE PROPOSING FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, that the present General Assembly adjourn *sine die* tonight, at 12 o'clock.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message proposing that the present General Assembly adjourn *sine die* tonight, at 12 o'clock, and concur therein.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

Rules Adopted at January Session, 1904.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND, WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING FORMS AND USAGES FOR THE PREPARATION, INTRODUCTION, AMENDMENT AND PASSAGE OF BILLS, AND FOR MESSAGES TO THE SENATE.

THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

RULE I.

The Speaker shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House stands adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and after Divine Service has been performed, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE II.

He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; and his decision of any such question shall be final, unless the same shall be reversed on appeal, by aye and nay vote; and he may vote on every question, except on an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a question of order.

RULE III.

The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have a general direction of the hall; he shall have a right to name from time to time any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond a term of seven days; he shall appoint all conferees and committees, and may admit stenographers willing to take down debates, and assign them such places on the floor or elsewhere to effect their object as shall not interfere with the business or convenience of the House.

RULE IV.

In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE V.

No person shall be admitted within the bar of the House but members of the Executive and Judicial Departments, members of the Senate, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the Speaker.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE VI.

1. The presentation and disposition of Petitions, Memorials, Applications and other papers.
2. Introduction of orders.
3. Introduction of bills.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Introduction of resolutions.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Bills entitled to a third reading.

The order of the day will then be taken up for consideration, which last shall not be taken up before 12 o'clock, unless all the ordinary business shall have been previously disposed of, and shall, after that hour, have preference over all ordinary business.

When a bill, resolution, order or other matter has been made the Order of the Day at a particular hour, it shall not be permitted to interfere with the regular order of business down to No. 7 of said Order, should said regular order run over the hour named; but shall in such case have precedence

of all other business immediately upon the conclusion of the called for reports of Select Committees.

The Committees on Rules, Elections, and Ways and Means, may report at any time, with precedence among said Committees in the order named.

OF DECORUM, DEBATE, &c.

RULE VII.

Every member shall take his seat when the Speaker takes the Chair.

RULE VIII.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

RULE IX.

When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat uncovered and respectfully address himself to "*Mr. Speaker.*" He shall confine himself to the question under debate, shall avoid personality, and shall use some other distinction than the proper name of any other member to whom he may refer in debate.

RULE X.

If two or more members shall rise to speak at the same time, the Speaker shall determine which shall speak first; and no member shall speak more than twice to the same question, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

RULE XI.

If any member shall, in any manner, transgress the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to the cen-

sure of the House. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing by the Clerk; and no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the House for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exception to them shall have been taken.

RULE XII.

No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not present when the vote was taken, without leave of the House; and upon a division and count of the House on any question no member without the Bar shall be counted.

RULE XIII.

Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House shall excuse him; and the refusal of any member present to vote, on calling the yeas and nays, shall be noted on the Journal at the request of any member.

RULE XIV.

No member shall take out of the House any bill or other paper belonging to the House, without leave of the Speaker, and no original paper shall be delivered to any person during the recess of the Legislature, without a written order from the Speaker.

The combination of the safe lock shall not be made known to any other person than the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House, and said combination shall be changed during the first week of each session of the General Assembly.

RULE XV.

The name of any member making a motion, presenting any petition, memorial or other paper, proposing any resolution, order or other matter, shall be inserted on the Journal; but, if any motion or proposition be withdrawn, all proceedings relating immediately thereto shall be expunged from the Journal.

RULE XVI.

While the Speaker is putting any question or addressing the House none shall walk out or across the House, nor in such case or while a member is speaking, shall hold private discourse, so as to interrupt debate.

RULE XVII.

When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debate; and every motion shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member require it.

RULE XVIII.

When a motion is made and seconded, or when a question is under debate, the matter shall receive a determination by the question; and no motion shall be received but a motion—

1. To adjourn.
2. To take a recess.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.
8. To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection; and, when a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

RULE XIX.

There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of the members present, shall preclude all further debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. It may be asked and ordered upon any debatable motion or a series of motions to, and embracing the main question, if desired.

RULE XX.

On a motion for a previous question, or a motion to lie on the table, or a motion to adjourn, there shall be no debate; and all incidental questions, arising after either of these motions have been made, and pending the same, shall be decided, whether upon appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE XXI.

Every question shall be entered on the Journal, and the yeas and nays shall be taken when required by five members, and, after the voting shall have commenced on any question, or the Clerk has commenced the roll-call on any question, resolution, order or bill upon which the vote is required to be taken by yeas and nays, debate shall not be entertained nor any motion received or propounded by the Speaker until the conclusion of the vote and announcement of the result.

RULE XXII.

Any member may call for the division of the question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct that, on being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House.

RULE XXIII.

A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but the matter proposed to be inserted may be divided, if required, according to Rule XXII. A motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. No motion or proposition, on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XXIV.

All questions, except on the final passage of a bill, or a motion to suspend the Rules, or those otherwise herein provided for, shall be determined by a majority of the members present and voting; those dividing in the affirmative rising in their places, those in the negative continuing in their seats, and so *vice versa*, until a decision by the Speaker.

RULE XXV.

The question on the final passage of a bill shall always be determined by the yeas and nays which shall be recorded on

the Journal; and, unless it shall thus appear that a majority or the whole number of members elected to the House have voted in the affirmative, the bill shall be declared rejected.

RULE XXVI.

When a question has once been decided in the affirmative or negative, a motion of reconsideration shall be in order, if made by one member and seconded by two others who voted in the majority on the same day or within the next two days of actual session after the decision, which motion shall be disposed of within three days of actual session; provided, that such motion, if made during the last six days of the session, shall be disposed of on the day on which made; but should a bill, on its final passage, be declared rejected merely for want of a Constitutional majority, motion for reconsideration may be made by one member and seconded by two others who voted in either the affirmative or negative. The motion to reconsider shall not be made more than once touching the same subject-matter. The motion to reconsider, and the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, may be made by a member at the same time, and when the motion to reconsider has been laid upon the table the subject-matter shall not be again considered during the session.

RULE XXVII.

Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; and the object of all petitions and memorials shall be endorsed on the back and entered on the Journal.

RULE XXVIII.

The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the order of the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received without the special leave of the House until the former is disposed of.

RULE XXIX.

Any fifteen members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. But calls of the House shall be made, if required

by seven members, at any time when the subject is under consideration.

RULE XXX.

Every Committee shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

RULE XXXI.

No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

RULE XXXII.

On an election of any officer of trust or profit no ballot shall be counted unless the person for whom it be given be nominated to the House before the balloting be commenced, except as may be otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

RULE XXXIII.

When a blank is not filled up, and different sums, numbers or times shall be proposed, the question shall be taken on the largest sum or number, and on the longest time.

RULE XXXIV.

Upon calls of the House, or on taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members shall be called by counties, according to seniority.

ON BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

RULE XXXV.

Every bill shall be introduced on bill paper in the regular form, which shall be read the first time, and then referred by the Speaker to its appropriate Standing Committee or Select Committee, unless otherwise ordered; and it shall be the province and duty of said committee to report said bill either favorably or unfavorably, with or without amendment. When the bill is reported with amendment, the amendment proposed shall be on separate paper and attached to the original bill, and, upon such report, the bill shall be placed upon its second reading. The Journal Clerk shall keep the minutes of proceedings in the House, and with the aid and co-operation of the Chief Clerk, make out, subject to the

control of the Speaker, the Journal of said Proceedings in readiness for the same to be read at the next meeting of the House. The Committee Clerks shall copy all manuscripts handed them by any member of the House, in such manner as he shall direct, and return the original copy to him when completed.

OLD RULE—RULE XXXV.

Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave or by an order of the House, or on the report of a committee having the direction of the subject matter, and in either of the two cases first mentioned, shall be referred to a committee to report thereon, and when reported shall have its first reading, which shall be by title only.*

RULE XXXVI.

Bills, memorials, resolutions and orders shall be referred by the Speaker to their appropriate committees, and in case of erroneous or objectionable reference, correction may be made on the next day or the day succeeding immediately after the reading of the Journal by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been so originally referred.

RULE XXXVII.

Every bill shall receive three readings in the House on three different days of the session, previous to its passage, unless two-thirds of the members elected to the House otherwise determine; the first of which readings shall be by the title only, unless a majority of the House shall otherwise order.

RULE XXXVIII.

All bills of a local character, and of a partial operation, received from the Senate or originating in the House, shall be referred to the proper local delegation, except in cases when the delegation consists of only two members, in which case the Speaker shall name another member, making a committee of three.

*This rule was evidently replaced by Rule XXXV, adopted January 26, 1904, but no provision was made by the report and proceedings for striking out the old rule. (See House Journal of 1904, pages 112 and 113.)

RULE XXXIX.

All bills which, on a third reading, shall be committed either to Committee of the Whole House or other committee, shall be considered as upon their second reading, when reported back to the House, with amendments, otherwise as upon their third reading, in the same state as when committed.

Bills committed or recommitted on their second reading shall occupy the same position when reported back as when committed or recommitted.

RULE XL.

All resolutions which have been read once and are entitled to a second reading, and all bills which have been once or twice read and are entitled to a second or third reading by the Rules of the House, shall be arranged every morning agreeably to seniority by the Clerk, placed on the Speaker's desk, taken up by them in due order, the date of their last reading announced, and read a second or third time, although no motion for a second or third reading may have been made.

RULE XLI.

The Speaker shall appoint the following committees:

Committee on Rules, five members, of which Speaker shall be one.

Committee on Judiciary, nine members.

Committee on Manufactures, nine members.

Committee on Elections, nine members.

Committee on Education, nine members.

Committee on Ways and Means, nine members.

Committee on Militia, nine members.

Committee on Internal Improvements, nine members.

Committee on Railroads and Canals, nine members.

Committee on Corporations, nine members.

Committee on Expiring Laws, nine members.

Committee on Engrossed Bills and Resolutions, nine members.

Committee on Public Buildings, nine members.

Committee on Claims, nine members.

Committee on Agricultural, nine members.

Committee on Currency, nine members.

Committee on Contingent Fund, at disposal of the Executive, nine members.

Committee on Roads and Highways, nine members.

Committee on Public Records, nine members.

Committee on Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries, nineteen members.

Committee on Immigration, nine members.

Committee on Section 24. Article 3 of the Constitution, nine members.

Committee on Library, nine members.

Committee on Federal Relations, nine members.

Committee on Insolvency, nine members.

Committee on Insurance and Loans, nine members.

Committee on Pensions, nine members.

Committee on Printing, nine members.

Committee on Labor, nine members.

Committee on Inspections, nine members.

Committee on Public Hygiene, nine members.

Committee on Temperance, nine members.

Committee on Amendments to Constitution of the State, nine members.

Committee on Revaluation and Assessment of Property, nine members.

Committee on Civil Service Reform, nine members.

Committee of twenty members, of which the Speaker shall be one and be the chairman, be appointed by the Speaker, who shall report to this House the subordinate officers necessary for the furtherance of the business of the House, and the Speaker shall appoint his own private secretary, a messenger to the Speaker, a stenographer and a messenger to the printer, who shall also carry the mail.

RULE XLII.

When a bill has been returned to the House by the Governor without his signature, and with his objections thereto, the objections shall be entered at large upon the Journal, and the House shall proceed to reconsider the bill, and after such reconsideration, the Speaker shall put the question: "*Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Executive?*" and the vote thereupon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the votes of three-fifths of all the members of the House shall be necessary to pass the bill.

RULE XLIII.

Reports of committees on subjects of a private or local nature shall not, in future, be entered *in extenso* on the Journal, but the favorable or unfavorable character only of such reports shall be placed on the Journal.

RULE XLIV.

No standing rule or rules of the House shall be suspended unless by unanimous consent or by vote of two-thirds of the members present, to be ascertained by a call of the yeas and nays, except as may be otherwise required by the Constitution.

RULE XLV.

It shall not be necessary, in organizing the House of Delegates, to require the presence of any former officers, except the Chief Clerk, the Reading Clerk and Doorkeepers, and no other of the former officers shall receive compensation for attendance.

COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

RULE XLVI.

The House shall be resolved into a Committee of the Whole House on the condition of the State for the consideration of bills or Joint Resolutions of a general character by a majority vote upon motion made and seconded, as usual, designating the subject-matter for consideration therein, which committee may originate bills or resolutions.

RULE XLVII.

In forming a Committee of the Whole House the Speaker shall leave his Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

RULE XLVIII.

Upon Bills and Resolutions being committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the same shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the title and preamble to be last considered. The body of the Bill or Resolution shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so report to the House.

RULE XLIX.

The Rules of Proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as applicable.

RULE L.

The officers of the House shall be one Chief Clerk, one Reading Clerk, one Journal Clerk, one Sergeant-at-arms, one Postmaster, one Assistant Postmaster, five Assistant Clerks, one Keeper of Cloak Room, three Doorkeepers, three Pages, five Folders, three Chaplains.

The Speaker shall appoint a suitable person to be Assistant Janitor, also a Messenger to the Printer, and Messenger to the Speaker, and shall provide, by appointment, such employees as may be found requisite and necessary for the care and custodianship of the rotunda, committee rooms and lavatory.

The Speaker shall appoint additional assistant engrossing and committee clerks, as the same may be necessary hereafter, not to exceed six, to be paid from date of appointment.

The Speaker shall assign and re-assign the employees of the House from one position to another, as their capacity and efficiency may indicate, and shall have power to suspend from duty without pay, for neglect of duty or other misconduct in his discretion.

He shall also select and appoint a private secretary, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, to attend to the official correspondence and clerical work connected with the office of Speaker.

The Chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means and Claims shall appoint a clerk each to their respective committees. The compensation of all the clerks and employees shall be five dollars a day, except the Chief Clerk, Reading Clerk and Journal Clerk, who shall be paid ten dollars a day; the Clerk to the Committee on Claims and Chief Engrossing Clerk, six dollars a day each.

The Pages shall be required, when necessary, to assist the folders and the officers of the House in such duties as may be assigned to them, when not actually engaged in the active duties of the office of Page.

No extra compensation shall be allowed to any member or officer of the House during the present session, except to the members of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and Resolutions, with such additional members of said committee as may be authorized to be appointed at or about the close of the session, and to the clerks of said committee, and such additional clerks as may be authorized to be appointed at or about the close of the session, and such others as may be required to remain in attendance upon the business of the House after final adjournment; but no extra compensation shall be paid in any event, except in pursuance of resolution or order of the House, to be reported upon by its appropriate committee, to be passed by aye and nay vote, by a majority of all the members elected to the House, which said order or resolution shall also fix the amount that shall be allowed.

All clerks, officers or employees shall be prompt in their attendance at each opening of the House, and shall remain at their several posts during the entire sitting of the House, ready to render any service in accordance with their several duties.

No clerk, officer or employee shall be absent at *any time* during the sitting of the House, unless by permission of the Speaker, nor absent himself from the service of the House, unless in pursuance of leave of absence obtained from the House.

THE CHIEF CLERK

Shall keep the Minutes of Proceedings in the House, and with the aid and co-operation of the Journal Clerk make out, subject to the control of the Speaker, the Journal of said proceedings, in readiness for the same to be read at the next meeting of the House.

He shall keep the files of the House, preserve all petitions and other papers belonging to the archives.

He shall place appropriate endorsements upon all papers presented to the House, and after entering the same in books kept for that purpose, send to the Printer of the House such as are to be printed, and to the appropriate Committees such as are referred without printing.

He shall convey all messages from the House to the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

He shall receive all messages from the Senate, when presented by that body.

He shall, every morning, arrange, agreeably to seniority, all resolutions which have been once read and are entitled to a second reading, and all bills which have been once or twice read and are entitled to a second or third reading, and place them on the Speaker's desk.

THE READING CLERK

Shall call the roll each day at the opening of the House, read all bills, resolutions and other matter when handed him by the Speaker.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Shall attend the House during its sitting, to aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed by the Speaker.

The symbol of his office (the Mace) shall be borne by him when in the execution of his office.

THE COMMITTEE CLERKS

Shall copy all manuscripts handed them by the Chief Clerk in such manner as he shall direct, and return the original copy to him when completed.

THE PAGES

Shall, each morning, lay upon the desks of the several members a copy of the printed Journal, and all other printed matter ordered by the House.

Shall wait upon the members in any matter directly connected with the House.

THE DOORKEEPERS

Shall close the doors leading into the Hall so soon as the Chaplain commences prayer, and shall prevent conversation, walking or any interruption whatever outside the Bar of the House during religious services.

Shall close and keep closed, both doors of the Bar of the House, and take and keep position directly thereat, allowing no person to pass unless in strict conformity to the Fifth Rule, viz:

"No person shall be admitted within the Bar of the House but members of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, members of the Senate, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the Speaker."

Shall prevent the abuse of property in the lobbies.

Shall keep the aisles outside the Bar of the House clear, so that ingress and egress of members shall not be interrupted.

Shall give full attention to the comfort and seating in the lobbies of all visitors.

THE POSTMASTER

Shall, on the arrival of the mails, promptly deliver to the members all mail matter addressed to them, and shall collect from their desks all matter prepared for mailing.

RULE LI.

All resolutions and orders requiring the expenditure of money, and all other resolutions and orders except those providing for leaves of absence, or relating to adjournment or recess and such others as in the judgment of the Chair are of such a character as to require immediate action, shall be referred to their appropriate committees.

RULE LII.

The manual of parliamentary practice in this body, in all cases in which the rules thereof may be applicable and not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of this House, shall be "Reed's Parliamentary Rules."

APPENDIX.

Showing Forms for the Preparation, Introduction, Amendment and Passage of Bills, and for Messages to the Senate.

PREPARATION OF BILLS.

FORM OF ACT TO REPEAL A SECTION.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be and the same is hereby repealed.

FORM TO AMEND A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

(Here insert section as amended, with the number of the section, as in the Code.)

TO ADD NEW SECTIONS TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following sections (here describe subject) be added to Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, (here insert title) and be arranged under the head ——— in said Article.

Section 1.

Section 2, &c., &c.

TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following Article be added to the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of ———.

Section 1.

Section 2.

Section 3.

TITLE TO BILLS.

FORM OF TITLE TO AMEND A SECTION.

A bill entitled an Act to amend ——— Section of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title.) [Here briefly describe the subject of the bill.]

(The title of bills to repeal, to add to, &c.; may be framed in a similar form, varying according to the object and intention of the Act.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The proper proceeding is for the member to prepare a draft of his bill, properly endorsed with the title thereof, and hand it to the engrossing clerk, who shall deliver it as soon as engrossed to the Chief Clerk or member who originated it. The bill is then introduced by the member into the House. All general bills, after being thus presented to the House, shall be delivered by the Chief Clerk at once to the printer, and shall be printed and delivered as soon as practicable to the chairman of the committee to which referred. Local bills shall not be printed unless ordered by the House, but shall, after being engrossed, be handed by the Clerk to the delegation or committee to which they shall be referred.

To insure speed and accuracy in the transaction of business, this form should be strictly observed.

AMENDING BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

House bills are open to amendment on the second reading, and Senate bills on the third.

When a bill is before the House for amendment it is read by sections, and amendments are only in order to the section under consideration. After that is passed, it can be returned to and amended as a whole.

An amendment submitted should be plainly written, and endorsed with the name of the member submitting it, indicating the section and the line to be amended thus:

In section —, line —, after the word “—,” insert the words “—;” or, in section —, line —, strike out the words “—,” and insert the words “—;” or, in section —, strike out all after the word “—,” and insert “—.”

When an amendment has been submitted to a section under consideration, it is competent for any member to submit an amendment to the amendment, but there the amendments must cease until the latter has been disposed of.

When, however, an amendment has been submitted, the intention of which is to strike out the entire section, it is competent for a member to submit an amendment to the section, and another amendment to that amendment. When the two latter are disposed of, other amendments in the same degree can be proposed. The question on the motion to strike out being postponed until the friends of the measure have an opportunity of making it acceptable by amendments.

PREAMBLES AND TITLES.

After the bill has been considered the preamble comes up for adoption, and the vote is taken on the whole by yeas and nays. The title is then open to amendment.

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED BY THE SENATE.

When a bill is returned from the Senate with amendments, the question is taken upon the adoption of the Senate's amendments. The proper motion then is, if the amendments are agreeable to the committee which introduced the bill: “Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.” The question is taken upon the adoption of the motion. If agreed to, the bill, as amended, is passed by yeas and nays. If not agreeable to the Committee,

a motion that the House do not concur in the Senate's amendments is the proper one, and if sustained by a vote of the House, the chairman of the committee submits for adoption a message to the Senate, as follows:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The House of Delegates having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the Senate to the House Bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully request your Honorable Body to recede from said amendments, and herewith return said bill.

Or,

The House of Delegates having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the Senate to the House bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and herewith return said bill. We have named as conferees on the part of the House Messrs. ———, ———, and ———.

Should the Senate agree to recede, the bill stands as originally passed by the House. Should the Senate adhere to its amendments, a message is dispatched to the House, usually in this form:

BY THE SENATE,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We have received your message requesting the Senate to recede from its amendments to House bill entitled (title inserted). We respectfully inform you that the Senate adheres to its amendments, and propose, with your concurrence, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. We have named on the part of the Senate Messrs. ——— and ———. We herewith return said bill.

A message is then returned as follows:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill entitled (insert title), and respectfully inform you that we concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs. ———, ———, and ———.

The report of the Committee on Conference is then submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Committee to the Senate and the Chairman of the House Committee to the House, and passed by yeas and nays. The bill then stands as amended by the Committee on Conference.

Should the Committee on Conference not be able to agree, the bill is rejected.

State Government, 1905.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—*Annapolis.*

Name of Officers.	Residence.	Term Expires.
Governor, Edwin Warfield.....	Howard County.....	1908
Secretary of State, Oswald Tilghman.....	Talbot County.....	1908
Secretary to Governor, Robert S. Hart,.....	Baltimore City	1908
Chief Clerk, Carl Hardy.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1908
Stenographer, Clarence C. Dorsey.....	Frederick County.....	1908
Messenger, Samuel W. Brooks.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1908

The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years from the second Wednesday in January next ensuing his election (Const., Art. 2, Sec. 2); the secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor; the other officers are appointed by the Governor, and hold their office during his pleasure.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Edwin Warfield.....	Annapolis.....	1908
Adjutant General, Major-General Clinton L. Riggs.....	Catonsville.....	1908

GENERAL STAFF.

Quartermaster General, Brigadier General Van Lear Black....	Baltimore.....	1908
Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier Gen. Frank S. Hambleton..	Baltimore.....	1908
Judge Advocate General, Brigadier Gen. N. Winslow Williams..	Baltimore.....	1908
Inspector General, Brigadier General Allan McLane.....	Baltimore.....	1908
Surgeon General, Brigadier Gen. John M. T. Finney....	Baltimore.....	1908

AIDS-DE-CAMP.

Colonel Edmund L. Woodside.....	Annapolis.....	1908
Colonel H. Carroll Brown.....	Baltimore.....	1908
Colonel Richard S. Hill.....	Upper Marlborough.....	1908
Colonel J. Charles Macgill.....	Catonsville.....	1908
Colonel Henry Hollyday, Jr.....	Easton.....	1908

Colonel Joseph L. Wickes.....	Baltimore.....	1908
Colonel E. Austin Baughman.....	Frederick.....	1908
Colonel W. Hopper Gibson.....	Centreville.....	1908
Colonel John L. G. Lee.....	Belair.....	1908
Colonel M. Gillet Gill, Jr.....	Baltimore.....	1908

The Governor appoints one Quartermaster General, one Chief of Ordnance, one Inspector General, one Surgeon General, one Judge Advocate General, all of whom shall have the rank of Brigadier General, and ten Aids with the rank of Colonel, who with the Adjutant General constitutes the Governor's Staff. (Chapter 89, 1896.)

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Governor,		
Edwin Warfield.....		1908
Comptroller of the Treasury,		
Gordon T. Atkinson.....		1908
State Treasurer,		
Murray Vandiver.....		1906

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Terms: Second Monday in January, first Monday in April and first Monday in October at Annapolis.

Chief Judge,		
James McSherry.....	Frederick County.....	1918
Associate Judges,		
Henry Page.....	Somerset County.....	1908
James Alfred Pearce.....	Kent County.....	1912
N. Charles Burke.....	Baltimore County.....	1920
A. Hunter Boyd.....	Allegany Connty.....	1908
I. Thomas Jones.....	Howard County.....	1914
John P. Briscoe.....	Calvert County.....	1906
Samuel D. Schmucker.....	Baltimore City.....	1914
Reporter,		
William T. Brantly.....	Baltimore City.....	
Clerk of Court,		
Thomas Parran.....	Calvert County.....	1907
Deputy Clerk,		
Vinton Clayton.....	Anne Arundel County.....	
Clerks,		
John D. Keller.....	Frederick County.....	
James G. Thompson.....	Anne Arundel County.....	
Joseph T. Birkhead.....	Calvert County.....	
Crier,		
John Whittington.....	Anne Arundel County.....	
Collector,		
Dennis Claude.....	Anne Arundel County.....	

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

William Shepard Bryan, Jr.....	Baltimore City.....	1908
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CIRCUIT COURTS—FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of the Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico.		
Henry Page, Chief Judge.....	Somerset County.....	1908
Henry Lloyd.....	Dorchester County.....	1908
Charles F. Holland.....	Wicomico County.....	1916

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of the Counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil.

James Alfred Pearce, Chief Judge.....	Kent County.....	1912
Edwin H. Brown.....	Queen Anne's County.....	1916
William R. Martin.....	Talbot County.....	1912

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of the Counties of Baltimore and Harford.

N. Charles Burke, Chief Judge.....	Baltimore County.....	1920
George L. Van Bibber.....	Harford County.....	1918
Frank I. Duncan.....	Baltimore County.....	1920

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of the Counties of Allegany, Washington and Garrett.

A. Hunter Boyd, Chief Judge.....	Allegany County.....	1908
Robert R. Henderson.....	Allegany County.....	1918
Martin Luther Keedy.....	Washington County.....	1918

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of the Counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel.

I. Thomas Jones, Chief Judge.....	Howard County.....	1914
James Revell.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1908
William H. Thomas.....	Carroll County.....	1916

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick.

James McSherry, Chief Judge.....	Frederick County..	1918
James B. Henderson.....	Montgomery County.....	1910
John C. Motter.....	Frederick County.....	1912

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of the Counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's.

John P. Briscoe, Chief Judge.....	Calvert County.....	1906
George C. Merrick.....	Prince George's County..	1912
J. Parran Crane.....	St. Mary's County.....	1912

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,

Composed of Baltimore City.

Samuel D. Schmucker.....	Baltimore City.....	1914
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THE SUPREME BENCH OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Henry D. Harlan, Chief Judge.....	Baltimore City.....	1920
Perc L. Wickes.....	Baltimore City.....	1908
Charles E. Phelps.....	Baltimore City.....	1912
John Upshur Dennis.....	Baltimore City.....	1918
Daniel Giraud Wright.....	Baltimore City.....	1918
John J. Dobler.....	Baltimore City.....	1909
Henry Stockbridge, Jr.....	Baltimore City.....	1911
George M. Sharp.....	Baltimore City.....	1912
Thomas S. Baer.....	Baltimore City.....	1918

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—

Annapolis.

Superintendent,

Charles W. Haslup.....	Howard County.....	1908
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Assistant Superintendent,

John R. Sullivan.....	Anne Arundel County..	1908
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Appointed by the Governor under Chapter 152, 1904.

TREASURARY DEPARTMENT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis*.

Comptroller,	
Gordon T. Atkinson.....	Somerset County.....1908
Chief Clerk,	
Assistant Clerks,	
Harry J. Hopkins.....	Anne Arundel County.....
Miss Jannette B. Dryden.....	Worcester County.....
S. Frank Miles.....	Somerset County.....
Benjamin P. Butler.....	Baltimore County.....
Louis S. Clayton.....	Anne Arundel County.....
Stenographer,	
Raymond C. Reik.....	Baltimore City.....

The Comptroller of the Treasury is elected by the people for a term of two years from the third Monday in January next ensuing his election, and appoints all clerks in his office to hold office during his pleasure.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis*.

State Treasurer,	
Murray Vandiver.....	Harford County.....1906
Chief Clerk,	
John Z. Bayless.....	Harford County.....
Assistant Clerks	
Worthington Hopkins.....	Harford County.....
George Y. Everhart.....	Baltimore County.....
Samuel S. Bevard.....	Harford County.....

The State Treasurer is elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years, and appoints all clerks in his office.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Annapolis*.

Adjutant General,	
Clinton L. Riggs.....	Baltimore County.....1908
Clerk,	
Edmund L. Woodside.....	Anne Arundel County.....
Clerk,	
Frank B. Culver.....	Baltimore City.....
Stenographer,	
Miss Florence D. Clayton	Anne Arundel County

Captain William Baird, U. S. A. retired, designated by the War Department at the request of the Governor of the State, for duty in connection with the State Militia.

The Adjutant General is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for the same term as that of the appointing Governor. (Constitution, Art. 9, Sec. 2.) The designation of an officer of the United States Army, for duty in connection with the State Militia, is made by the War Department under an Act of Congress providing that any State having a regularly organized militia conforming to the Act of Congress, may, through its Governor, request the designation.

The other officers of the Adjutant General's Office are appointed by the Adjutant General.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER—*Annapolis.*

State Tax Commissioner,	
Buchanan Schley.....	Washington County.....1906
Clerks,	
Somerset R. Waters.....	Carroll County.....
Daniel H. Staley.....	Washington County.....
Maurice J. Clagett.....	Montgomery County.....
Stenographer,	
Alfred E. Leffler.....	Harford County.....

The State Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, Comptroller and State Treasurer for a term of four years from the date of his qualification. He appoints all employees in his office. (Chapter 178, 1878.)

STATE AUDITOR.

State Auditor,	
George R. Ash.....	Cecil County.....

One appointed by the Board of Public Works for a term of two years from the date of his qualification. His duty is to examine the accounts of all Clerks of Courts, Registers of Wills, Sheriffs, State's Attorneys and Tobacco Warehouses, and make an annual report to the Board. (Chapter 257, 1902.)

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

Commissioner of the Land Office,	
E. Stanley Toadvin.....	Wicomico County.....1908
Chief Clerk,	
George H. Shafer.....	Anne Arundel County.....
Assistant Clerks,	
John F. O'Malley.....	Howard County.....
Frank A. Bond.....	Anne Arundel County.....
Arthur Trader.....	Wicomico County.....

The Commissioner of the Land Office is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds his office during the term of the Governor who appoints him. All employees in the office are appointed by the Land Commissioner. (Constitution, Article 7, Section 4).

STATE LIBRARIAN—*Annapolis.*

State Librarian,	
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers.....	Anne Arundel County.....1908
Indexer and Cataloguer,	
Edward G. Kenly.....	Worcester County.....1906

The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor by whom appointed. (Constitution, Art. 7, Sec. 3.)

The Cataloguer is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Library Committee, for a term of two years. (Chapter 271, 1900.)

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION,

110 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore.

Chief of Bureau,	
Charles J. Fox.....	Baltimore County.....1906
Assistant Chief,	
Jacob G. Schoufarber.....	Baltimore City.....

Inspectors,

Frank Armiger..... Baltimore City.....

Joseph B. Joyner..... Baltimore County.....

Clerks,

Miss Anna E. Price..... Baltimore City.....

Miss Jennie V. Kenney..... Baltimore County.....

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. The Chief appoints all clerks and employees in the Bureau. (Chapter 29, 1892.)

The Chief of the Bureau appoints the two Inspectors, whose duties are to inspect the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, workshops, together with other duties prescribed by the Chief of Bureau. (Chapter 101, 1902.)

This Bureau is charged with the duty of collecting and classifying information relating to the industrial interests of the State and the needs of the same, and with the annual publication of the data so obtained.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—*Baltimore.*

President,

Maximus Whitehill..... Frederick County..... 1906

Commissioner,

Henry S. Mancha..... Anne Arundel County..... 1906

State Superintendent,

William T. P. Turpin..... Queen Anne's County..... 1906

Secretary,

Herman Badenhop... .. Baltimore City.....

Stenographer,

Miss Florence I. Cohee..... Baltimore City.....

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints a President, a State Superintendent and a Commissioner of Immigration, which constitutes the Bureau of Immigration. These officers are appointed for a term of two years from the first Monday in May, and the Secretary and other employees are appointed by the Bureau. (Chapter 282, 1898.)

The Bureau of Immigration is established for the purpose of encouraging beneficial immigration to the State. It is required to prepare and distribute maps, pamphlets and other printed matter pertaining to the resources of the State and the shipping and marketing facilities, an annual report of which is made to the Governor.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—*Office, Baltimore.*

Insurance Commissioner,

Benjamin F. Crouse..... Carroll County..... 1909

Deputy Commissioner,

George W. Truitt..... Baltimore County.....

Assistants,

Edward S. Hargis..... Worcester County.....

William B. Usilton..... Kent County.....

Stenographer,

Miss Emma Wilkinson..... Baltimore City.....

Actuary,

Clayton C. Hall..... Baltimore City.....

Attorney,

Arthur D. Foster..... Baltimore City.....

The Insurance Commissioner is charged with the duty of the enforcement of the laws of the State relating to Fire and Marine Insurance and all laws governing life insurance.

The State Fishery Force is charged with the duty of the enforcement of the Oyster laws of the State, and polices the oyster waters of the State.

GENERAL MEASURERS AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS.

William Pohler.....	Baltimore City	1906
Andrew J. Berger.....	Baltimore City	1906
John W. Ringrose.....	Baltimore City	1906
Thomas H. Tankersley.....	Baltimore City	1906
William J. Kennedy.....	Baltimore City	1906
Chris. C. Sterling.....	Crisfield.....	1906
Wade H. Bedsworth.....	Nanticoke.....	1906
William G. Caulk.....	St Michaels.....	1906
William S. Dawson.....	Oxford.....	1906
William P. Baldwin.....	Annapolis.....	1906
John H. Branzel.....	Annapolis.....	1906
Walter Sherman.....	Cambridge.....	1906
Philemon Geoghegan.....	Cambridge.....	1906

The Governor is authorized at each session of the General Assembly to appoint fifteen General Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters, as follows: Five for Baltimore city, two for Annapolis, one for Oxford, one for Tilghman's Island, one for St. Michael's, three for Cambridge, one for Nanticoke and one for Crisfield. (Chapter 380, Section 57, 1900.)

These officers supervise the measuring of oysters in bulk in order to prevent the sale of small or uncultured oysters, and generally to assist in the enforcement of the Oyster Laws.

STATE GAME WARDEN—*Office, Cumberland, Md.*

State Game Warden,

John W. Avirett.....Allegany County.....1906

The State Game Warden is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years from the first day in April. (Chapter 346, 1904).

The State Game Warden is authorized, with the approval of the Governor, to appoint Deputy Game Wardens for the several counties of the State who are to assist him in enforcing the Game and Fish Laws.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

James D. Anderson.....For Eastern Shore.....Somerset County.....1906

Charles F. Brooke.....For Western Shore.....Montgomery County.....1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints two Fish Commissioners, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May, one for the Eastern and one for the Western Shore of the State. (Chapter 150, 1874.)

The Fish Commissioners have charge of the artificial propagation of fish and the stocking of the waters of the State.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—*Office, Baltimore.*

State Fire Marshal,

William C. McAfee.....Baltimore City.....1906

Assistant,

Lloyd McGill.....Frederick County.....

The State Fire Marshal is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. The Assistant is appointed by the Fire Marshal. (Chapter 248, 1894.)

The State Fire Marshal is required to investigate all fires occurring in the State to which his attention is called, with a view of discovering the cause thereof. He is especially charged with the duty of investigating incendiary fires, and the prosecution of the guilty parties.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION—*Office, Annapolis.*

John G. Rogers.....	Howard County.....	1906
Robert C. Cole.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Zadoc P. Wharton.....	Worcester County.....	1908
Clayton Purnell.....	Allegany County..	1908
E. Stanley Gary.....	Baltimore City.....	1910
Glen H. Worthington.....	Frederick County.....	1910

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints six members of the State Board of Education, who with the Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Education, shall constitute the Board.

Two members are appointed bi-ennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May, and at least two members shall be of the political party which at the last preceding election for Governor received next to the highest number of votes, thus securing to this Board minority representation. (Chapter 584, 1904.)

The State Board of Education has the general care and supervision of public education. The Board makes an annual report to the Governor of the condition of the schools of the State.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION—*Office, Annapolis.*

State Superintendent,	
M. Bates Stephens.....	Caroline County.....1906
Assistant,	
J. Montgomery Gambrill.....	Baltimore City.....
Stenographer,	
Miss Sarah R. Carter.....	Anne Arundel County.....

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one Superintendent of Public Education, for a term of four years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 466, 1902.)

It is the duty of the Superintendent to inform himself and the State Board of Education of the condition of the public schools of the State, to recommend the best methods of instruction, to receive and present to the Board of Education the reports of the various County Boards of School Commissioners, to examine the County Boards' expenses, and make recommendations to the State Board of Education, to remove School Examiners for cause, and in every way promote public education in this State.

The Assistant Superintendent and Stenographer are appointed by the Superintendent.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—*Office, Baltimore.*

Edwin J. Dirickson.....	Worcester County.....	1906
William H. Welch.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Eugene Jones.....	Montgomery County.....	1908
Douglas H. Thomas, Jr.....	Baltimore City.....	1908
Secretary to Board,		
Dr. John S. Fulton.....	10 South Street, Baltimore City.	

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints four members, two biennially for a term of four years from the first day in January, who with a Secretary, appointed by the Board, the Attorney General and the Health Commissioner of Baltimore City, constitutes the State Board of Health. Three of the members shall be practising physicians and one a civil engineer. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 1.)

The State Board of Health has the general care of the sanitary interests of the State. It is required to inquire into and investigate and cause to be abated, all nuisances affecting the public health in any part of the State. The Secretary of the Board has charge of the collection of vital statistics.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The practice of medicine in the State of Maryland is regulated by the State Board of Medical Examiners, which consists of eight members appointed by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and eight members appointed by the Maryland State Homeopathic Society. (Chapter 612, 1902.)

Secretary of the Board representing the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty—Dr. J. McPherson Scott, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Secretary representing the Maryland Homeopathic Society—Dr. W. Dulany Thomas, 16 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Maryland.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS—*Office, Baltimore.*

M. Gist Sykes	Howard County.....	1906
P. Ernest Sasscer.....	Charles County	1906
William T. Kelly.....	Talbot County.....	1908
Harry A. Wilson.....	Baltimore City.....	1908
W. W. Dunbracco.....	Baltimore City.....	1910
Frederick F. Drew.....	Baltimore City.....	1910

The Governor appoints six, two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. Must be appointed from a list of nine practicing dentists furnished by the Maryland State Dental Association. Make an annual report to the Governor. (Chapter 378, 1896.)

This Board has charge of the enforcement of the laws of the State relating to the practice of dentistry.

STATE VACCINE AGENT—*Office, Baltimore.*

State Vaccine Agent,
William B. Burch.....Baltimore City.....1908

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints the State Vaccine Agent, for a term of six years from the first Monday in May.

It is the duty of this officer to furnish the medical profession pure virus for use in vaccination. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 41.)

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD—*Office, Baltimore.*

Grosvenor Hanson	Howard County.....	1906
E. Gittings Merryman.....	Baltimore County.....	1906
Wade H. D. Warfield.....	Carroll County.....	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for a term of two years, from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Article 58.)

The State Livestock Sanitary Board is charged with the duties of protecting the health of domestic animals from contagious and infectious diseases, and to maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR—*Office, Chestertown, Md.*

Chief Veterinary Inspector,

G. Allen Jarman..... Kent County..... 1908

The Governor appoints one Chief Veterinary Inspector, who holds office during the term of the Governor who appointed him. (P. G. L., Art. 58, Sec. 5.)

This officer is the Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board. His duty is to visit all sections of Baltimore city and the several counties wherein he has reason to believe contagious or infectious diseases exist among animals, and supply the needed relief.

STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD—*Office, Baltimore City.*

Frank H. Mackie..... Cecil County..... 1906

R. V. Smith..... Frederick County..... 1906

William H. Martenet..... Baltimore City..... 1906

Harry A. Meisner..... Baltimore City..... 1906

John W. Reigle..... Frederick County..... 1906

The Governor appoints five for four years from the first Monday in May. This Board has charge of the enforcement of the State Laws regulating the practice of veterinary medicine.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—*College Park, Md.*

David Seibert, Washington Co..... 6th Congressional District.... 1906

Clayton J. Purnell, Worcester Co..... 1st Congressional District.... 1906

Chas. A. Councilman, Baltimore City.. 2nd Congressional District... 1908

Robert Crain, Baltimore City..... 4th Congressional District.... 1908

James M. Munroe, Anne Arundel Co... 5th Congressional District.... 1910

Chas. H. Evans, Baltimore City..... 3rd Congressional District... 1910

The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College consists of the Governor, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, the Attorney General and the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, *ex-officio* members, and one person appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, from each of the Congressional Districts of Maryland. The appointments by the Governor are made two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 326, 1888.)

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—*College Park Maryland.*

Chapter 289 of the Acts of 1898 creates a State Horticultural Department, which consists of a State Entomologist, a State Pathologist and a State Horticulturist who shall respectively be the professor of Entomology, the professor of Vegetable Pathology and the professor of Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College.

State Entomologist..... Prof. Thomas B. Symons.

State Pathologist Prof. J. B. S. Norton.

State Horticulturist..... Prof. William N. Hutt.

The State Horticultural Department is an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College and has charge of the suppression and eradication of San José scale, peach yellows, pearblight and other injurious insect pests and plant diseases throughout the State.

DEPARTMENT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Prof. W. L. Amoss, Director.

This department is also an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College, and under its management public institutes or meetings are held throughout the State where agricultural topics are discussed by persons skilled in the several branches of agriculture.

TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector,	
Aquila T. Robinson.....	Prince George's County.....1906
Deputy Inspectors,	
Frank O. Smith	Calvert County.....1906
P. Reed Wills	Charles County1906
John A. B. Shermantine.....	St. Mary's County.....1906
Chief Clerk,	
R. Bernard Berry.....	Prince George's County.....

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one chief and three deputy inspectors of tobacco for two years from the first day in March. The Chief Clerk is appointed by the Chief Inspector. (Chapter 314, 1898.)

The Chief and Deputy Inspectors of Tobacco conduct the storage and inspection of Maryland tobacco. The operations of the inspectors are carried on in Baltimore city.

STATE WHARFINGER—*Office, Baltimore City.*

State Wharfinger,	
Alexander Cutino,.....	Baltimore City.....1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one or more State Wharfmngers. Term two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 98, Sec. 1.)

This officer has charge of the State wharves and the collection of wharfage dues therefrom.

STATE WEATHER SERVICE—*Office at Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.*

Director,	
William Bullock Clark.....	Baltimore City.....1906
Secretary and Treasurer,	
W. T. L. Taliaferro.....	Prince George's County.....1906
Meteorologist,	
Oliver L. Fassig.....	Baltimore City.....1906

A Director, designated by the President of Johns Hopkins University; a Secretary and Treasurer, designated by the President of the Maryland Agricultural College; and a Meteorologist, designated by the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, shall be commissioned by the Governor for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 329, 1892.)

This Bureau collects and publishes data relating to the climatic and weather conditions of the State.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

COMMISSION.

Governor Edwin Warfield.....	Howard County.
Comptroller Gordon T. Atkinson.....	Somerset County.
President Maryland Agricultural College, R. W. Silvester.....	Prince George's County.
President Johns Hopkins University, Ira Remsen.....	Baltimore City.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

State Geologist, William Bullock Clark.....	Baltimore City.
Assistant State Geologist, Edward B. Mathews.....	Baltimore City.
Assistants, B. L. Miller.....	Baltimore City.
Charles K. Swartz.....	Baltimore City.
Highway Engineer, A. N. Johnson.....	Baltimore City.

The Commission consists of the Governor, Comptroller, President of the Maryland Agricultural College and President of the Johns Hopkins University, who appoint a Geologist of established reputation. (Chapter 51, 1896.)

The State Geological and Economic Survey is established for the purpose of examining the geological formations and mineral resources of the State of Maryland with reference to their economic products, and for the preparation of reports and maps illustrating the character and distribution of the mineral resources. The Survey also maintains a Highway Division under special Acts of the General Assembly. It likewise carries on work in hydrography, forestry, terrestrial magnetism, and the mapping of the agricultural soils in co-operation with the National Government. The most important feature of this joint work is the preparation and publication of a topographic map of the State on the scale of 1 mile to 1 inch.

STATE RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

For the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad— Arthur P. Gorman.....	Howard County.....1906
L. Victor Baughman.....	Frederick County.....1906
For the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad— George S. Dare.....	Cecil County.....1906
For the Cherry Hill, Elkton and Chesapeake City Electric Railway Company. (Two Vacancies). (Chapter 129, 1900.)	

MASON AND DIXON LINE RE-SURVEY.

Commission appointed under Acts of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland of 1899 and 1900.

Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, O. H. Tittman.

Pennsylvania, General J. W. Lutta.

Maryland, Prof. William Bullock Clark.

Surveyor in Charge, Capt. W. C. Hodgkins, U. S. C. and G. Survey.

EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

John A. Tompkins, Accountant.....	Baltimore City.....	1905
Frederick G. Boyce, Lawyer.....	Baltimore City.....	1905
C. V. Starkloff, Accountant.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Clayton C. Hall, Lawyer.....	Baltimore City.....	1906

The Governor appoints four as follows: Two shall be public accountants appointed from a list of six names proposed by the Maryland Association of Public Accountants and two shall be practicing attorneys. One accountant and one attorney appointed annually for a term of two years. (Chapter 719, 1900.)

This Board examines all applicants for the title of "Certified Public Accountant" and recommends to the Governor those fully qualified to be commissioned as such.

BOARD OF SIDEPATH COMMISSIONERS.

J. D. Murray.....	Howard County.....	1905
W. Eason Williams.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Conway W. Sams.....	Baltimore City.....	1907
Rosewell W. Graves.....	Baltimore County.....	1908
James P. Curley.....	Pr. George's County.....	1909

The Governor appoints five, one annually for a term of five years. Chapter 658, 1900.)

This Commission was created for the purpose of building a sidepath along the country roads of the State for the use of bicycles.

MINE INSPECTOR FOR GARRETT AND ALLEGANY COUNTIES.

Thomas Murphy.....	Allegany County.....	1906
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The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one Mine Inspector for Garrett and Allegany Counties, for a term of two years from his appointment. (P. L. L., Art. 1, Sec. 196.)

AGENT TO COLLECT THE MARYLAND CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

L. Allison Wilmer.....	Charles County.....	
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The Governor appoints an agent to collect the claims of the State of Maryland against the United States, growing out of the furnishing and equipping of Maryland troops for the Volunteer Army in the Spanish-American War. (Chapter 438, 1900.)

The Governor also appoints an agent to collect the claims of the State against the United States existing prior to 1898. This agent receives fees but in no case greater than thirty per cent. of the collections. (Chapter 296, 1900.)

Agent,

Arthur D. Foster.....	Baltimore City.....	
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STATE ANNEX BUILDING COMMISSION.

Appointed by Chapter 332, Acts of 1902.

Governor, Edwin Warfield, Comptroller, Gordon T. Atkinson,
Treasurer, Murray Vandiver,

James McSherry.....	Frederick County.
Samuel D. Schmucker.....	Baltimore City.
Spencer C. Jones.....	Montgomery County.
Peter J. Campbell.....	Baltimore City.
John D. F. Mathias.....	Baltimore City.
Thomas J. C. Williams.....	Baltimore City.
Ferdinand C. Latrobe.....	Baltimore City.

Vacancy, vice Elijah Williams, deceased.

BATTLE-FLAG COMMISSION.

George W. Johnson.....	Baltimore City.
James R. Wheeler.....	Baltimore City.
Spencer C. Jones.....	Montgomery County.
John R. King.....	Baltimore City.
Secretary of Commission,	
George W. Johnson, 224 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.	

The Governor appoints four, two of whom shall be Union soldiers and two Confederate soldiers, whose duty is to provide a suitable place at the State Capitol for the preservation and display of the battle-flags of the State. (Chapter 485, 1900.)

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
RESIDENT IN OTHER STATES.

Frederick W. Wood.....	Massachusetts.....	1906
George H. Corey.....	New York.....	1906
Joseph B. Braman.....	New York.....	1906
Edwin F. Corey.....	New York.....	1906
Alfred Mackey.....	New York.....	1906
Charles E. Mills.....	New York.....	1906
Thomas J. Hunt.....	Pennsylvania.....	1906
Charles J. Sparhawk.....	Pennsylvania.....	1906
J. S. Wurts.....	Pennsylvania.....	1906
Livingston W. Cleaveland.....	Connecticut.....	1906
J. Burk Hendry.....	Great Britain and Ireland.....	1906
Lucas D. Gray.....	Great Britain and Ireland.....	1906
Alexander Fraser.....	Scotland.....	1906
Frank J. Griffin.....	New York.....	1906
Fergus F. MacWilkes.....	Pennsylvania.....	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints a number in his discretion for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art., 18, Sec. 1.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Edwin Warfield.....	Governor.....
Gordon T. Atkinson.....	Comptroller.....
Murray Vandiver.....	Treasurer.....
William S. Bryan, Jr.....	Attorney General.....
Clinton L. Riggs.....	Adjutant General.....
Harry M. Warfield.....	Colonel Fifth Regiment...
Lewis M. Rawlins.....	Major Fifth Regiment....
John Hinkley.....	Major Fifth Regiment....
C. Baker Clotworthy.....	Major Fifth Regiment....
Frank Markoe.....	Baltimore City.....
John B. Ramsay.....	Baltimore City.....
Frederick M. Colston.....	Baltimore City.....

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Adjutant General, a Colonel and three Majors of the Fifth Regiment, and three citizens appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. (Chapter 459, 1898.)

BOARD OF STATE AIL AND CHARITIES.

Ferdinand C. Latrobe.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Reuben Foster.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
John Lee Carroll.....	Howard County.....	1906
Samuel Rosenthal, Jr.....	Baltimore City.....	1906

A. Webster Smith	Baltimore City	1906
Thomas A. Smith	Caroline County	1906
Frank C. Rhodes	Baltimore City	1906

Secretary to Board.

James R. Brewer, Secretary.....302 Maryland Telephone Building,
Baltimore Md.

The Governor appoints seven members of this Board at least two of whom shall not reside in Baltimore City and not more than four of whom shall be eligible to reappointment to succeed themselves on the next Board. The term of office is two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 549, 1904.)

This Board investigates all applications of charitable and educational institutions for State aid, and makes recommendations to the General Assembly of those worthy to receive this aid.

STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

Stewart Paton	Baltimore City	1905
Charles W. Wainwright	Somerset County	1906
Thomas S. Latimer, M.D.	Baltimore, City	1907
Charles T. Bevan	Baltimore, City	1908

Secretary of Board,

Dr. George J. Preston.....819 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Governor appoints four, one annually for four years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 59, Sec. 13.)

The State Lunacy Commission has supervision over all institutions, public, corporate or private, in which insane persons are detained. The Secretary of the Commission, or one member thereof, is required at least once every six months to visit all institutions in the State, including almshouses, jails, etc., where the insane are kept. This Commission makes an annual report to the Governor in the month of December.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Charles G. W. Macgill	Baltimore City	1906
William H. Gorman	Baltimore County	1906
Robert Taylor	Baltimore City	1906
George Warfield	Baltimore City	1908
Arthur D. Foster	Baltimore City	1908
J. S. Gibbs	Baltimore County	1908
Lawrason Riggs	Baltimore City	1910
John Gill of R.	Baltimore City	1910
John W. Renahan	St. Mary's County	1910

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints nine, three bi-ennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 44, Sec. 1.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

John Hubner	Baltimore County	1906
John O. Wadlow	Carroll County	1906
Johnnie E. Beasman	Carroll County	1908
Edward Lloyd	Talbot County	1908
Frank Brown	Carroll County	1910
William H. Forsythe	Howard County	1910

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints six, two bi-ennially for six years from the first Monday in May, who with the Governor, Comptroller and State Treasurer constitute the Board. (Chapter 231, 1894.)

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE ASYLUM AND TRAINING
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Lemuel T. Appold.....	Baltimore City.
Henry King.....	Baltimore City.
Edward E. Goslin.....	Caroline County.
William H. H. Campbell.....	Baltimore County.
Thomas Hill.....	Baltimore County.
J. Clarence Lane.....	Washington County.
Herman Stump.....	Harford County.
C. Lyon Rogers.....	Baltimore County.
Milton G. Urner.....	Frederick County.
Thomas J. C. Williams.....	Baltimore City.
George May.....	Baltimore City.
H. Baynard Whiteley.....	Baltimore County.
H. J. Hebb.....	Baltimore County.
Charles G. Hill.....	Baltimore County.
Joshua W. Hering.....	Carroll County.
Benjamin Bissell.....	Harford County.
Louis F. Dietrick.....	Baltimore City.
Thomas J. Ewell.....	Baltimore City.

The Governor appoints to fill vacancies on this Board only. (Chapter 183, 1888.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Richard D. Hynson.....	Kent County.....	1906
John O. Stearns.....	Harford County.....	1906
Charles A. Wells.....	Prince George's County.....	1906
Thomas H. Hunt.....	Howard County.....	1908
Samuel J. Twilley.....	Worcester County.....	1908
Richard T. Richardson.....	Baltimore City.....	1908
I. Herbert Wade.....	Washington County.....	1910
John R. Pattison.....	Dorchester County.....	1910
Ignatius Dorsey.....	Frederick County.....	1910

The Board of Managers consists of the Governor, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General and nine persons appointed by the Governor, three biennially for six years from the first day of May. P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 463 464.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.

Robert D. Hopkins.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Aubrey Pearre.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Robert B. Dixon.....	Talbot County.....	1906

The Governor appoints three for two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 544.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BALTIMORE NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR THE EDUCATION OF COLORED TEACHERS.

Bernard C. Steiner, President.....	Baltimore City.
F. Henry Boggs, Sec-Tres.....	Baltimore City.
John M. Carter.....	Baltimore City.
George C. Morrison.....	Baltimore City.
Jesse Tyson.....	Baltimore City.
Samuel K. Dennis.....	Worcester County.
John G. Wilson.....	Baltimore City.
William A. Dixon.....	Baltimore City.
Carroll T. Bond.....	Baltimore City.

This school is situated at the corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets. Principal, George Harrison. The school was incorporated in 1868, and receives \$2,000 annually from the State. The Board fills all vacancies on the Board.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS.

John S. Hayes.....Baltimore City.....1906
Clifton E. Krebs.....Baltimore City.....1906

The Governor appoints two for two years, from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 535.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

William M. Isaac.....Baltimore County.....1905
Thomas J. Meehan.....Baltimore City.....1905

The Governor appoints two annually in the month of February. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 490.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

A. Webster Smith.....Baltimore City.....1905
John T. Morris.....Baltimore City.....1905
Edward H. Griffin.....Baltimore City.....1905
Robert H. P. Ellis.....Baltimore City.....1905

The Governor appoints four annually in the month of February. (Chapter 396, 1892.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEMALE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Charles B. McLean.....Baltimore County.....1906
J. F. H. Gorsuch.....Baltimore County.....1906
Joseph R. Owens.....Prince George's County.....1906
Louis M. Bacon.....Baltimore County.....1906
F. Eugene Wathen.....Anne Arundel County.....1906
John S. Tracy.....Howard County.....1906
Michael B. Nichols.....Talbot County.....1906
James E. Williams.....Montgomery County.....1906
John W. Renahan.....St. Mary's County.....1906
Henry J. Hebb.....Baltimore County.....1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints ten biennially in the month of January. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 530.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

J. H. Cottman.....Baltimore City.....1906
Lloyd L. Jackson.....Baltimore City.....1906
Frank A. Furst.....Baltimore City.....1908
Andrew D. Jones.....Baltimore City.....1908
James Lee.....Harford County.....1910
Charles T. Crane.....Baltimore City.....1910

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints six, two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art 27, Sec. 548.)

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM AT FREDERICK.

John Black.....Baltimore City.
Spencer C. Jones.....Montgomery County.
H. Clay Naill.....Baltimore City.
George R. Dennis.....Frederick County.
Henry Williams.....Frederick County.
John K. Shaw, Jr.....Baltimore County.
Alexander D. Irwin.....Worcester County.
James McSherry.....Frederick County.

F. Snowden Hill.....	Prince George's County.
Bernard C. Steiner.....	Baltimore City.
Isaac T. Costen.....	Worcester County.
William P. T. Turpin.....	Queen Anne's County.
B. F. M. Hurley.....	Washington County.
William G. Baker.....	Frederick County.
Charles W. Goldsborough.....	Frederick County.
Francis V. King.....	St. Mary's County.
Charles E. Trail.....	Baltimore City.
Albert Jones.....	Carroll County.
Thomas, J. C. Williams.....	Baltimore City.
Ferdinand C. Latrobe.....	Baltimore City.
Arthur Potts.....	Frederick County.
George W. Moore.....	Baltimore City.
J. Tyler Gray.....	Baltimore City.
Palmer Tennant.....	Washington County.
James McNab.....	Baltimore County.
Mortimer D. Crapster.....	Howard County.
Steiner Schley.....	Frederick County.
William B. Moberly.....	Montgomery County.
John W. Brumwell.....	Carroll County.
Clarence W. Perkins.....	Baltimore City.

The Governor appoints to fill vacancies only on this Board. (Chapter 247, 1867).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOME AND INFIRMARY OF WESTERN MARYLAND.

James W. Thomas.....	Allegany County.....	1906
Robert Shriver.....	Allegany County.....	1906
Samuel J. Edwards.....	Allegany County.....	1906
Murray White.....	Allegany County.....	1906
James A. Milholland.....	Allegany County.....	1906
Matthew H. Sloan.....	Allegany County.....	1906
George A. Rinehart.....	Allegany County.....	1906

The Governor appoints seven for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 319, 1892).

CEREBRO SPINAL, MENINGITIS COMMISSION.

Dr. William H. Welsh.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Dr. Samuel S. Buckley.....	Prince George's County.....	1906
Dr. Edwin J. Dirickson.....	Worcester County.....	1906
Dr. W. Irving Walker.....	Queen Anne's County.....	1906
Dr. Richard S. Hill.....	Prince George's County.....	1906

The above Commission was appointed by the Governor under Chapter 181, Acts of 1902, for the specified term of two years.

Under Chapter 293, Acts of 1904, the same Commission is continued in office until January, 1906.

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION COMMISSION.

S. A. Williams.....	Baltimore City.....	—
George R. Gaither.....	Harford County.....	—
Milton G. Urner.....	Frederick County.....	—

Commission appointed by the Governor. Object, to uniform the laws relating to marriage, divorce, insolvency, the form of Notarial certificates and to ascertain the best means to effect uniformity of these laws in the several States (Chapter 264, 1900).

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers, State Librarian.....	1906
Bernard C. Steiner, Librarian Enoch Pratt Library.....	1906
M. Bates Stephens, Superintendent Public Instruction.....	1906
Mrs. Charles Newell.....	Cecil County.....1906
Mrs. John M. Carter.....	Baltimore City.....1906
Thomas S. Mackall.....	Baltimore City.....1906
DeCourcy W. Thom.....	Queen Anne's County.....1906

The Governor biennially appoints four persons, two of whom shall be women, who, with the State Librarian, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library, shall constitute the State Library Commission. (Chapter 247, 1902).

LIBRARY COMMISSION.

John G. Mills.....	Dorchester County.....	1905
Thomas J. C. Williams.....	Baltimore City.....	1907
Edward W. Mealey.....	Washington County.....	1907
Edmund D. Murdaugh.....	Allegany County.....	1908
Joseph B. Perkins.....	Baltimore County.....	1909

The Governor appoints five, one for one, one for two and one for three years, and thereafter for a term of five years as these terms expire (Chapter 367, 1902).

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

J. Webb Foster.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
William C. Powell.....	Worcester County.....	1907
H. L. Meredith.....	Washington County.....	1908
Ephraim Bacon.....	Baltimore County.....	1909
John A. Davis.....	Baltimore City.....	1910

The Governor appoints five Commissioners, one annually for five years. Two shall be residents of Baltimore City and three residents of the counties. (Chapter 179, 1902).

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

Lillian Welsh, M.D.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
John M. Glenn.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
William A. Thayer, M.D.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
H. Warren Buckler, M.D.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Daniel W. Hopper.....	Baltimore City.....	1906

The Governor appoints five, three of whom shall be physicians, for a term of two years from the date of their appointment. (Chapter 476, 1904).

STATE BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS.

James S. Taylor.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1906
George Schilling	Baltimore City.....	1906
George M. Mowen.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
John B. Spence.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Henry W. Mears.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
John S. Fulton, Secretary State Board of Health.....		1906
James Bosley, Health Commissioner Baltimore City.....		1906
C. H. Jones, Assistant Commissioner of Health..	Baltimore City...	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints five undertakers, three of whom shall be residents of Baltimore City, who, with the Secretary of the State Board of Health and the Health Commissioners of Baltimore City, shall constitute the Board. Term of office, two years. (Chapter 160, 1902), (Chapter 389, 1904).

TROOP "A" ARMORY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Lawrason Riggs.....	Baltimore City.
Samuel M. Shoemaker.....	Baltimore County.
Henry O. Devries.....	Baltimore County.
Joseph W. Shirley.....	Baltimore City.
C. Lyon Rogers, Jr.....	Baltimore County.
Samuel C. Rowland.....	Baltimore City.
Samuel P. Ryland.....	Baltimore City.
Clinton L. Riggs.....	Baltimore City.

Vacancy, vice R. C. Stewart, failed to qualify.

Vacancy, vice Arthur Cradock, declined.

(Chapter 512, 1902).

PUBLIC RECORDS COMMISSION.

Hester Dorsey Richardson,		
Chairman.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Samuel K. Dennis.....	Worcester County.....	1906
Bernard C. Steiner.....	Baltimore City.....	1906

The Governor appoints, with the consent of the Senate, three members of this Board for a term of two years. (Chapter 282, 1904).

This Commission examines into the condition of the public records of the State, and makes a report thereon to the General Assembly of 1906, with such recommendations as they may think proper for the better custody and preservation of the same.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES.

Miss A. E. Rutherford.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Miss Emma Daly.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Miss E. M. Lawler.....	Baltimore City.....	1907
Miss Susie M. Jones.....	Baltimore City.....	1907
Miss Mary C. Packard.....	Baltimore City.....	1908

The Governor appoints five members of this Board from a list of twelve members furnished by the Maryland State Association of Graduate Nurses, one for one year, two for two years and two for three years, and as these terms expire a successor is appointed from a list of five names, furnished the Governor as above, for a term of three years. All vacancies are filled by the Governor. (Chapter 172, 1904).

It is the duty of this Board to examine all applicants for registration as "Registered Nurse," and if found competent, to issue the proper certificate.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BARBERS.

John W. Langdorf.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
John P. Wagner.....	Baltimore City.....	1906
Adolph C. Hoffman.....	Baltimore City.....	1906

The Governor appoints three for a term of two years from date of appointment. (Chaper 226, 1904).

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF HORSESHOERS.

Harvey C. Baker.....	Journeyman Horseshoer.....	1909
John B. Byrnes.....	Master Horseshoer.....	1909
Dr. Frederick L. Felber.....	Veternarian.....	1906
James E. Keating.....	Journeyman Horseshoer.....	1906
Michael J. Heagerty.....	Master Horseshoer.....	1908

Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor. One shall be a veternarian, two shall be master horseshoers, and two shall be journeymen horseshoers. Term four years from appointment (Chapter 491, 1898).

ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Bernard Carter.....	Baltimore City.
George R. Gaither.....	Baltimore City.
Edgar H. Gans.....	Baltimore City.
John N. Steele.....	Baltimore City.
William Shepard Bryan, Jr.....	Baltimore City.

This Commission is appointed by the Governor, and is for the purpose of recommending legislation for the relief of the City of Baltimore by reason of the fire of February, 1904. (Chapter 2, 1904).

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSIONERS.

Lynn R. Meekins.....	Baltimore.
Douglas H. Thomas.....	Baltimore.
Frederick M. Colston.....	Baltimore.
S. Frank Dashiell.....	Dame's Quarter.
James W. Owens.....	Annapolis.
David G. McIntosh.....	Towson.
Alan Farquhar.....	Sandy Spring.
Oliver D. Collins.....	Snow Hill.
Richard S. Dodson.....	St. Michaels.
T. Herbert Shriver.....	Union Mills.
Palmer Tennant.....	Hagerstown.
Jacob Rohrbach.....	Frederick.
Carter L. Bowie.....	Baltimore.

Commission appointed by Governor under Joint Resolution No. 5, Session of 1904, to report to the General Assembly of 1906 their recommendations as to Maryland's participation in the Jamestown Exposition to be held at Hampton Roads May 13, 1907.

FORT FREDERICK COMMISSION.

Governor Edwin Warfield.....	Annapolis.
Miss Leonore Hamilton.....	Hagerstown.
Alexander Armstrong, Jr.....	Hagerstown.
Ferdinand Williams.....	Cumberland.

Commission appointed by Joint Resolution No. 7 of the General Assembly of 1904, to prepare a plan of Fort Frederick and obtain an estimate of the cost of restoring such parts as have been torn away; to ascertain the probable cost of securing title to the property for the State and to report to General Assembly of 1906.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS OF COURTS are elected by the people, and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

SHERIFFS are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the date of their election (except when otherwise provided by local law).

REGISTERS OF WILLS are elected by the people and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the date of their election.

SURVEYORS are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the first Monday in January next ensuing from their election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are elected by the people and hold office for two, four or six years from the date of their election. The exact terms being regulated by different local laws.

JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURTS are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the time of their election.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. Unlike other State officers, Justices of the Peace do not hold over until the appointment of their successors, but their jurisdiction ceases upon the expiration of their term. (Const., Art. IV, Sec. 42).

The number of Justices in the counties and in Baltimore City is fixed by Local Law, but Section 4 of Article 52, P. G. L., provides for the appointment of at least two Justices for new election districts in the counties, and for each additional ward in Baltimore City.

POLICE JUSTICES FOR BALTIMORE CITY, one for each station house and one at large, are selected by the Governor from the list of civil Justices appointed for the city and by him assigned to the several stations. (Act of 1898, Chap 123, Sec. 630).

THE BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS in the several counties and Baltimore City are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years. Two members of each board shall always be selected, one from each of the two leading political parties of the State. In making these appointments the Governor is required to call upon the State Central Committees of the two leading political parties from each county and from Baltimore City for at least four names from among which to make a selection. Supervisors in Baltimore City receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and in the counties of one hundred and fifty dollars. Supervisors qualify before the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the clerk of the Circuit Courts in the counties. (1896, Chap. 202).

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed for the several counties and Baltimore City by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. They are required to be citizens of the United States, and to have resided in the State of Maryland for at least two years. The residence of the Notary is to be designated by the Governor in the commission. They hold office for a term of two years. The number of Notaries in the counties is fixed by the Governor and Senate at the session of the General Assembly next preceding the month of May in which their term of office begins, it being the number for each county nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The number allowed in the City of Baltimore is one hundred and twenty-five. Notaries bond in the Baltimore City in the sum of six thousand dollars and in the counties in the sum of two thousand dollars.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, as follows: In the counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Dorchester and Washington the Board consists of six members, and in the other counties of three. One-third of each Board are appointed for two years, one-third for four years and one-third for six years, and at the expiration of these terms of office the successor is appointed for six years, thus making one-third of each Board's members expire every two years. The Governor is also required to appoint one-third of each Board from the political party which at the last preceding election for Governor polled next to the highest number of votes in the State, thus securing minority representation on each Board. (Chapter 29, 1900).

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

POPULATION, 53,694.

COUNTY SEAT—Cumberland.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in January; second Monday in April and October. Non-Jury, first Thursday in July.

Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday and Friday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
A. A. Wilson.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
John W. Young.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1907
Henry W. Shuck.....	Register of Wills.....	1911
Horace R. Hamilton.....	Sheriff.....	1907
William Harvey.....	Surveyor.....	1908
J. H. Holzshu.....	Treasurer.....	1907
Angus Ireland.....	Clerk County Commissioners.....	1909
James Ash.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Adam Hice.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Adam Liebeck.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Millard F. Davis (Chief).....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William A. Brashears.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
James Dando.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Henry Creutzburg.....	Road Director.....	1908
James Findlay.....	Road Director.....	1908
Elza W. Nave.....	Road Director.....	1908
G. Clinton Uhl.....	Road Director.....	1908

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
1st....Joseph L. Higgins.....	Little Orleans.....	1906
1st....Charles T. Norris.....	Piney Grove.....	1906
2nd....Charles F. Showacre.....	Oldtown.....	1906
2nd....David Pennel.....	Oldtown.....	1906
3rd....F. R. Wilson.....	Flintstone.....	1906
4th....Arthur Dawson.....	Cumberland.....	1906
5th....Marcellus Martin.....	Cumberland.....	1906
6th....Joseph A. Gonder.....	Cumberland.....	1906
7th....Edward Cresap.....	Rawlings.....	1906
8th....John O'Hauley.....	Westernport.....	1906
8th....George R. Murphy.....	Westernport.....	1906
9th....James P. McConnell.....	Barton.....	1906
9th....William Birmingham.....	Barton.....	1906
10th....Cornelius S. Murphy.....	Lonaconing.....	1906
11th....John Chambers.....	Frostburg.....	1906
12th....J. H. Payne.....	Frostburg.....	1906
13th....John R. Workman.....	Mt. Savage.....	1906
13th....Joseph G. Smith.....	Mt. Savage.....	1906
14th....H. W. Blocher.....	Cumberland.....	1906
15th....John T. Welsh.....	Lonaconing.....	1906
16th....George W. Gassman.....	Cumberland.....	1906
17th....James Finn.....	Vale Summit.....	1906
18th....John P. Cavanaugh.....	Midland.....	1906
18th....Isaac A. Cavanaugh.....	Ocean.....	1906
19th....George Britt.....	Midlothian.....	1906
22nd....J. B. Humbird.....	Cumberland.....	1906
23rd....Charles H. Wolford.....	Cumberland.....	1906
24th....E. J. Decker.....	Eckhart Mines.....	1906
25th....William Donaldson.....	Pekin.....	1906
26th....Perry Weimer.....	Frostburg.....	1906
27th....Michael McGoye.....	Gilmore.....	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Charles E. Metz.....	Cumberland.....	1906
William P. Sullivan.....	Frostburg.....	1906
George A. Siebert.....	Cumberland.....	1906
Robert S. Shriver.....	Cumberland.....	1906
James R. Anderson.....	Lonaconing.....	1906
G. Dud Hocking.....	Frostburg.....	1906
Patrick A. Laughlin.....	Westernport.....	1906
John T. Richardson.....	Midland.....	1906
John C. Graham.....	Mt. Savage.....	1906
Henry Mayer.....	Frostburg.....	1906
F. S. Deekens.....	Cumberland.....	1906
John E. Zilch.....	Cumberland.....	1906
Thomas N. Payne.....	Frostburg.....	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

J. Marshall Price.....	Frostburg.....	1906
James W. Thomas.....	Cumberland.....	1908
Alexander Adams.....	Cumberland.....	1910

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Asahel Willison (D).....	Cumberland.....	1906
Daniel J. Moran.....	Lonaconing.....	1906
Frank L. Geary (R.).....	Cumberland.....	1906

CORONER.

Vacancy.....	Cumberland.....	1906
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ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

POPULATION, 39,260.

COUNTY SEAT—*Annapolis*.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in April and October; non-jury third Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Nicholas H. Green.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
George Wells.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Benjamin R. Davidson.....	Register of Wills.....	1911
Joshua Linthicum.....	Sheriff	1907
Louis Green.....	Surveyor	1908
Joshua S. Linthicum.....	Treasurer	1906
Alton R. Arnold.....	Treasurer (Elect)	1910
Julian M. Beard.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John H. Wayson.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
James S. Smith.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Adam A. Shipley.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Grafton D. Ridout.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Percy Lyles.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Henry D. Cook.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Henry A. Tydings.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
James Cusac.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
John T. Jeffreys.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Edgar Shepherd.....	West River.....	1906
1st....	James S. Marriott.....	Davidsonville	1906
1st....	Alfred B. Best.....	Birdsville	1906
1st....	William L. Glover.....	Galloway	1906
1st....	Henry F. Hinburg.....	Mayo	1906
2nd....	E. Fletcher Joyce.....	Millersville	1906
2nd....	William D. K. Lee.....	Annapolis	1906
2nd....	Robert F. Dodson.....	Waterbury.....	1906
3rd....	Melville W. Dunlop.....	Armiger.....	1906
3rd....	Grafton Duvall.....	St. Margaret's.....	1906
3rd....	Grafton Boone.....	Robinson	1906
3rd....	Jacob L. Riegel.....	Glenburnie	1906
4th....	Louis H. E. Haslup.....	Annapolis Junction.....	1906
4th....	Lester L. Disney.....	Odenton	1906
5th....	Sweetzer Linthicum.....	Welhams	1906
5th....	Lemuel G. Kelbaugh.....	Harmans	1906
5th....	William L. Hawkins.....	Police Justice, Brooklyn.....	1906
6th....	John N. Davis.....	Annapolis	1906
6th....	Charles G. Feldmeyer.....	Annapolis	1906
8th....	John T. Hall.....	Lothian	1906
8th....	Richard T. Estep.....	Darnalls	1906
8th....	Wilson T. Weems.....	Shady Side.....	1906
8th....	William F. Owens.....	Drury	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

J. Roland Brady.....	Annapolis	1906
Miss Nannie Stockett.....	Annapolis	1906
James A. Walton.....	Annapolis	1906
Winson G. Gott.....	Annapolis	1906
F. T. Robinson.....	Brooklyn	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
W. Meade Holladay (D).....	Annapolis	1906
Benjamin Watkins.....	Rutland	1906
Daniel R. Randall (R).....	Annapolis	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

William S. Crisp.....	Brooklyn	1906
George T. Melvin.....	Annapolis	1908
Robert Murray.....	Cumberstone	1910

BALTIMORE CITY.

POPULATION, 508,957.

Court Terms—Circuit Court and Circuit No. 2, second Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November. Criminal, Superior, Common Pleas and City Courts, second Monday of January, May and September. Orphans' Court Days—Daily, except Sunday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Albert S. J. Owens.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
George C. Lindsay.....	Clerk Baltimore City Court.....	1911
Robert Ogle.....	Clerk Superior Court.....	1907
Max Ways.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
T. A. Robinson.....	Clerk Circuit Court, No. 2.....	1907
Sam. W. Pattison.....	Clerk Criminal Court.....	1909
Adam Deupert.....	Clerk Court Common Pleas.....	1909
George W. Padgett.....	Sheriff	1907
Bartholomew E. Smith.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Myer J. Block.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Harry C. Gaither.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William M. Dunn.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Raleigh C. Thomas.....	Surveyor	1908

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Charles H. Carter (D).....	1906
Henry Fenge	1906
William M. Byrne (R).....	1906

CORONERS.

G. Milton Linthicum.....	Northern District.....	1906
C. Frank Jones.....	Southwestern District.....	1906
Benjamin S. Hayden.....	Central District.....	1906
Otto M. Reinhart.....	Southern District.....	1906
Silas Baldwin.....	Northwestern District.....	1906
Frederick Caruthers.....	Northeastern District.....	1906
Patrick F. Martin.....	Western District.....	1906
Thomas H. Sudler.....	Eastern District.....	1906
James D. Iglehart.....	At Large.....	1906

MEASURER OF WOODCARTS.

James B. Stafford.....	1906
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The Governor appoints one, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for two years from the first Monday in May. (Ch. 123, 1898, 590).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
1st....	Marcus Ritgart.....	1906
2nd....	C. Charles Friedel—Police Justice to alternate with M. N. Packard at Eastern Station	1906
3rd....	Jacob Rab.....	1906
4th....	James B. Loane	1906
5th....	Simon Buckner.....	1906
6th....	Frank Meehan	1906
7th....	George M. Johnson	1906
8th....	William R. Llewellyn	1906
9th....	William D. Gould	1906
10th....	Howell C. Brown	1906
11th....	Ward P. Littig—Police Justice to alternate with H. Gold- man at Northwestern Station.....	1906
12th....	Wilmer Emory	1906
13th....	Frank Driscoll	1906
14th....	Charles H. Stern	1906
15th....	James F. Gurry	1906
16th....	Walter H. Harrison, Jr.....	1906
17th....	David E. Mehlinger.....	1906
18th....	Randolph R. Warfield	1906
19th....	James M. Correll	1906
20th....	John Gensler	1906
21st....	Daniel Bride	1906
22nd....	Julius G. J. Gude	1906
23rd....	Charles Reviol	1906
24th....	Martin G. Kenney	1906

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AT LARGE.

1st Leg. Dist.,	Harry C. Mathieu	1906
1st Leg. Dist.,	David B. Grothaus	1906
1st Leg. Dist.,	William McCawley	1906
1st Leg. Dist.,	John T. Ochs—Police Justice to alternate with J. B. Keplinger at Northeastern Station	1906
1st Leg. Dist.,	E. Key Buchanan	1906
1st Leg. Dist.,	Simon L. Felber	1906
2nd Leg. Dist.,	William H. Watson	1906
2n Leg. Dist.,	John B. Keplinger—Police Justice to alternate with J. T. Ochs at Northeastern Station	1906
2nd Leg. Dist.,	David H. Lucchisi	1906
2nd Leg. Dist.,	Henry T. Daly	1906
2nd Leg. Dist.,	Oscar C. Martenet	1906
3rd Leg. Dist.,	Daniel J. Loden, Western Station.....	1906
3rd Leg. Dist.,	Fleet W. Cox—Police Justice to alternate with J. G. Leake at Southern Station	1906
3rd Leg. Dist.,	Edward G. Rosenheim.....	1906
3rd Leg. Dist.,	Neilson Poe, Jr.—Police Justice at Large, alternates with Robert H. Carr.....	1906
3rd Leg. Dist.,	Robert W. Beach—Police Justice to alternate with H. M. Hutton at Southwestern Station.....	1906
3rd Leg. Dist.,	Abraham H. Fisher	1906
4th Leg. Dist.,	Henry Stark	1906
4th Leg. Dist.,	William B. Wheeler	1906
4th Leg. Dist.,	Frank A. Brandy	1906
4th Leg. Dist.,	D. Adrian Carrick	1906
4th Leg. Dist.,	Anthony Dimarco	1906
4th Leg. Dist.,	James G. Leake—Police Justice to alternate with F. W. Cox at Southern Station	1906

AT LARGE FOR ENTIRE CITY.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
John L. Hebb		1906
Otto Benner		1906
Robert C. Rhodes		1906
Harry Goldman—Police Justice to alternate with W. P. Littig at Northwestern Station		1906
Peter Sahn		1906
William Reed		1906
Harry M. Hutton—Police Justice to alternate with R. W. Beach at Southwestern Station.....		1906
Robert H. Carr—Police Justice at Large to alternate with Nielson Poe, Jr.....		1906
J. McKenney White—Police Justice at Northern Station.....		1906
Morrill N. Packard—Police Justice to alternate with C. C. Friedel at Eastern Station.....		1906
Eugene E. Grannan—Police Justice at Central Station.....		1906
John T. Thompson.....		1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Term Expires.
Brown M. Allen	1906
A. W. Bowling	1906
Miss Teresa M. Blondell	1906
G. Morris Bond	1906
Fillmore Cook	1906
Julian S. Carter	1906
T. Howard Embert	1906
Miss Minnie Fischer	1906
George B. Gammie	1906
Wallace P. Harvey	1906
John W. Hewes	1906
John A. Henkus	1906
Millard Leonard	1906
Miss Mary McGraw	1906
J. Morris Orem	1906
A. D. Patrick	1906
Louis M. Rawlins	1906
W. H. H. Raleigh	1906
Frederick F. Schneider	1906
George E. Taylor	1906
T. Bayard Williams	1906
Frederick V. Reinheimer	1906
Miss Emma F. Loane	1906
Grandville Lindsay	1906
John R. Hooper	1906
George L. Mattingly	1906
Winter W. Myers	1906
Albert Blume, Jr	1906
Alfred G. Goodrich	1906
John R. Smith	1906
Felix R. Sullivan.....	1906
Howard D. Adams	1906
George A. Foos	1906
Edwin T. Dickerson	1906
William S. Taylor, Jr.....	1906
N. Franklin Burke.....	1906

Notaries Public—Con.

Name.	Term Expires.
Parker S. Burbank	1906
Frank M. Barrett	1906
Warren W. Brown	1906
Howard E. Cruse	1906
W. J. Devon	1906
Miss Caroline M. Fusting	1906
William E. Ferguson	1906
J. Mercer Garnett, Jr.	1906
John V. Hoffman	1906
George W. Haulenbeek	1906
Fortunato Lavarello	1906
Harry M. Lindsay	1906
F. Henry Maisch	1906
Richard B. Pue	1906
Charles H. Quigley	1906
Robert L. Rhodes	1906
Gustav W. Ridgely	1906
William Spillman	1906
Armstead M. Webb	1906
Bernard A. Schmitz	1906
W. W. Cloud	1906
Robert E. Gerhardt	1906
Albert S. Gill	1906
Paul Johannsen	1906
William J. McBride	1906
Henry L. Lloyd	1906
Louis J. Roth	1906
Miss Virginia McCarthy	1906
Horace Slingluff	1906
Jasper M. Berry, Jr.	1906
Edward L. Bash	1906
Reginald Cecil	1906
Fred. X. Axtel	1906
Frederick Wright	1906
Arthur T. Wolfenden	1906
Rodgers O. Knight	1906
John F. O'Meara	1906
Harry L. Price	1906
William D. Poultney	1906
H. Carhart Shriner	1906
George McRea	1906
J. W. Blackburn	1906
Oregon M. Dennis	1906
Philemon H. Tuck	1906
Miss M. F. Funk	1906
William H. Masson	1906
J. Hooper Edmondson	1906
Matthew J. Dunn	1906
Francis E. Pegram	1906
Lewis N. Frank	1906
John H. Dames	1906
John A. Boyd	1906
Telfair W. Marriott	1906
William J. Roth	1906
E. Walter Robinson	1906
Richard Gwynn	1906
Miss Blanch E. Osing	1906

Notaries Public—Con.

Name.	Term Expires.
T. Kell Bradford	1906
Murray Hanson	1906
Edward Raine	1906
Thomas H. Fitchett	1906
Ross M. Diggs	1906
Abraham L. Rosenaur	1906
William N. Finley	1906
Charles H. Mullikin	1906
J. William Sheffer	1906
Charles L. Hutchens	1906
Michael Luber	1906
James J. McGrath	1906
John W. German, Jr	1906
John J. Cummings	1906
Charles L. Wiegand	1906
Samuel E. Pentz	1906
Charles E. Orth	1906
J. Alex. Hillery, Jr.	1906
Charles M. Cohn	1906
Hugh A. Norman	1906
Miss Mary E. Reik	1906
Walter G. Olmsted	1906
Hance W. B. Reid	1906
Marc Bryant	1906
Emil R. Denhart	1906
Thomas G. Hull	1906
Harry L. Drake	1906
Miss Florence Barrett	1906
Edward H. Sappington	1906
Edward S. Stanley	1906
W. Tolar Nolley	1906
John F. Warner	1906

INSPECTORS OF HAY AND STRAW.

B. Frank Benson	Eastern Scales	1906
William H. Miles	Western Scales	1906
Charles C. F. Schroeder	Northwestern Scales	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints four for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 552-570).

AUCTIONEERS.

F. B. Miller	1906
William H. Schwab	1906
James King	1906
Samuel W. Pattison	1906
Henry J. Loeb	1906
Charles F. Schultz	1906
Joseph B. Nyburg	1906
J. H. Seward	1906
John Morse	1906
Joseph Di Giorgio	1906
Leo Friedenwald	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints a number in his discretion not to exceed thirty. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 240). Term two years from the first Monday in May.

LIQUOR LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Term Expires.
Bernard Weisenfeld	1906
Allen Bowie Howard	1906
Edward L. Bracco.....	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 668).

EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

James A. Townsend	1906
Noah R. Pierson	1906

The Governor biennially appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 426).

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.

Reginald Bowie	1906
Thomas Fitzgerald	1906

The Governor appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Sections 572-589).

STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRACTICAL PLUMBING.

John Trainor	1906
August E. Eidman.....	1906
Douglas H. Thomas, Jr.....	1906
William H. Rothrock	1906
James Bosley	1906

The Governor biennially appoints five persons, three skilled plumbers, of Baltimore City; the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City, and one member of the State Board of Health. Term, two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Sections 509-515).

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

James H. Preston (D.).....	1906
George R. Willis (D.).....	1906
Thomas J. Shryock (R.).....	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three, two of whom shall be adherents of the two leading political parties, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 15, 1900).

POLICE EXAMINERS.

Joseph Y. Brattan (D.).....	1906
John Hannibal (D.).....	1906
Edward W. Tudor (R.).....	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for two years from the first Monday in May. Two shall be adherents of the two leading political parties. (Chapter 16, 1900).

MAGISTRATE IN JUVENILE CAUSES.

Charles W. Heuisler.....	1906
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BALTIMORE COUNTY.

POPULATION, 90,755.

COUNTY SEAT—Towson.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March; third Monday in May;
third Monday in September; first Monday in December. Orphans'
Court Days—Every Tuesday and Wednesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Robert H. Bussey.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
William P. Cole.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
John E. Bolte.....	Register of Wills.....	1911
Jacob Elliott.....	Sheriff	1907
Charles B. McClean.....	Surveyor	1908
Charles Lyon Rogers, Jr.....	Treasurer.....	1907
George W. Yellott.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John V. Slade.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Henry P. Mann.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Melchor Hoshall.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
William Byerly.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William Z. Zimmerman.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Henry B. Whiteley.....	Catonsville	1906
1st....	William E. Nagle.....	Catonsville	1906
1st....	Charles Welch.....	Ilchester	1906
1st....	August C. Luers.....	Dickeyville	1906
1st....	John M. Bone.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
2nd....	Lloyd N. Randall.....	North Branch.....	1906
2nd....	William E. Fite.....	Randallstown	1906
2nd....	John T. Isaac.....	Granite	1906
2nd....	William C. Euler.....	Powhatan	1906
3rd....	Richard Bevan.....	Arlington	1906
3rd....	William F. Coughlan.....	Pikesville	1906
3rd....	James H. Burner.....	Arlington	1906
3rd....	H. Holliday Emich.....	Arlington	1906
4th....	J. Smith Orrick.....	Glyndon	1906
4th....	Samuel H. Brown.....	Woodensburg	1906
4th....	John H. Beckley.....	Reisterstown	1906
4th....	David L. Slade.....	Reisterstown	1906
5th....	John T. Thompson.....	Mt. Carmel.....	1906
5th....	Abraham S. Cooper.....	Upperco	1906
5th....	Noah F. Jackson.....	Mt. Carmel.....	1906
5th....	Levin Mitchell.....	Beckleysville	1906
6th....	Wm. I. McCullough.....	Rayville	1906
6th....	Samuel S. Miller.....	Freeland	1906
6th....	John H. Copenhaver.....	Freeland	1906
7th....	Alonzo A. Starks.....	Parkton	1906
7th....	Edwin C. Hawkins.....	Parkton	1906
7th....	William E. Anderson.....	White Hall.....	1906
8th....	John D. C. Duncan.....	Cockeysville	1906
8th....	John W. Bull.....	Warren	1906
8th....	Frank Emory	Lutherville	1906
8th....	Edward G. Wheeler.....	Shawan	1906

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
8th.... Joshua G. Bosley.....	Philopolis.....	1906
8th.... David C. Price.....	Texas	1906
9th.... Joseph B. Herbert.....	Towson	1906
9th.... Albert W. Perrie.....	Towson	1906
9th.... Thomas J. Hunter.....	Towson	1906
9th.... George I. Holland.....	Lock Raven.....	1906
9th.... Michael P. Kehoe.....	Arlington	1906
9th.... Harry J. McFee.....	Roland Park.....	1906
9th.... Charles T. Bowen.....	Brooklandville	1906
9th.... John J. Timanus.....	Towson	1906
10th.... George Trust.....	Jacksonville	1906
10th.... Thomas Kauffman	Monkton	1906
11th.... John T. Ambrose.....	Jenkins	1906
11th.... Andrew Gibson	Fork	1906
11th.... Henry Walter	Perry Hall.....	1906
11th.... Frederick Schultz.....	Upper Falls.....	1906
11th.... W. O. B. Wright.....	1906
11th.... Harry Schultz.....	1906
12th.... John G. Mueller	Police Justice at Canton.....	1906
12th.... Frederick L. Pfeffer.....	1218 First St., Highlandtown.....	1906
13th.... August Miller.....	Police Justice at Mt. Winans.....	1906
13th.... Robert C. Clark.....	Police Justice at St. Denis.....	1906
13th.... Frank A. Bond.....	Halethorpe	1906
14th.... J. Harman Schone.....	Gardenville	1906
14th.... Joseph A. Neumayer.....	Gardenville	1906
14th.... Geo. H. Longenfelder.....	Rosedale	1906
14th.... John F. Suhre.....	Rossville	1906
15th.... James T. Gibson	Chase	1906
15th.... Joseph Blair	Sparrow's Point.....	1906
15th.... William T. Jenkins.....	Middle River.....	1906
15th.... Edward J. Herman.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

William A. Slade (D.).....	Reisterstown	1906
Charles H. Wise.....	White Hall	1906
Jarrett N. Zimmerman (R.).....	Arlington	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Harvey L. Chase.....	Catonsville	1906
Arthur W. Robson.....	Catonsville	1906
William L. Shriver.....	Reisterstown	1906
George Ward.....	Owings Mills.....	1906
Peter Mulcahey	Cockeysville	1906
William C. Fields.....	Pikesville	1906
James Kelly.....	Towson	1906
Calvin T. Linzey.....	Towson	1906
O. Parker Baker.....	Roland Park.....	1906
Madison E. Lloyd.....	Govanstown	1906
Titus L. Mason.....	Orangeville	1906
Joseph Plumer	Raspeburg	1906
Francis E. Sparks.....	Corbett	1906
Patrick J. Regan.....	Canton	1906
Miss Elizabeth A. Parker.....	Roland Park.....	1906
William V. Hummel.....	Sparrow's Point.....	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
G. Herbert Rice.....	Catonsville	1906
Thomas B. Todd.....	North Point	1906
Samuel M. Shoemaker.....	Stevenson	1908
John Arthur.....	Fork	1908
Reister Russell.....	Reisterstown	1910
Frank G. Scott.....	Cockeysville	1910

ROAD ENGINEER.

Henry G. Shirley.....	1906
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CALVERT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 10,223.

COUNTY SEAT—Prince Frederick.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in May and second Monday in November; non-jury, first Monday in July and February.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
J. Frank Parran.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
George W. Dowell.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Joseph J. Bafford.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Edward J. Sollers.....	Sheriff	1907
James C. Chaney.....	Treasurer	1907
Thomas L. Hutchins.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Augustus E. Birkhead.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Benson B. D. Bond.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John W. Skinner.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Joseph W. Ireland.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
George P. Ross.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Joshua W. Jones.....	Broome's Island.....	1906
1st....	William H. Files.....	Solomon's	1906
1st....	John M. Gott.....	Mutual	1906
1st....	John W. Hardesty.....	Mutual	1906
2nd....	William W. Duke.....	Prince Frederick.....	1906
2nd....	William B. Strafford.....	Bowen	1906
2nd....	George F. Hardesty.....	Prince Frederick.....	1906
3rd....	John M. B. Dalrymple....	Lower Marlboro.....	1906
3rd....	Thomas A. Jones.....	Dunkirk	1906
3rd....	Stephen G. Bowen.....	Huntingtown	1906
3rd....	William H. Ward.....	Mt. Harmony.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Abraham G. Bowen (D.).....	Bowen	1906
Clement H. Dorsey.....	Mutual	1906
Philip H. Jones (R.).....	Jewell	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

William F. Robinson.....	Boston	1906
John W. Peterson.....	Prince Frederick.....	1908
Charles G. Spicknall.....	Lower Marlboro.....	1910

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William H. Hellen.....	Solomon's	1906
Rutherford B. Smoot.....	Prince Frederick.....	1906

CAROLINE COUNTY.

POPULATION, 16,248.

COUNTY SEAT—Denton.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in April and October; non-jury, second Monday in January, fourth Monday in June.

Orphans' Court Days—Second Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas A. Goldsborough.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Thomas Lockwood Day.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Robert J. Jump.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
T. Frank Seward.....	Sheriff	1907
J. Walter Noble.....	Surveyor	1908
Charles H. Whitby.....	Treasurer	1906
Samuel G. Nuttle.....	Treasurer-elect	1910
Wesley Jarrell.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Frank P. Medford.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
William J. Wright.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
John F. Dawson.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
James O. Clark.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William H. Deen.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	William G. Smith.....	Marydel	1906
1st....	William L. Cooper.....	Goldsboro	1906
2nd....	William H. Cohee.....	Greensboro	1906
3rd....	Z. Potter Steele.....	Denton	1906
4th....	Charles B. Harrison.....	Preston	1906
4th....	Jehu T. Blades.....	Choptank	1906
5th....	Edward F. Davis.....	Federalsburg	1906
6th....	George H. Beaven.....	Hillsboro	1906
7th....	William E. Temple.....	Ridgely	1906
8th....	Hutchinson Trice.....	Fowling Creek.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

James T. Sylvester (D).....	Denton	1906
William H. Thawley.....	Preston	1906
William H. Beauchamp (R.).....	Denton, R. F. D.....	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Thomas M. Green.....	Greensboro	1906
Ernest G. Cooper.....	Denton	1906
G. Edgar Williamson.....	Preston	1906
J. Jerome Frampton.....	Federalsburg	1906
William T. Temple.....	Ridgely	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John E. Wilson.....	Denton	1906
Albert W. Sisk.....	Preston	1908
Harry A. Roe.....	Denton	1910

CARROLL COUNTY.

POPULATION, 33,860.

COUNTY SEAT—Westminster.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, second Monday in August.

Orphans' Court Days—Every Monday and Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Guy W. Steel.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
David P. Smelser.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
John J. Stewart.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Joseph L. Franklin.....	Sheriff	1907
M. Theodore Yciser.....	Surveyor.....	1908
Francis L. Hann.....	Treasurer	1907
Daniel J. Hesson.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
George E. Benson.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
George W. Brown.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
A. Kurtz Myers.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
John E. Eckenrode.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
George R. Rupp.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	John H. Diffendal.....	Taneytown	1906
1st....	Norman B. Hagan.....	Taneytown	1906
2nd....	Jesse F. Billmeyer.....	Uniontown	1906
2nd....	Jacob Rinehart.....	Frizellsburg	1906
3rd....	James J. Horner.....	Silver Run.....	1906
3rd....	Jacob R. Lippy.....	Silver Run.....	1906
3rd....	J. William Earhart.....	Union Mills.....	1906
4th....	William W. Shamer.....	Patapsco	1906
4th....	John T. Hill.....	East View.....	1906
4th....	Marian J. Leister.....	Finksburg	1906
4th....	D. Dixon Byers.....	East View.....	1906
5th....	James P. Carter.....	Sykesville	1906
5th....	Harry F. Curley.....	Sykesville	1906
5th....	Michael Glennan.....	Woodbine	1906
5th....	D. Shriver Brandenburg..	Sykesville	1906
6th....	John R. Strevig.....	Manchester	1906
6th....	Jacob P. Baltozer.....	Manchester	1906
7th....	William Moore.....	Westminster	1906
7th....	Gustavus W. Crapster.....	Westminster	1906
7th....	James F. Rinkcr.....	Westminster	1906
8th....	William H. Armacost.....	Hampstead	1906
8th....	William A. Abbott.....	Hampstead	1906
9th....	Louis A. Koontz.....	Taylorsville	1906
9th....	Jacob Farver.....	Sams Creek.....	1906
10th....	D. Calvin Warner.....	Double Pipe Creek.....	1906
11th....	J. Edward West.....	New Windsor.....	1906
11th....	Ellsworth E. Lovell.....	New Windsor.....	1906
12th....	William J. Crabbs.....	Union Bridge.....	1906
12th....	E. Lee Erb.....	Union Bridge.....	1906
13th....	Frank I. Lewis.....	Mt. Airy.....	1906
13th....	Caleb O. Cross.....	Mt. Airy.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John M. Roberts (D.).....	Westminster	1906
Henry S. Musselman.....	Manchester	1906
J. Thomas Roop (R.).....	New Windsor.....	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
N. H. Baumgartner.....	Westminster	1906
Charles E. Hering.....	Westminster	1906
J. Win. Snader.....	New Windsor.....	1906
Byron S. Dorsey.....	Mt. Airy.....	1906
Frank J. Shriner.....	Union Bridge.....	1906
Calvin E. Bankert.....	Union Mills.....	1906
George A. Arnold.....	Taneytown.....	1906
J. Fred Wasche.....	Sykesville.....	1906
Miss Sadie G. Maisenheimer.....	Manchester.....	1906
Andrew J. Houck.....	Hampstead.....	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Peter Buchman	Hampstead	1906
Jacob H. Blocher.....	Alesia	1906
Fred. D. Miller.....	Westminster	1908
J. O. Devries.....	Henryton.....	1908
John B. Eppley.....	Union Bridge.....	1910
Theodore F. Englar.....	Westminster	1910

CECIL COUNTY.

POPULATION, 24,662.

COUNTY SEAT—Elkton.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March; third Monday in June; third Monday in September, and second Monday in December.

Orphans' Court Days—Second Tuesday in every month.

Name,	Office.	Term Expires.
James W. Squier.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Manley Drennen	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Thomas B. Miller.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Cecil Kirk.....	Sheriff.....	1907
Alfred B. McVey.....	Surveyor	1908
William H. Hohn.....	Treasurer	1906
George G. Hopkins.....	Assistant Treasurer	1906
William A. Mitchell.....	Treasurer-elect	1908
George G. Hopkins.....	Assistant Treasurer-elect.....	1908
George R. Spence.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Charles A. Benjamin.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Millard F. Dowell.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Solomon K. Blake.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Thomas S. Miller.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William J. Clark.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	William H. Duhamell.....	Earleville	1906
1st....	Albert J. Redding.....	Georgetown, Kent County.....	1906
1st....	George C. Morgan.....	Cecilton	1906
1st....	Powell F. Johns.....	Warwick	1906
2nd....	J. Hooper Simpson.....	Chesapeake City.....	1906
2nd....	Henry Jones.....	Chesapeake City.....	1906
3rd....	Henry H. Gilpin.....	Elkton	1906
3rd....	William T. Boulden.....	Elkton	1906
3rd....	William H. May.....	Elkton	1906
5th....	Thomas Cranmer	North East.....	1906
5th....	Isaiah Biddle	North East.....	1906
5th....	Nathan T. Lackland.....	North East.....	1906
6th....	Samuel A. Taylor.....	Rising Sun.....	1906

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Txpries.
6th....Stephen Lynch.....	Principio	1906
6th....William P. Coulson.....	Colora	1906
7th....George T. Harwood.....	Port Deposit	1906
7th....Charles W. Ward	Perryville	1906
8th....Thomas H. Cummings....	Pilot	1906
9th....Edwin M. Kirk.....	Calvert	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John M. Tucker (D.).....	Elkton	1906
Delmar Smithers	Chesapeake City.....	1906
William A. Cameron (R.).....	Zion	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William H. Smith.....	Elkton	1906
William D. Cawley.....	Elkton	1906
Harry Bouchelle	Chesapeake City.....	1906
Alonzo L. Barry.....	Port Deposit.....	1906
Wilmer J. Falls.....	North East.....	1906
Henry J. Effing.....	Rising Sun.....	1906
John Albert Pogue.....	Rising Sun.....	1906
Mrs. Annie Jenkins.....	Rising Sun.....	1906
R. C. Reeder.....	North East.....	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

George O. Garey.....	Elkton	1906
John H. Jenness.....	North East.....	1908
George A. Blake.....	Rising Sun.....	1910

CORONER.

Ricketts Nelson	Elkton	1906
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DUCKING POLICE.

John W. Arrants.....	Elk Neck.....	1906
Cooley A. Nickle.....	Liberty Grove.....	1906
Joseph Heisler	Charlestown	1906

CHARLES COUNTY.

POPULATION, 17,662.

COUNTY SEAT—La Plata.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and November; non-jury, third Monday in February and July.

Orphans' Court Days—First and third Tuesdays in each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
L. Allison Wilmer.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Francis D. Mudd.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Francis B. Matthews.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
George S. Trotter.....	Sheriff	1907
James A. Franklin.....	Surveyor	1908
Cataldus H. Posey.....	Treasurer	1910
Harry R. Bowling.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
William P. Jameson.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Price Gray.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Alexander Haislip.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
J. Percival Ryon.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
Addison Marbury.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
James R. Carlin.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Marcena C. Gray.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Henry G. Robertson.....	La Plata.....	1906
2nd....	George M. Carpenter.....	Pisgah.....	1906
2nd....	William T. Hindle.....	McConchie.....	1906
3rd....	Francis E. Dunnington.....	Doncaster.....	1906
4th....	Peter W. Robey.....	Bel Alton.....	1906
4th....	H. Cox Nevitt.....	Bel Alton.....	1906
5th....	John B. Norris.....	Wayside.....	1906
5th....	William Page.....	Issue.....	1906
6th....	Thomas C. Wilkerson.....	Waldorf.....	1906
6th....	William B. Billingsley.....	Pomfret.....	1906
7th....	Harry P. Burroughs.....	Pommonkey.....	1906
7th....	Bernard W. Downs.....	Indian Head.....	1906
8th....	Frederick L. Dent.....	Bryantown.....	1906
8th....	Harry C. Chappellear.....	Hughesville.....	1906
8th....	Robert E. L. Higgs.....	Dentsville.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Jefferson D. Robertson (D.).....	La Plata.....	1906
John W. Millar.....	Pisgah.....	1906
William W. Keech (R.).....	Hughesville.....	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

J. Mitchell Cochrane.....	La Plata.....	1906
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SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas T. Owen.....	La Plata.....	1906
Joseph D. Gardiner.....	Bryantown.....	1908
Pere Wilmer.....	Faulkner.....	1910

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

POPULATION, 27,962.

COUNTY SEAT—Cambridge.

Court Terms—Jury, fourth Monday in April, second Monday in November; non-jury, fourth Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court Day—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
William N. Andrews.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Charles Lake.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
John W. Fletcher.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Milford Phillips.....	Sheriff.....	1907
James W. Thompson.....	Surveyor.....	1908
W. R. Thomas.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Ollie R. Wright.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Arthur J. Kirwan.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Samuel E. LeCompte.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
Eugene Cocneron.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
John H. Bosley.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
George M. Phillips.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Joseph E. McKnett.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	James J. M. Gordy.....	Oak Grove, Del.....	1906
1st....	N. N. Jones.....	Galestown.....	1906
2nd....	William J. Abdell.....	East New Market.....	1906
2nd....	Charles N. Spence.....	Secretary.....	1906
2nd....	J. Arthur Saxon.....	East New Market.....	1906
3rd....	William Cochran.....	Vienna.....	1906

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
3rd... Harry F. Brattan.....	Vienna	1906
3rd... Otho W. Williams.....	Vienna	1906
4th... Thomas W. Staplefort...	Taylor's Island.....	1906
5th... Joseph W. Bradshaw.....	Golden Hill.....	1906
5th... Charles H. Christopher...	Lakesville	1906
6th... Alonzo Travers.....	Fishing Creek.....	1906
6th... Lawrence P. Ashton...	Hoopersville	1906
6th... John H. North.....	Hoopersville	1906
7th... Clement Sulivane.....	Cambridge	1906
7th... Frank O. Bryan.....	Cambridge	1906
7th... William R. Shenton.....	Cambridge	1906
7th... Robert G. Henry.....	Cambridge	1906
8th... Daniel L. Moore.....	Cornersville	1906
9th... J. R. Jester.....	Church Creek.....	1906
10th... James T. Robinson.....	Toddville	1906
10th... George W. Walter.....	Holland's Island.....	1906
10th... Robert W. W. Parks.....	Bishop's Head.....	1906
12th... Eugene M. Todd.....	Williamsburg	1906
13th... William Fox.....	Airey's	1906
14th... Anthony M. Vincent.....	Linkwood	1906
15th... William Harper.....	Hurlock	1906
16th... John W. Maguire.....	Woolford	1906
16th... John L. Marshall.....	Madison	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Edwin T. Mace (D.).....	Cambridge	1906
George G. Shenton.....	Golden Hill.....	1906
Thomas E. Keenan (R.).....	Cambridge	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George A. Smith.....	Cambridge	1906
Robert N. Todd.....	Hurlock	1906
M. G. Hooper.....	Cambridge	1906
L. Eugene Ross.....	Cambridge	1906
C. Guy Le Compte.....	Cambridge	1906
John F. Ryan.....	East New Market.....	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

W. Grayson Smith.....	Williamsburg	1906
James N. Sherman.....	Bucktown	1906
Irving M. Langrall.....	Wingate	1908
John G. Mills.....	Cambridge	1908
J. Holliday Murphy.....	Cambridge	1910
George C. Insley.....	Lakesville	1910

FREDERICK COUNTY.

POPULATION, 51,920.

COUNTY SEAT—Frederick.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in February, first Monday in September and second Monday in December; non-jury, second Monday in May.

Orphans' Court Days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, and daily during sittings of Court.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Arthur D. Willard.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Samuel T. Haffner.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
William B. Cutshall.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
John H. Martz.....	Sheriff.....	1907
Rufus A. Rager.....	Surveyor.....	1908
George W. Crum.....	Treasurer.....	1908
William H. Hogarth.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
David G. Zentz.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
H. Milton Kefauver.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Lincoln G. Dinterman.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Lewis H. Bowlus.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Russell E. Lighter.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Jacob M. Bierly.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William H. Pearre.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Jonathan Talbott.....	Point of Rocks.....	1906
1st....	Joshua C. Michael.....	Doubs.....	1906
1st....	John F. Keller.....	Buckeystown.....	1906
2nd....	Christian H. Eckstein.....	Frederick.....	1906
2nd....	John Francis Smith.....	Frederick.....	1906
2nd....	John Wood.....	Frederick.....	1906
3rd....	John H. Beachley.....	Middletown.....	1906
4th....	James G. Stevens.....	Creigherstown.....	1906
5th....	Isaac M. Fisher.....	Motters.....	1906
5th....	Millard F. Shuff.....	Emmitsburg.....	1906
5th....	Henry Stokes.....	Emmitsburg.....	1906
6th....	John W. Hoover.....	Wolfsville.....	1906
6th....	Alvin E. Sensenbaugh.....	Wolfsville.....	1906
7th....	James L. Leather.....	Park Mills.....	1906
7th....	Thomas Grunwell.....	Urbana.....	1906
8th....	H. Clayton Trundle.....	Liberty Town.....	1906
8th....	John J. Hitzelberger.....	Liberty Town.....	1906
8th....	Daniel H. Buckey.....	Liberty Town.....	1906
9th....	Ulysses Hobbs.....	New Market.....	1906
9th....	George M. Smith.....	New Market.....	1906
9th....	John E. King.....	Kempton.....	1906
9th....	John H. Shipley.....	Ijamsville.....	1906
10th....	Calvin T. Fox.....	Foxville.....	1906
10th....	Calvin N. Stem.....	Sabillasville.....	1906
12th....	John W. Lloyd.....	Knoxville.....	1906
12th....	W. I. Henkle.....	Knoxville.....	1906
13th....	J. Graham Johnson.....	Walkersville.....	1906
13th....	G. Henry Beinbrink.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	1906
14th....	George J. B. Lewis.....	Jefferson.....	1906
15th....	Benjamin M. Jones.....	Thurmont.....	1906

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
15th.... Joseph A. Gernand....	Graceham	1906
15th.... William S. McPherson ..	Catoctin Furnace.....	1906
16th.... Sam'l C. Brandenburg.	Harmony	1906
17th.... Reuben S. Grabill....	Johnsville	1906
17th.... John E. Unkefer.....	Ladiesburg	1906
19th.... Thomas H. Gaither.....	Unionville	1906
20th.... Christopher Baker....	Lewistown	1906
21st.... J. Lawrence Rothenhafer..	Yellow Springs.....	1906
21st.... William H. Tylor.....	Yellow Springs.....	1906
22nd.... Henry M. Wiener....	Burkittsville	1906
25th.... John L. Jordan.....	Police Justice at Bruford.....	1906
26th.... Geo. C. Winbrenner.....	Walkersville	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Joseph F. Eisenhauer (D.).....	Frederick	1906
John W. Humm.....	Frederick	1906
Samuel V. Doll (R.).....	Frederick	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Clarence H. Lamar.....	Licksville	1906
John L. Routhan.....	Middletown	1906
William H. Troxell.....	Emmitsburg	1906
John Gardner.....	Urbana	1906
Edward C. Shafer.....	Brunswick	1906
William W. Zimmerman.....	Thurmont	1906
Joseph Wolf.....	Myersville	1906
Clarence A. Lindsay.....	Unionville	1906
William Graham	Burkittsville	1906
William B. Stambaugh.....	Le Gore.....	1906
George W. Kindley.....	Frederick	1906
J. Travers Thomas.....	Frederick	1906
Adrian L. McCardell.....	Frederick	1906
George W. Heinlein.....	Frederick	1906
Richard Potts.....	Frederick	1906
Edwin Devilbiss.....	Walkersville	1906
Miss E. R. Hogan.....	Brunswick	1906
Charles B. T. Hendrickson.....	Frederick	1906
F. C. Remsburg.....	Woodsboro	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

H. Boteler Gross.....	Jefferson	1906
J. Henry Stokes.....	Emmitsburg	1906
Isaac M. Motter.....	Frederick	1908
L. Tiernan Brien.....	Urbana	1908
William R. Young.....	Myersville	1910
Charles W. Wright.....	Point of Rocks.....	1910

GARRETT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 17,701.

COUNTY SEAT—Oakland.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March, second Monday in September; non-jury, first Monday in July, second Monday in December.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Frederick A. Thayer.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Edward Z. Tower.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1911

E. E. Friend.....	Register of Wills.....	1907
Albert L. Lee.....	Sheriff	1907
Franklin P. Green.....	Surveyor	1908
Edwin A. Weimer.....	Treasurer	1906
Horace R. Dewitt.....	Treasurer-elect	1908
Peter J. Stephen.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Asa B. Friend.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
A. Clyde Smith.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Daniel Wilson.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Jacob Feik.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
George B. McMillan.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Francis Turner.....	Swanton	1906
1st....	Wade H. Lohr.....	Swanton	1906
2nd....	Leon Hardie.....	Friendsville	1906
2nd....	James Guard.....	Guard	1906
3rd....	Peter Nathan.....	Grantsville	1906
3rd....	Daniel W. Dorsey.....	Grantsville	1906
4th....	Marcus M. Fazenbaker.....	Westernport.....	1906
5th....	Henry Kahl	Accident	1906
6th....	R. M. Alexander.....	McHenry	1906
6th....	David H. Friend.....	Sang Run	1906
7th....	John R. Kerfoot.....	Mountain Lake Park.....	1906
7th....	Andrew S. Teats.....	Oakland	1906
8th....	William A. Harvey.....	Gormanian, W. Va.....	1906
10th....	William D. Hoyer.....	Deer Park	1906
12th....	J. B. Emory.....	Bittinger	1906
13th....	George J. Pool.....	Blaine, W. Va.....	1906
14th....	Andrew B. Gonder.....	Oakland	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Charles M. Miller (D.).....	Swanton	1906
E. E. Sollers (R.).....	Oakland	1906
Edmund Jamison	Crellin	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George A. Fraley.....	Oakland	1906
John Felty, Jr.....	Oakland	1906
Edward M. Liston.....	Selbysport	1906
Henry L. Bevans.....	Grantsville	1906
H. C. Grusendorf.....	Hutton	1906
Edward Schlossnagle.....	Friendsville	1906
Ninian U. Bond.....	Bond	1906
Edward J. Hamill.....	Blaine, W. Va.....	1906
Gilmer S. Hamill, Jr.....	Oakland	1906
Stanley Jennings.....	Jenning's	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.*

Moses R. Hamill.....	Oakland	1906
C. E. Ellithorp	Bittinger	1908
George E. Bishoff.....	Sang Run.....	1910

HARFORD COUNTY.

POPULATION, 28,269.

COUNTY SEAT—Belair.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, second Monday in September.

Orphans' Court Days—First Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
John R. Stifter.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
William S. Forwood, Jr.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Hugh T. Bay.....	Register of Wills.....	1907
Franklin W. Reasin.....	Sheriff	1908
William T. Clark.....	Surveyor	1908
John F. Wells.....	Treasurer	1906
John F. Wells.....	Treasurer-elect	1910
George Archer.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Albert L. V. McCann.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
John T. Anderson.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
George J. Finney.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Edward C. Tolley.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William P. Trimble.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Alexander P. Norris.....	Edgewood	1906
1st....	Cyrus C. Cronin.....	Sewell	1906
1st....	Charles E. Creswell.....	Mountain	1906
2nd....	Jacob P. Osborn.....	Aberdeen	1906
2nd....	James T. Pritchard.....	Aberdeen	1906
2nd....	Henry W. Earl.....	Earlton	1906
2nd....	Richard M. Taylor.....	Perryman.....	1906
3rd....	Alfred A. Colbourn.....	Churchville	1906
3rd....	James A. Lyle.....	Belair	1906
3rd....	W. Crawford Norris.....	Belair	1906
3rd....	Harper H. Black.....	Forest Hill.....	1906
3rd....	Geo. W. Richardson.....	Belair	1906
3rd....	Walter R. McComas.....	Belair	1906
3rd....	John N. Girvin.....	Belair	1906
4th....	William B. Wright.....	Dry Branch.....	1906
4th....	Thomas Johnson.....	Upper Roads.....	1906
4th....	William M. Barton.....	Pylesville	1906
4th....	J. Frank Devoe.....	Rocks	1906
4th....	Alfred S. Tipton.....	Jarrettsville	1906
5th....	John O. Stearns.....	Whiteford	1906
5th....	Richard G. S. Smith.....	Castleton	1906
5th....	James S. Davis.....	Street	1906
5th....	Luther H. McNabb.....	Macton	1906
5th....	Joseph R. Ely.....	Darlington	1906
5th....	Isaac W. Thompson.....	Dublin	1906
6th....	Michael H. Fahey.....	Havre de Grace.....	1906
6th....	Sylvester E. Penning.....	Havre de Grace.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

J. Henry Cain (D.).....	Forest Hill	1906
William J. Forsythe.....	Poole	1906
George H. Ivins (R.).....	Aberdeen	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
Harman E. Hoblitzell.....	Belair	1906
Henry C. Foster.....	Havre de Grace.....	1906
G. Gover Street.....	Belair	1906
Dora Morgan.....	Aberdeen	1906
William B. Selfe.....	Darlington	1906
Clifford D. Rosan	Belair	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Martin L. Jarrett.....	Jarrettsville	1906
John D. Worthington.....	Belair	1908
Charles W. Baker.....	Aberdeen	1910

DUCKING POLICE.

William V. Spencer.....	Lapidum	1906
Thomas W. Saunders.....	Havre de Grace.....	1906

INSPECTOR OF HAY AND STRAW.

Jacob P. Walker.....	Havre de Grace.....	1906
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HOWARD COUNTY.

POPULATION, 16,715.

COUNTY SEAT—Ellicott City.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March and first Monday in September; non-jury, third Monday in June, first Monday in December.

Orphans' Court Days—First and third Tuesdays in each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Martin F. Burke.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
William W. L. Cissel.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Richard Davis.....	Register of Wills.....	1911
Joseph Hunt.....	Sheriff	1907
John T. R. R. Carroll.....	Surveyor	1908
Samuel C. Musgrove.....	Treasurer	1906
Samuel C. Musgrove.....	Treasurer-elect	1908
J. J. Werner.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Benjamin F. Hess.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Henry A. Penny.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
William T. Day.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Pulaski Dorsey.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Henry Mollman	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....	Henry S. Bell.....	Elkridge	1906
1st....	John H. Resan.....	Elkridge	1906
2nd....	B. H. Wallenhorst	Ellicott City.....	1906
2nd....	Robert T. Baker.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
2nd....	Frank L. Hammond.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
3rd....	John W. Hobbs.....	Alpha	1906
3rd....	Robert Saumening.....	Ivory	1906
4th....	Samuel Scott.....	Long Corner.....	1906

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
4th....Alfred Matthews	Glenwood	1906
4th....James W. Pearre.....	Lisbon	1906
5th....Charles T. Disney.....	Highland	1906
5th....Charles W. Wilson....	Simpsonville	1906
5th....John H. Brown.....	Dayton	1906
5th....Hamilton H. Simpson....	Dayton	1906
6th....James P. Haslup	Savage	1906
6th....Clarence E. Beall.....	Savage	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Frank Shipley (D).....	Savage	1906
Joseph E. Shipley.....	Lisbon	1906
William O. Wheary (R.).....	Simpsonville	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR ELLICOTT CITY.

Charles E. Markinson.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
Edward A. Powers.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
John M. O'Brien.....	Ellicott City.....	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William R. Dorsey.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
George W. Niswanner.....	Savage	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas M. Johnson.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
Joshua N. Warfield.....	Florence	1908
John W. Selby.....	Ivory	1910

REGISTER OF VOTERS.

Paul F. Cullen.....	Ellicott City.....	1906
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KENT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 18,786.

COUNTY SEAT—Chestertown.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in April and October; non-jury, third Monday in January, second Monday in July.

Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
William W. Beck.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
James T. Dixon.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
James E. Morris.....	Register of Wills	1909
Andrew Medders.....	Sheriff	1907
Gilbert B. Taylor.....	Surveyor	1908
Walter W. Haddaway.....	Treasurer	1906
William E. Keyser.....	Treasurer-elect	1908
Harry Davis.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Charles S. Dudley.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Alfred C. Loud.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John E. Morris.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
William Wagner.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
John H. Simpers.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Edwin S. Morris.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
John P. Nicholson.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st....Henry Parr	Police Justice, Galena.....	1906
1st....George C. Townsend.....	Millington	1906
2nd....William Parr	Still Pond.....	1906
2nd....David Nickerson.....	Kennedyville	1906
3rd....Joseph Duyer.....	Worton	1906
3rd....Arthur L. Harris	Betterton	1906
4th....Samuel Hicks	Police Justice, Chestertown....	1906
4th....Robert W. Calder.....	Chestertown	1906
4th....T. Waters Russell.....	Chestertown	1906
5th....Robert F. Jewell.....	Rock Hall.....	1906
5th....Samuel Burgess	Edesville	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

George H. Cannon (D.).....	Chestertown	1906
Samuel G. Lee.....	Melitota	1906
James G. De Corse (R.).....	Pomona	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Charles Estes	Chestertown	1906
Jesse E. Ireland	Galena	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

William B. Copper	Chestertown	1906
W. Frank Hines.....	Chestertown	1908
Purnell Jump	Fairlet	1910

CORONER.

Robert Noffett	Chestertown	1906
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

POPULATION, 30,451.

COUNTY SEAT—Rockville.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March, second Monday in November; non-jury, third Monday in January, first Monday in June.
Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Robert B. Peter.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
John L. Brunett.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Henry C. Allnutt.....	Register of Wills	1909
James P. Gott.....	Sheriff	1907
Charles J. Maddox.....	Surveyor	1908
Charles G. Griffith.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John H. Bogley.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Joseph T. White.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Jacob M. Allnutt.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Oliver H. P. Clark.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
George W. Meem.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Willie T. Wheeler.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Remus R. Darby.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st....Hugh C. Townsend.....	Unity	1906
1st....Edward O. Brown.....	Laytonsville	1906
1st....Israel G. Warfield, Jr....	Gaithersburg	1906
2nd....Wm. J. Dronenburg.....	Clarksburg	1906
2nd....Jesse H. Wolfe.....	Hyattstown	1906
2nd....Julian B. Waters.....	Germantown	1906
3rd....Charles F. Elgin.....	Poolesville	1906
3rd....Benjamin R. Poole.....	Martinsburg	1906
4th....Clifford H. Robertson.....	Rockville	1906
4th....John B. Brewer.....	Rockville	1906
4th....Joseph Reading	Rockville	1906
5th....Francis T. Murphy.....	Spencerville	1906
5th....John S. McCeney.....	Burnt Mills.....	1906
6th....John T. Kelly.....	Darnestown	1906
6th....James Small	Quince Orchard.....	1906
7th....Denis Claude	Chevy Chase.....	1906
7th....Alfred Wilson	Bethesda	1906
7th....Jas. H. Loughborough.....	Tennalytown, D. C.....	1906
8th....Leonard Weer, Jr.....	Brookeville	1906
8th....Alfred F. Fairall.....	Sandy Spring.....	1906
9th....Raszell Woodward	Washington Grove.....	1906
9th....James E. Garrett.....	Gaithersburg	1906
10th....William T. Redden.....	Cropleys	1906
10th....George R. Bell.....	Potomac	1906
11th....Thomas Story	Barnesville	1906
11th....James F. Byrne	Dickerson	1906
11th....James H. Norris.....	Boysds	1906
12th....Rufus Kent King.....	Damascus	1906
12th....John L. Snyder	Browningsville	1906
12th....Joseph Sibley	Cedar Grove.....	1906
13th....Homer Guerry	Takoma Park.....	1906
13th....Patrick O'Donnell	Sligo	1906
13th....Enos C. Keys.....	Linden	1906
13th....George F. Abraham.....	Kensington	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Elisha C. Etchison (D.).....	Gaithersburg	1906
Samuel Riggs	Laytonsville	1906
Henry M. Lindig (R.).....	Beallsville	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George M. Hunter	Rockville	1906
David H. Warfield	Rockville	1906
James E. Trundle.....	Gaithersburg	1906
William H. Talbott.....	Gaithersburg	1906
Franklin E. Beall.....	Damascus	1906
George Bibb Brown.....	Kensington	1906
Frank D. Lizear	Sandy Spring.....	1906
Walter C. Carroll.....	Glen Echo.....	1906
J. O. King.....	Cedar Grove.....	1906
Albert M. Bouic.....	Rockville	1906
Wm. M. Terrell.....	Kensington	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Crittenden King	King's Valley.....	1906
George R. Rice.....	Travillah	1908
Roger B. Farquhar.....	Rockville	1910

PRINCE GEORGES' COUNTY.

POPULATION, 29,898.

COUNTY SEAT—Upper Marlboro.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in April and October; non-jury, third Monday in January and June.

Orphans' Court Days—Third Tuesday in each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Mercer H. Magruder.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Benjamin D. Stephens.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
W. R. Smith.....	Register of Wills.....	1907
James A. Sweeney.....	Sheriff.....	1907
Edward L. Latimer.....	Surveyor.....	1908
George W. Hardy.....	Treasurer.....	1907
John Miller.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
R. L. Manning.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Richard J. Swann.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Horace Crozier.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
Luther Brashears.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
John C. Sheriff.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Richmond I. Bowie.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
John C. Johns.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Benedict J. Gallant (1st Dist.)....	Road Commissioner.....	1906
William B. Wilson (2d Dist.)....	Road Commissioner.....	1906
John W. F. Hatton (3d Dist.)....	Road Commissioner.....	1906
Benedict J. Gallant (1st Dist.)....	Road Commissioner-elect.....	1908
Clay D. Perkins (2d Dist.)....	Road Commissioner-elect.....	1908
John L. Waring (3d Dist.)....	Road Commissioner-elect.....	1908

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st....John T. Burch.....	Berwyn.....	1906
1st....Ezra P. Vanvalkenburg....	Lakeland.....	1906
1st....A. R. Boteler.....	Beltsville.....	1906
2nd....Alexander Sakers.....	Hyattsville.....	1906
2nd....Augustus H. Dahler.....	Bladensburg.....	1906
2nd....W. Brook Hunter.....	Bladensburg.....	1906
2nd....Alfred D. Bailey.....	Landover.....	1906
3rd....James E. Sears.....	Upper Marlboro.....	1906
3rd....Alfred Ridgely.....	Upper Marlboro.....	1906
4th....Joseph R. Rawlings.....	North Keys.....	1906
4th....William F. Perrie.....	Westwood.....	1906
5th....Joseph M. Kendrick.....	Accokeek.....	1906
5th....Millard Thorn.....	Friendly.....	1906
6th....Edmund Tolson.....	Camp Springs.....	1906
6th....Samuel E. Cox.....	Silver Hill.....	1906
6th....John E. Tolson.....	Forestville.....	1906
7th....Walter Ryan.....	Mitchellville.....	1906
8th....Joseph S. Fowler.....	Baden.....	1906
8th....Henry Contee.....	Aquasco.....	1906
9th....John L. Waring.....	Clinton.....	1906
10th....Charles B. Tavenner.....	Laurel.....	1906
10th....George W. Alcorn.....	Laurel.....	1906
10th....Harry F. Frost.....	Laurel.....	1906
10th....T. M. Baldwin.....	Laurel.....	1906
11th....William H. Squires.....	Brandywine.....	1906
12th....John N. Roberts.....	Camp Springs.....	1906
13th....Benjamin H. Cross.....	Glenndale.....	1906
13th....Elon Behrend.....	Seat Pleasant.....	1906

Justices of the Peace—Con.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
14th....	Robert G. Billupp.....	Glennedale	1906
14th....	Joseph Nicholson	Bowie	1906
15th....	Columbus Pumphrey	Meadows	1906
16th....	Arthur Carr	Hyattsville	1906
16th....	John F. Hickey.....	Hyattsville	1906
16th....	John T. Carter	Wentwood	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Thomas Van Clagett (D.).....	Upper Marlboro.....	1906
Charles L. Turner.....	Hyattsville	1906
George W. Rawlings (R.).....	Cedarville	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Woodville T. Ashby.....	Laurel	1906
Horace B. Fairall.....	Laurel	1906
William S. Hill	Upper Marlboro.....	1906
W. Hampton Hickey.....	Hyattsville	1906
Irvin Owings	Upper Marlboro	1906
Bradford L. Gibbs	Hardesty	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Charles H. Stanley.....	Laurel	1906
William B. H. Blanford.....	Clinton	1908
Francis W. Hill.....	Upper Marlboro	1910

JURY COMMISSION UNDER CHAPTER 560, ACTS OF 1904.

Edward Phelps	Laurel	1906
George M. Smith	Bowie	1906

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 18,364.

COUNTY SEAT—Centreville.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in May and November; non-jury, first Monday in January and third Monday in July.
Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas J. Keating.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Samuel Seney.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1911
R. W. Thomas.....	Register of Wills.....	1907
Alfred C. Merchant.....	Sheriff	1907
Benjamin S. Elliott.....	Surveyor	1908
Benjamin L. Coppage.....	Treasurer	1907
John H. Evans.....	County Commssioner.....	1907
Charles L. Goodhand.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John C. Smith.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Alfred Tucker.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Samuel S. Goodhand.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Hiram G. Tarbutton.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
James F. Boyless.....	Road Commissioner.....	1908

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st... John C. Hackett.....	Sudlersville	1906
1st... David T. Richards.....	Templeville	1906
2nd... Robert E. Graham.....	Ingleside	1906
2nd... Charles E. Smith.....	Church Hill	1906
2nd... Robert T. Armstrong....	Church Hill	1906
2nd... John H. Carter.....	Church Hill	1906
3rd... J. W. W. Woodford.....	Centreville	1906
3rd... Blanchard Emory, Jr....	Centreville	1906
3rd... R. Hooper Smith.....	Centreville	1906
4th... John O. Phillips.....	Chester	1906
4th... Robert F. Cook.....	Stevensville	1906
5th... John M. Aker.....	Queenstown	1906
5th... Charles O. Coursey.....	Winchester	1906
6th... Stephen P. Jump.....	Queen Anne.....	1906
6th... W. J. Satterfield.....	Queen Anne.....	1906
7th... Benjamin F. Hartley....	Crumpton	1906
7th... Perry W. Ruth.....	Crumpton	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John R. Cook (D.).....	Centreville	1906
Milton H. Price.....	Stevensville	1906
William Anderson (R.).....	Centreville	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William L. Holton	Centreville	1906
Alfred Tucker, Jr.....	Centreville	1906
Olga T. Davidson.....	Queenstown	1906
Benjamin H. Bright.....	Stevensville	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John R. Benton.....	Kent Island.....	1906
A. E. Sudler	Sudlersville	1908
John M. Cockran.....	Centreville	1910

SOMERSET COUNTY.

POPULATION, 25,923.

COUNTY SEAT—Princess Anne.

Court Term—Jury, second Monday in April and October; non-jury, second Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires
Henry J. Waters.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Oliver T. Beauchamp.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1907
Thomas Dixon.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
George W. Brown.....	Sheriff	1907
Frederick J. Johnson.....	Surveyor	1908
J. H. Cullen.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
William J. Webster.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Edward B. Lankford.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
Josiah W. Pollitt.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Samuel H. Gibson.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Francis H. Dashiell.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
2nd....Frank M. Waters.....	Oriole	1906
3rd....William M. Hunt.....	Kingston	1906
4th....Levin H. Hall.....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
5th....George R. Marsh.....	Widgeon	1906
6th....Francis H. Ballard....	Manokin	1906
6th....Thomas W. Landon....	Landonville	1906
7th....William V. Sterling....	Crisfield	1906
7th....Samuel W. Kennerly....	Crisfield	1906
8th....William J. Coulbourne..	Marion	1906
9th....George B. Horner.....	Deal's Island.....	1906
9th....Joseph T. Tarlton.....	Chance P. O.....	1906
10th....Stephen C. Corbin.....	Ewell	1906
11th....James M. Jones.....	Dame's Quarter.....	1906
12th....Thomas K. Whelton.....	Crisfield	1906
13th....George H. Handy.....	Westover	1906
13th....Joseph S. Smith.....	Edwin P. O.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Edward P. Fitzgerald (D.).....	Princess Anne.....	1906
Isaac P. Horsey.....	Crisfield	1906
Lafayette Ruark (R.).....	Westover	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William J. Peyton.....	Crisfield	1906
Samuel H. Sudler.....	Princess Anne.....	1906
Hampden P. Dashiell.....	Princess Anne.....	1906
Aden Davis, Jr.....	Marion	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John S. Sudler.....	Manokin	1906
Lorie C. Quinn.....	Crisfield	1908
Thomas H. Bock.....	Princess Anne.....	1910

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 17,182.

COUNTY SEAT—Leonardtown.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March and September; non-jury, first Monday in June and December.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
B. Harris Camalier.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Enoch B. Abell.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
J. Philip Greenwell.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Oscar George Wathen.....	Sheriff	1907
George B. Dent.....	Surveyor	1908
James J. Gough.....	Treasurer	1906
Benjamin Combs.....	Treasurer-elect	1908
John H. Bailey.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
J. Thomas Abell.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
John T. Cecil.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
Joseph H. Key.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
William S. Coppage.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
J. Hilary Parsons.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st....	Stanislaus Clarke	Ridge	1906
1st....	James Roche	St. Inigoes.....	1906
1st....	William W. Dunbar.....	Ridge	1906
2nd....	George B. Dent.....	Drayden	1906
2nd....	Charles A. Watts.....	Valley Lee.....	1906
3rd....	Joseph F. Morgan.....	Leonardtown	1906
3rd....	Walter B. Dorsey.....	Leonardtown	1906
4th....	George R. Garner.....	Chaptico	1906
4th....	Theodore B. Carpenter.....	Budd's Creek.....	1906
4th....	J. J. Alvey.....	Morganza	1906
4th....	Henry Waring	Morganza	1906
5th....	Henry C. Adams.....	Mechanicsville	1906
5th....	L. Johnson Canter.....	Charlotte Hall.....	1906
6th....	Enoch R. Evans.....	Hollywood	1906
6th....	W. T. Bailey.....	Morganza	1906
7th....	James J. Stone.....	Milestown	1906
7th....	R. Johnson Colton.....	Oakley	1906
8th....	Jeff. B. Jarboe.....	Jarboesville	1906
9th....	James D. Hayden.....	Valley Lee.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Walter B. Dent (D.).....	Oakley	1906
Joseph T. Gough.....	Beauvue	1906
J. Clement Cawood (R.).....	Clements	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

James H. Miles.....	Leonardtown	1906
John F. Duke.....	Leonardtown	1908
Zack R. Morgan.....	Mechanicsville	1910

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Francis V. King.....	Leonardtown	1906
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TALBOT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 20,342.

COUNTY SEAT—Easton.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and November; non-jury, first Monday in February, fourth Monday in July.

Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday, except election day.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
James H. Covington.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Francis G. Wrightson.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Charles R. Wooters.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Ira K. Caulk.....	Sheriff	1907
John H. Craig.....	Surveyor	1908
Joseph B. Harrington.....	Treasurer	1906
Joseph B. Harrington.....	Treasurer-elect	1912
J. P. McKnett.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Edward C. Stoops.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Thomas M. Cooper.....	County Commissioner.....	1911
James M. Lowe.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
Thomas Hopkins.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
John P. A. Elliott.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st....William Reddie	Police Justice, Easton.....	1906
1st....John B. Fairbank.....	Easton	1906
1st....Robert H. Hardesty.....	Easton	1906
2nd....Edwin P. Sparks.....	St. Michael's.....	1906
2nd....Charles E. Willey.....	St. Michael's.....	1906
2nd....John E. Haddaway.....	Neavitt's	1906
2nd....Frank F. Avalier.....	Royal Oak.....	1906
3rd....Anthony P. Ross.....	Trappe	1906
3rd....John S. Sullivan.....	Trappe	1906
3rd....William E. Holliday.....	Oxford	1906
3rd....Joseph A. Harrison.....	Oxford	1906
4th....Alga Smith	Cordova	1906
4th....E. C. Barton.....	Queen Anne.....	1906
5th....Joseph G. Skinner.....	McDaniel	1906
5th....Benjamin F. Sherwood.....	Wittman	1906
5th....William F. May.....	Tilghman	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Thomas H. H. Blades (R.)...	St. Michael's.....	1906
Joseph H. Radcliffe.....	St. Michael's.....	1906
Courtland W. Roe (D.).....	Easton	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

John C. Anderson.....	Easton	1906
Miss Elma Fleming	Easton	1906
O. Harper Benson.....	St. Michael's.....	1906
Thomas H. Trippe.....	Easton	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Michael B. Nichols.....	Easton	1906
H. Spencer Matthews	Oxford	1908
Robert A. Dodson.....	St. Michael's.....	1910

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

POPULATION, 45,133.

COUNTY SEAT—Hagerstown.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, first Monday in August.

Orphans' Court Days—Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Albert J. Long.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
George B. Oswald.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Thomas E. Hilliard.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Charles H. Diebert.....	Sheriff	1907
Elmer E. Piper.....	Surveyor	1908
Fred. F. Foltz.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
J. Winger Draper.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Joseph Ernst	County Commissioner.....	1907
Daniel A. Rohrer.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
David T. Nigh.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Aaron D. Sager.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
William Gassman	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
J. Nicholas Brumbaugh.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st....James Morrow	Sharpsburg	1906
1st....Van S. Brashears.....	Sharpsburg	1906
2nd....James E. Hawkins.....	Williamsport	1906
2nd....Frank A. George.....	Williamsport	1906
4th....T. Belt Johnson.....	Clear Spring.....	1906
4th....Samuel M. Reitzill.....	Clear Spring.....	1906
5th....Joseph Harrison	Hancock	1906
5th....Charles H. Sutton.....	Hancock	1906
5th....Sylvester Summers	Hancock	1906
6th....O. J. Stottlemeyer.....	Boonsboro	1906
6th....George M. Stover.....	Boonsboro	1906
7th....John H. Ferguson.....	Smithsburg	1906
7th....Thomas Simmers	Smithsburg	1906
8th....Eugene A. Brown.....	Brownsville	1906
8th....David A. Hine.....	Rohresville	1906
9th....Barry G. Sheiss.....	Leitersburg	1906
10th....Martin L. Miller.....	Funktsown	1906
11th....W. M. Clark.....	Keep Tryst.....	1906
16th....John Clark	Beaver Creek.....	1906
19th....David H. Snively.....	Keedysville.....	1906
20th....A. M. Scott.....	Downsville	1906
20th....Ernest Hoffman	Hagerstown	1906
20th....C. E. Johnson.....	Hagerstown	1906
23rd....John B. Huyatt.....	Conococheague	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John B. Sweeney (D.).....	Hagerstown	1906
Daniel M. Neikirk.....	Keedysville	1906
John H. Harp (R.).....	Chewsville	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR HAGERSTOWN.

O. V. Middlekauff.....	Hagerstown	1906
William P. Rauth.....	Hagerstown	1906
Scott M. Wolfinger.....	Hagerstown	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Harvey H. Heyser.....	Hagerstown	1906
John W. Biershing.....	Hagerstown	1906
Alexander Neill, Jr.....	Hagerstown	1906
Harry K. Mumma.....	Hagerstown	1906
D. H. Garver.....	Hagerstown	1906
G. B. Stonebreaker.....	Hagerstown	1906
Allen Yingling	Hagerstown	1906
John M. Lane.....	Hagerstown	1906
Armstead A. Swingle.....	Hancock	1906
Robert B. Wright.....	Williamsport	1906
Josiah F. Staube.....	Sharpsburg	1906
John V. Alexander.....	Boonsboro	1906
W. B. Brenner.....	Smithsburg	1906
Charles E. Koogle.....	Keedysville	1906
C. Vernon Poole.....	Gapland	1906
John D. Turner.....	Hagerstown	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
Edmund Cohill	Hancock	1906
Frank W. Mish	Hagerstown	1906
George M. Bushey	Cavetown	1908
William H. Hoffman	Hagerstown	1908
David L. Leshner	Clearspring	1910
William B. King	Hagerstown	1910

REGISTERS OF VOTERS FOR HAGERSTOWN.

1st....H. K. Hock.....	Hagerstown	1906
2nd....Harry E. Bester.....	Hagerstown	1906
3rd....C. E. Hammond.....	Hagerstown	1906
4th....Frank Witmer.....	Hagerstown	1906
5th....G. W. Yowler.....	Hagerstown	1906

WICOMICO COUNTY.

POPULATION, 22,852.

COUNTY SEAT—Salisbury.

Court Terms—Jury, fourth Monday in March and September; non-jury, first Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Joseph L. Bailey.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Ernest A. Toadvine.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
John W. Dashiell.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Elmer E. Bradley.....	Sheriff	1907
Peter S. Shockley.....	Surveyor	1908
George C. H. Larmore.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Littleton B. Brittingham.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John P. Wright.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
William H. Cooper.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
John E. Johnson.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Levin J. Dashiell.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
I. Joseph Hearn.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
Charles H. Wood.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st....Isaac L. English.....	Mardela	1906
1st....William H. H. Bailey.....	Salisbury, R. F. D.....	1906
2nd....H. S. Phillips.....	Hebron	1906
2nd....George W. Freeny.....	Quantico	1906
3rd....William Denton.....	Tyaskin	1906
3rd....Minos B. Downing.....	White Haven.....	1906
3rd....Frederick Denson	White Haven.....	1906
4th....Samuel P. Parsons.....	Parsonburg	1906
4th....H. James Truitt.....	Pittsville	1906
4th....Wesley D. Truitt.....	Willards	1906
5th....William A. Trader.....	Salisbury	1906
5th....William S. Boston.....	Salisbury	1906
6th....Marcellus Dennis	Powellsville	1906

Justices of the Peace—Con.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
6th....	Paul C. Powell.....	Powellsville	1906
7th....	Isaac F. Messick.....	Fruitland	1906
8th....	Henry D. Powell.....	Salisbury	1906
9th....	Thomas J. Turpin.....	Salisbury	1906
9th....	William J. Riffin.....	Fruitland	1906
10th....	Walter C. Mann.....	Sharptown	1906
11th....	W. A. C. Williams.....	Delmar, Del.....	1906
12th....	Levin T. Walter	Jestersville	1906
12th....	William J. Wailes.....	Salisbury	1906
12th....	Albert Robertson.....	Capitola	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Samuel S. Smythe (D.).....	Salisbury	1906
George A. Bounds.....	Quantico	1906
A. J. Benjamin (R.).....	Salisbury	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Elizabeth L. Wailes.....	Salisbury	1906
G. Vickers White.....	Salisbury	1906
Edward O. Fulton	Salisbury	1906
I. L. Price	Salisbury	1906
George D. Insley	Bivalve	1906
James O. Adams	Sharptown	1906
J. G. W. Perdue.....	Delmar, Del.....	1906
Thomas J. Walter.....	Nanticoke	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Charles E. Williams.....	Salisbury	1906
W. Jeff. Staton.....	Salisbury	1908
Levin T. Cooper.....	Sharptown	1910

WORCESTER COUNTY.

POPULATION, 20,865.

COUNTY SEAT—Snow Hill.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and fourth Monday in October; non-jury, third Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires
William F. Johnson.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
Francis H. Purnell.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1907
Edward P. Davis.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Henry J. Anderson.....	Sheriff	1907
Samuel M. Quillen, Jr.....	Surveyor	1908
Littleton B. Birch.....	Wreckmaster	1906
Thomas J. Whaley.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Samuel E. Shockley.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
John L. Pardee.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Edwin H. Taylor.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
John L. Robbins.....	County Commissioner.....	1909
Ara P. Bowen.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).....	1907
William A. Taylor.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
William E. Boston.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st....Tubman F. Bonneville....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
1st....William W. Quinn.....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
2nd....William I. Rounds.....	Snow Hill.....	1906
2nd....Daniel H. Lewis.....	Snow Hill.....	1906
3rd....James H. Mumford.....	Ocean City.....	1906
3rd....Daniel A. Massey.....	Berlin.....	1906
4th....Leslie P. Bowen.....	Newark.....	1906
5th....Timothy Rayne, Sr....	Bishopville.....	1906
6th....James A. Hall.....	1906
7th....Thomas R. Corbin.....	Snow Hill.....	1906
7th....Joseph E. Riffin.....	Snow Hill.....	1906
8th....W. O. Payne.....	Stockton.....	1906
8th....Ephraim Hillman.....	Snow Hill, R. F. D.....	1906
8th....W. J. Onley.....	Girdletree.....	1906
9th....Baldwin F. Williams.....	Berlin.....	1906

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Uriah F. Shockley (D.).....	Snow Hill.....	1906
Edward H. Benson.....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
Alfred C. Hill (R.).....	Snow Hill.....	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Charles A. Townsend.....	Snow Hill.....	1906
Eben Hearne.....	Snow Hill.....	1906
Horace Payne.....	Snow Hill.....	1906
Littleton P. Ewell.....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
Emerson W. Polk.....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
Theodore Palmatory.....	Berlin.....	1906
Charles W. Keys.....	Berlin.....	1906
John E. Smith.....	Berlin.....	1906
Clarence Burbage.....	Stockton.....	1906
Edgar Fountaine.....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
Frank D. Young.....	Pocomoke City.....	1906
Moses J. Hudson, Jr.....	Girdletree.....	1906

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Lemuel W. Onley.....	Girdletree.....	1906
Zadok Powell.....	Snow Hill.....	1908
James H. Vincent.....	Pocomoke City.....	1910

Biographical Sketches of State Officers.

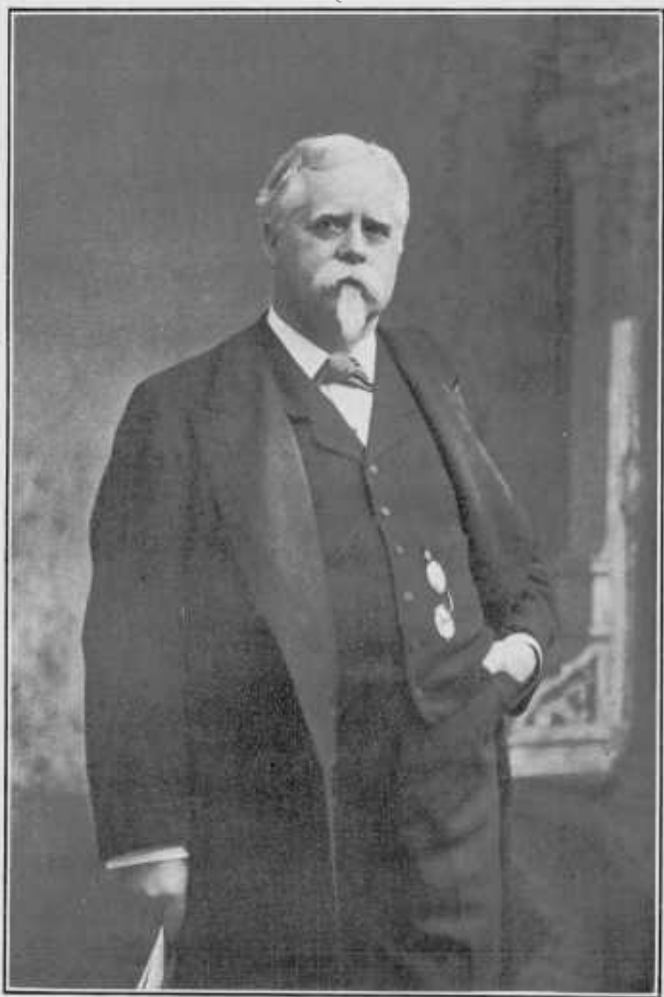
Governor: EDWIN WARFIELD (Democrat), of Howard County.

Mr. Edwin Warfield was born May 7, 1848, at "Oakdale," Howard County, Maryland. His father was Albert G. Warfield, one of the leading citizens of the county, and his mother was a daughter of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War, a member of the Maryland Line and its last surviving officer, who at the time of his death, in 1840, was President of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the first settlers of the State of Maryland, were prominent in the early Colonial period, and in all subsequent important political movements in the State and its government. He was educated in the public schools of Howard County and at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., but was prevented from obtaining a collegiate education by the civil war, involving, as it did, the emancipation of his father's slaves. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school and studying law, and did both at the same time successfully.

His first political position was that of Register of Wills of Howard County, to which office he was appointed in 1874 to fill a vacancy, and was unanimously nominated by the Democrats in 1875 and elected for a term of six years, leading his ticket in the popular vote. At the expiration of his term he declined re-election, preferring to take up the practice of law.

In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate to succeed Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, who had been elected United States Senator; was re-elected in 1883, and made President of the State Senate in 1886. During his first two sessions he was a member of the most important committees. His rulings were made purely upon the merits of the questions, and his decisions were never appealed from.

President Cleveland appointed Mr. Warfield Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore on April 5, 1886. He made no application for this office, and was the unopposed choice of his party. He entered upon his duties on the 1st of May, 1886, and served until the 1st of May, 1890. Upon assuming the duties of this office he resigned as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, in recognition of Mr. Cleveland's known views as to the participation of his appointees in politics.



EDWIN WARFIELD,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

He became a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1885. In the Presidential contest of 1884 he was an active worker for Mr. Cleveland, and rendered special services as a correspondent of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Warfield in 1882 bought the *Ellicott City Times*. He edited this paper, in conjunction with the practice of law, until 1886. In 1886 he originated and organized the meeting that resulted in the establishment of the Patapsco National Bank of Ellicott City. He was a director in this institution until 1890, when he resigned because of the pressure of other business.

In 1887 Mr. Warfield bought the *Maryland Law Record*, and in 1888 changed it to a daily issue, under the name of the *Daily Record*.

Since May 1, 1890, when his term as Surveyor of the Port expired, Mr. Warfield has not been actively engaged in politics, but has devoted his time to the affairs of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which he was the founder and is now president. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention in 1896. He was a member of the Committee on Credentials, and fought against the unseating of the delegates from Michigan, headed by Don Dickenson, and after a continuous session of twenty-four hours succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Mr. Warfield voted for ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. Although his choice did not win, he felt that, as he had participated in the convention, he was in duty bound to support the nominee, and he voted for Mr. Bryan at the regular election.

Mr. Warfield is a director of the Central Savings Bank, the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, both of Baltimore, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Baltimore and one of its directors. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, Maryland Club and several patriotic and professional societies and social organizations, among which are the Maryland Society Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the American Bar Association, the Baltimore and the Maryland Bar Associations and the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution. He was President-General of the National Society of the S. A. R. in 1903.

On September 16, 1903, Mr. Warfield was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention as the party's candidate for Governor. On November 3, 1903, he was elected Governor by a plurality of 12,625 votes over his Republican opponent.

Secretary of State: OSWALD TILGHMAN (Democrat), of Talbot County.

Colonel Tilghman was born March 7, 1841, at Plimhimmon, near Oxford, Talbot County. His father was General Tench Tilghman, and his mother was a daughter of John Leeds Kerr, United States Senator from Maryland from 1841 to 1843. Colonel Tilghman was educated at the Maryland Military Academy at Oxford; settled in Washington County, Texas, in 1859, volunteered in the Confederate service in 1861 as a private in Company B, Terry's Texas Rangers; participated in the battle of Shiloh and in the battles before Richmond; was aid on the staff of his kinsman, General Lloyd Tilghman, who was killed in front of Vicksburg, Miss.; commanded the Rock City Artillery of Nashville, Tenn., a heavy battery on the banks of the Mississippi river, during the siege of Port Hudson, La. This battery took an active part in the destruction of the United States steam Frigate Mississippi in March, 1863, when Admiral Farragut's fleet attempted to pass the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson. Admiral George Dewey was executive officer on board this frigate in this memorable engagement. Colonel Tilghman was the only one of the four officers in his battery not killed during the siege of Port Hudson. He was commended for his gallantry by Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. De Gournay, who commanded the left wing of the Confederate batteries. Upon the capitulation of Port Hudson he was sent a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, on Lake Erie, Ohio, where he was held till the close of the war.

Colonel Tilghman again settled in his native county, read law with Senator Charles H. Gibson, and has been engaged ever since in the practice of his profession and in the real estate business in Easton, Md. He has induced to locate permanently in Talbot County many prominent and wealthy persons, to whom he has sold country seats, and who have contributed in a large degree to the general prosperity of the section.

He married in 1884 Miss Belle Harrison, second daughter of Dr. Samuel A. Harrison, the historian and annalist of Talbot County. Their only son Samuel Harrison Tilghman, is pursuing a course in civil engineering at Lehigh University.

AT YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

On the 19th of October, 1881, Colonel Tilghman, having been appointed by Governor William T. Hamilton one of the two Commissioners, with the rank of Colonel, to represent the State of Maryland at the Yorktown Centennial, wore on that occasion the sword presented by Congress to his illustrious ancestor, Colonel Tench Tilghman, Washington's favorite aide-de-camp, one hundred years before for his services in bearing



OSWALD TILGHMAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.



MURRAY VANDIVER,
STATE TREASURER

to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia from the Commander-in-Chief of the American armies the official news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' army and the capitulation of the posts of York and Gloucester.

He owns a valuable collection of Revolutionary relics, autograph letters of Colonial and Revolutionary worthies, and an extensive library of books and papers relating to the history of Maryland, and to the genealogies of many families of the Eastern Shore. He is the local annalist of his section of the State.

Colonel Tilghman is a member of several patriotic and fraternal societies, among which is the Ancient and Honorable Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, of which he is the present Vice-President. He has for several years past represented the State Society in the General Society of the Cincinnati. He was Senator from Talbot County in the Legislatures of Maryland 1894 and 1896, and chiefly through his efforts the State Bureau of Immigration was established in 1896. He is President of the Board of Development of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and has been Auditor of the Circuit Court of Talbot County for over twenty years. He is Commander of the Charles S. Winder Camp, United Confederate Veterans, and also commands the First Brigade of the Maryland Division of the United Confederate Veterans. He was one of the Commissioners to represent the State of Maryland at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, and at the exposition held at Charleston, S. C., the following year.

He was the first appointee of Governor Warfield, who appointed him Secretary of State on the day of his inauguration as Governor of Maryland, January 13, 1904.

He resides at Foxley Hall, Easton, the Colonial residence of Henry Dickinson, whose son, Charles Dickinson, was killed by General Andrew Jackson in a duel in 1806.

State Treasurer: MURRAY VANDIVER (Democrat), of Harford County.

Mr. Murray Vandiver was born in 1845 at Havre de Grace, Md. He is the son of the late Robert R. Vandiver, a descendant of some of the first settlers of Delaware. He was educated in the public schools of Harford County and Havre de Grace Academy, and graduated from a business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1864. He early engaged in the lumber business in Havre de Grace. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1876, 1878, 1880, and was Speaker of the House in 1892. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1892, which nominated Cleveland; of 1896, which nominated Bryan the first time; a Dele-

gate-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention of 1900, and a Delegate-at-Large and Chairman of the Delegation to the National Democratic Convention in 1904, which nominated Parker. From 1888 to 1897 Mr. Vandiver was Secretary and Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1897 became Chairman of the committee by appointment of Colonel Buchanan Schley. He was re-appointed Chairman of the committee by Colonel L. Victor Baughman in August, 1899, with the full concurrence of the State Convention, which position he now holds. As Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Mr. Vandiver conducted the re-organization primary campaign in Baltimore City in the fall of 1898, which resulted in the precinct organization of Baltimore City, of which Hon. James P. Gorter is the head. Mr. Vandiver managed the State campaign in 1899, which restored the Democratic party to power in the State, as well as exercised an influence in his advisory capacity in the municipal campaign in Baltimore City in the spring of 1899, which restored the Democratic party to power in the City. From July, 1893, to October 1, 1897, Mr. Vandiver was Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware and two counties of Virginia, being appointed by President Cleveland and serving at the time of the preparation for the collection of the income tax. Mr. Vandiver resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue to take effect October 1, 1897, and upon his retirement was highly complimented by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the very efficient and satisfactory condition of his office, the national administration at that time being Republican. On January 11, 1900, Mr. Vandiver was elected Treasurer of the State of Maryland, receiving the entire vote of his party in both the Senate and House in open session and without a party caucus, which office he now fills, having been elected at the sessions of the General Assembly of 1902 and 1904 without opposition. Mr. Vandiver was appointed on the staff of the late Governor Robert M. McLane with the rank of Colonel, and on the staff of Governor John Walter Smith with the rank of Brigadier-General. He is a director in the First National Bank of Havre de Grace, Third National Bank of Baltimore, the Commonwealth Bank of Baltimore and the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, the National Bank at Port Deposit, a director in the Delaware Railroad and was one of the World's Fair Commissioners for the State of Maryland appointed by Governor Brown in 1892. He is a director in nearly all the incorporated companies located at Havre de Grace, and was Mayor of the city in 1885 and 1886. He wrote the charter which incorporated Havre de Grace as a city in 1878.



DR. GORDON T. ATKINSON,
STATE COMPTROLLER.



WILLIAM S. BRYAN, JR.,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Comptroller: DR. GORDON T. ATKINSON (Democrat), of Crisfield, Somerset County.

Dr. Atkinson holds a high rank among the professional and business men of Somerset County, Maryland. He is a son of Levin Atkinson, and was born December 28, 1846, on a farm in Somerset County, Maryland. He attended the local schools in Pocomoke City, Md., and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He left the college in his junior year to matriculate as a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated in the class of 1869. He settled in the town of Crisfield in 1871, where he now resides. The only office that he has ever held has been that of Commissioner of Crisfield and School Commissioner of Somerset County. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1895, but was defeated with his party. Dr. Atkinson has always taken an active part in the councils of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for office. He was for over two years president of the Bank of Crisfield, but retired for business reasons. He is now president of the Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Company and a member of the well-known drug firm of Hall, Atkinson & Co. Dr. Atkinson is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is connected with the official board of this organization.

Attorney-General: WILLIAM S. BRYAN, JR. (Democrat), of Baltimore City.

Mr. Bryan was born in Baltimore on the 23d of December, 1859, and was educated at Bethel Military Academy and University of Virginia. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1890 he was appointed one of the counsel to the Board of Supervisors, and held that place until appointed City Attorney by Mayor Latrobe, March 19, 1892. On the 27th of September following he was appointed City Counsellor, and on the death of Mr. William A. Hammond, on October 4, 1892, he was appointed City Solicitor by Mayor Latrobe, which position he held until March, 1896. He has never before held an elective office, but has always taken an active interest in Democratic politics.

Adjutant-General: MAJOR-GENERAL CLINTON LEVERING RIGGS (Democrat).

General Riggs was born in New York City on the 13th day of September, 1866. His parents moved to Baltimore six weeks later, and he has since resided there and in Baltimore

County. He is a son of the late Lawrason Riggs, and a direct descendant of Francis Riggs, who settled in Calvert County in 1663, members of this family having afterwards spread through Anne Arundel, Frederick and Montgomery Counties. His maternal grandfather was the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, who was for four terms United States Senator from Indiana.

At the age of eleven he entered St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He graduated as a civil engineer from Princeton University in 1887, standing second in his class. After practicing this profession a short time in Iowa he returned to enter the machine shop of Robert Poole & Son Company; went to Detrick & Harvey Machine Company on February 9, 1891, and retired from business as vice-president of that company on January 15, 1903; entered the services of the Maryland National Guard as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Infantry, on April 29, 1890; elected Captain of Company F, same regiment, on February 23, 1891, and Major on November 12, 1895; was mustered into the service of the United States on May 14, 1898, as Major, Fifth Maryland United States Volunteers, and mustered out with his regiment at close of Spanish-American War on October 22, 1898; resigned from the Maryland National Guard on January 26, 1899; appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Maryland January 29, 1904.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals: THOMAS PARRAN (Republican).

Thomas Parran was born in Calvert County, February 12, 1860. He was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1883 and re-elected in 1885. He was Chief Deputy in the Internal Revenue Service at Baltimore from 1889 to 1893, which year he was elected to the State Senate. He was appointed Assistant Enrolling Clerk in 1895 and Index Clerk in 1897 in the House of Representatives of the United States. The latter position he held at the time of his election, November 5, 1901, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.



MAJOR-GENERAL CLINTON L. RIGGS.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.



THOMAS PARRAN,
CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Educational and Charitable Institutions.

Aged Men and Women's Home M. E. Church, Wash. Conference.
 Annapolis Emergency Hospital.
 Anne Arundel Academy, Millersville.
 Baltimore City Hospital.
 Baltimore Day Nursery.
 Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital.
 Baltimore Humane Impartial Society, Aged Men and Women's Home
 Baltimore Manual Labor School.
 Baltimore Medical College.
 Baltimore Orphan Asylum.
 Baltimore University School of Medicine.
 Baltimore University Hospital.
 Boys' Home Society of Baltimore city.
 Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's county.
 College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 Country Home for Children of Baltimore.
 Female House of Refuge.
 Emergency Hospital of Frederick.
 First Naval Brigade, M. N. G.
 Florence Crittenden Mission.
 Franklin Square Hospital of Baltimore city.
 Frederick City Hospital Association.
 F. Knapp's English and German Institute.
 Frostburg State Normal School, No. 2.
 General German Aged People's Home of Baltimore city.
 General German Orphan Asylum for Baltimore city.
 Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home.
 Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association.
 Hebrew Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association.
 Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Baltimore city.
 Hollywood Children's Summer Home.
 Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland in Cumberland.
 Home for Confederate Mothers and Widows.
 Home of the Aged Women of Talbot county.
 Home of Friendless Boys and Girls.
 Home of Friendless Children of the Eastern Shore.
 Home for Incurables in Baltimore city.
 Home of Mothers and Infants.
 Home of Reformation for Colored Children.
 Home of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.
 Hospital for Consumptives.
 Hospital for Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children of Baltimore.
 Hospital of the Good Samaritan.
 Hospital for the Women of Maryland.
 House of Refuge.
 House of the Good Shepherd.
 House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.
 Industrial Home for Colored Girls.
 Johns Hopkins University.
 Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore city.
 Locust Point Social Settlement.
 Lying-In Hospital for Indigent Women.
 Lying-In Hospital of the Maternity of Maryland.
 Maccabees of Baltimore city.
 Maryland Academy of Sciences.

Maryland Agricultural College, College Park.
Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble-Minded.
Maryland General Hospital of Baltimore city.
Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children.
Maryland Homeopathic Hospital.
Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville.
Maryland Industrial and Agricultural Institute for Colored Youths.
Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.
Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville.
Maryland Lying-In Hospital.
Maryland Medical College.
Maryland Militia.
Maryland School for the Blind.
Maryland School for the Blind and Deaf (Colored).
Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb at Frederick city.
McDonogh Institute of Laplata.
National Junior Republic.
New Windsor College.
Northeastern Day Nursery.
Northeastern Dispensary.
Nursery and Child's Hospital.
Oblate Sisters of Providence.
Peninsula General Hospital of Salisbury.
Princess Anne Academy.
Provident General Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore city.
State Normal School of Baltimore city.
St. Agnes' Hospital of Baltimore City for Colored Children.
St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children.
St. Francis Xavier's School for Deaf and Dumb.
St. John's College, Annapolis.
St. Joseph's Hospital of Baltimore city.
St. Joseph's House of Industry.
St. Martha's Episcopal Home.
St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum of Baltimore city.
St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys.
St. Mary's Industrial School.
St. Mary's Seminary of St. Mary's county.
St. Peter's Clavier's Colored Industrial School.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum.
Salisbury Home for the Aged.
Silver Cross Home for Epileptics.
Shelter for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons.
Springfield State Hospital for the Insane.
Southern Dispensary of Baltimore city.
Southern Homeopathic Medical College.
Union Hospital of Cecil county.
Union Protestant Infirmary.
United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester county.
University of Maryland Lying-In Hospital.
University of Maryland School of Medicine, Faculty of Physic.
University of Maryland Hospital.
Washington College, Chestertown.
Western Maryland College, Westminster.
West-End Maternite Hospital.
Women's College of Frederick.
Women's Medical College.
Washington County Hospital Association.
Upper Marlborough Academy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, 1906

Allegany County—Senate:	
John B. Shannon, (D).....	Frostburg
Allegany County—House of Delegates:	
James Campbell, Jr., (R).....	Frostburg
Robert M. Hutcheson, (R).....	Lonaconing
John Mackie, (R).....	Westernport
Wm. McL. Somerville, (R).....	Cumberland
John W. Stump, (R).....	Cumberland
Anne Arundel County—Senate:	
Luther H. Gadd, (D).....	Annapolis
Anne Arundel County—House of Delegates:	
Charles A. Duvall, (D).....	Parole
Wm. C. Shipley, (D).....	Glen Burnie
Charles H. Russell of J., (R).....	Annapolis
James H. Murdock, (R).....	Annapolis
Baltimore County—Senate:	
John S. Biddison, (D).....	Gardenville
Baltimore County—House of Delegates:	
James W. Ayres, (D).....	Parkton
Carville D. Benson, (D).....	Halethorp
Albert F. Brunnier, (D).....	Sta. D. Baltimore
John Gephart, (D).....	Mt. Washington
Harry E. Goodwin, (D).....	Reisterstown
Sylvester J. Roche, (D).....	Mt. Washington
Calvert County—Senate:	
Lewis McK. Griffith, (R).....	Chaney
Calvert County—House of Delegates:	
James T. Ross, (R).....	Mutual
Alexander B. Duke, (R).....	Adelina
Caroline County—Senate:	
Wm. W. Goldsborough, (D).....	Greensboro
Caroline County—House of Delegates:	
J. Alda Jackson, (R).....	Goldsboro
Willard C. Todd, (R).....	Williston
Carroll County—Senate:	
Johnzie E. Beasman, (D).....	Sykesville
Carroll County—House of Delegates:	
Jacob A. Frederick, (D).....	Manchester
Robert L. Myers, (D).....	Linwood
William E. Kolb, (R).....	Union Bridge
Luther M. Bushey, (R).....	Winfield
Cecil County—Senate:	
Joseph I. France, (R).....	Port Deposit
Cecil County—House of Delegates:	
William B. Davis, (D).....	Cecilton
Alfred B. Cameron, (R).....	Zion
W. Atwood Montgomery, (R).....	Oakwood
Charles County—Senate:	
S. Spearman Lancaster, (R).....	Rock Point
Charles County—House of Delegates:	
Bruce M. Wilmer, (R).....	Faulkner
J. Carlisle Wilmer, (R).....	La Plata
Dorchester County—Senate:	
Joseph B. Andrews, (R).....	Hurlock
Dorchester County—House of Delegates:	
John W. Hastings, (D).....	Rhodesdale
George R. Percy, (D).....	Cambridge
Oliver W. Hubbard, (D).....	East New Market
J. Holliday Murphy, (R).....	Drawbridge

Frederick County—Senate:	
David M. Devilbiss, (R).....	Woodville
Frederick County—House of Delegates:	
Aaron R. Anders, (R).....	Frederick
Charles C. Eyer, (R).....	Rocky Ridge
George J. Luckey, (R).....	Frederick
William L. Richards, (R).....	Brunswick
Charles A. Nicodemus, (R).....	Walkersville
Garrett County—Senate:	
W. McCulloh Brown, (R).....	Bayard, W. Va.
Garrett County—House of Delegates:	
Charles A. Ashby, (R).....	Crellin
Nathan R. Selby, (R).....	Selbyport
Harford County—Senate:	
William B. Baker, (R).....	Aberdeen
Harford County—House of Delegates:	
Charles A. Andrew, (D).....	Berkley
Harry C. Lawder, (D).....	Havre de Grace
Walter R. McComas, (D).....	Bel Air
Edmund L. Oldfield, (D).....	The Rocks
Howard County—Senate:	
Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., (D).....	Laurel
Howard County—House of Delegates:	
Matthew H. Gill, (D).....	Elk Ridge
James W. Pearce, (D).....	Lisbon
Kent County—Senate:	
Garrett Foxwell, (D).....	Blacks
Kent County—House of Delegates:	
Curtis E. Crane, (D).....	Chestertown
Isaac Gibbs, (D).....	Massey's
Montgomery County—Senate:	
Blair Lee, (D).....	Silver Spring
Montgomery County—House of Delegates:	
Walter C. Carroll, (D).....	Glen Echo
Charles H. Griffith, (D).....	Laytonsville
Louis B. Scholl, (D).....	Dickerson
David H. Fenton, (R).....	Kensington
Prince George's County—Senate:	
William B. Clagett, (D).....	Upper Marlborough
Prince George's County—House of Delegates:	
Richard S. Hill, (D).....	Upper Marlborough
Joseph K. Roberts, (D).....	Upper Marlborough
J. Enos Ray, Jr., (D).....	Chillum
Charlton Sasscer, (R).....	Upper Marlborough
Queen Anne's County—Senate:	
James E. Kirwan, (D).....	Chester
Queen Anne's County—House of Delegates:	
E. Henry Covington, (I).....	Ford's Store
Charles L. Joslin, (I).....	Ingleside
David P. Smith, (I).....	Centreville
St. Mary's County—Senate:	
Francis F. Greenwell, (I).....	Leonardtown
St. Mary's County—House of Delegates:	
Wm. T. Wilkinson, (R).....	Hollywood
Chas. V. Hayden, Jr., (D).....	Leonardtown
Somerset County—Senate:	
S. Frank Dashiell, (D).....	Dame's Quarter
Somerset County—House of Delegates:	
Charles A. Loockerman, (D).....	Crisfield
Isaac T. J. Brown, (D).....	Princess Anne
Chas. L. Whittington, (D).....	Marion Station
Talbot County—Senate:	
Joseph B. Seth, (D).....	Easton

Talbot County—House of Delegates:

William A. Kirby, (D).....Trappe
 William G. Quimby, (D).....Wye Mills
 Walter Weber, (D).....Fairbank

Washington County—Senate:

B. Abner Betts, (D).....Chewsville

Washington County—House of Delegates:

Harry E. Baker, (R).....Hagerstown
 John B. Beard, (R).....Williamsport
 Abner B. Bingham, (R).....Weverton
 Thompson A. Brown, (R).....Hagerstown
 George T. Prather, (R).....Clearspring

Wicomico County—Senate:

Marion V. Brewington, (D).....Salisbury

Wicomico County—House of Delegates:

James O. Adams, (D).....Sharptown
 Ebenezer G. Davis, (D).....Willards
 Chas. R. Disharoon, (D).....Salisbury

Worcester County—Senate:

John P. Moore, (D).....Snow Hill

Worcester County—House of Delegates:

Wm. Lee Carey, (D).....Berlin
 Orlando Harrison, (D).....Berlin
 L. Paul Ewell, (D).....Pocomoke City

Baltimore City (First Legislative District)—Senate:

James Young, (D).....127 Aisquith street

Baltimore City (First Legislative District)—House of Delegates:

Robert J. Beacham, (R).....927 S. Patuxent street
 Alex. Cunningham, Jr., (R).....319 S. Ann street
 Louis E. Melis, (R).....400 S. Bond street
 William C. Watts, (R).....2626 E. Baltimore street
 Edgar N. Ash, (D).....410 E. Fayette street
 Frederick W. Wilcox, (D).....509 N. Gay street

Baltimore City (Second Legislative District)—Senate:

Clarence W. Perkins, (D).....Park Heights and Kate avenue

Baltimore City (Second Legislative District)—House of Delegates:

Timothy O. Heatwole, (D).....6 W. North avenue
 John L. V. Murphy, (D).....2001 Bolton street
 William L. Orem, (D).....1616 E. Preston street
 Allan Claveland, (R).....34 E. 27th street
 Chas. R. Whiteford, (D).....1030 E. North avenue
 Wm. N. McFaul, (R).....521 Roland avenue

Baltimore City (Third Legislative District)—Senate:

J. Chas. Linthicum, (D).....314 St. Paul street

Baltimore City (Third Legislative District)—House of Delegates:

Chas. J. Bouchet, (D).....304 E. Chase street
 James A. Dawkins, (D).....1220 W. Lafayette avenue
 Martin Lehmayr, (D).....1727 Park avenue
 T. Leigh Marriott, (D).....1412 W. Mulberry street
 Harry E. Banks, (R).....306 S. Payson street
 Frederick T. Dorton, (R).....521 N. Gilmor street

Baltimore City (Fourth Legislative District)—Senate:

Charles W. Jones, (R).....103 E. Cross street

Baltimore City (Fourth Legislative District)—House of Delegates:

James E. Godwin, (R).....2407 Fairmount avenue
 Zack. T. Green, (R).....1623 S. Charles street
 Elmer J. Jones, (R).....208 Warren avenue
 W. Harry Pairo, (R).....826 Harlem avenue
 Edgar M. Peterson, (R).....1120 Cleveland street
 Benjamin M. Stone, (R).....1415 Light street

Senate—18 Democrats, 8 Republicans, 1 Independent.

House of Delegates—51 Democrats, 47 Republicans, 3 Independents.

Joint Ballot—69 Democrats, 55 Republicans, and 4 Independents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

— OF —

Members of the Senate of 1906.

Allegany County—JOHN B. SHANNON, Democrat--Frostburg.

Mr. Shannon has been prominent in county and district politics for a number of years, his career so far culminating six years ago in election to the responsible office of register of wills, an office, by the way, which he has filled with entire acceptance to the public and satisfaction to those who have been most concerned.

For two years he has been the chairman of his party's county committee, and has been thrice named as an available candidate in connection with the Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives.

That his party and personal popularity is beyond question was demonstrated in the campaign of 1889, when Hon. John Walter Smith was elected governor of the State. With twenty-three other Democrats on the county ticket he was the sole successful Democratic nominee, defeating his Republican competitor by the remarkable plurality of about 1,200. On the other hand, his Democratic running mates were defeated by pluralities ranging from 600 to 1,800.

For nearly fifteen years previous to this time the Democratic party had not elected a single nominee to a county office. He was the first Democrat, therefore, to break through what had come to be regarded the invincible ranks of the Republican party.

That this was creditable to the best elements of both parties is shown by the fact that Mr. Shannon has none of the tricks and employs none of the shams of the professional politician. He is an open book. Candor is legibly written in every lineament of his face and expression of his countenance. He is trusted by all. No man, woman or child is regarded as too poor or lowly to merit his attention and consideration.

On the other hand, he has friends among the rich, influential and powerful, but his real strength lies in his deserved popularity among the toilers—the miners of George's Creek, the artisans, mechanics and laborers of Cumberland and throughout the county—Republicans and Democrats, alike.

A citizen's popularity at home is ever a crucial test of his character. In Frostburg, where he resides, usually Republican at the polls, anywhere from 500 to 800 majority, he carried the town by 353, showing that he received between 400 and 500 Republican votes in his home town. A splendid compliment this, and paid him by those who know him best—his neighbors.

Mr. Shannon was born about thirty-eight years ago in Springfield, Hampshire county, W. Va. His father was the late Justice Benjamin Shannon, who served the people of his district in that capacity for over forty years.

Mr. Shannon has been prominent, also, in commercial circles, and was lately elected vice-president of the Maryland Shoe Company, of Cumberland. For several years he has been a director of the Leatherburg Shoe Company, of Clarksburg, one of the largest wholesale shoe houses in West Virginia.

As a nominee, representative of the county's business interests and especially a citizen typical of individual and patriotic concern in all the county's industries and classes, he seems to be the ideal candidate. More than any competitor, he stands for the solidity and permanence of the people's welfare, and more than any, he is in harmony with the State influences which will direct and control public affairs, so far as legislation can affect those great concerns.

Anne Arundel County—LUTHER H. GADD, Democrat—Annapolis.

Senator Gadd is a native of Caroline County, but since 1892 has resided in Annapolis. He was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline County two terms, at the expiration of which he was appointed State Librarian by Governor Brown. He was a member of Governor Lloyd's staff.

Baltimore City (First District)—JAMES YOUNG, Democrat—Baltimore City.

Senator Young was born in Baltimore July 5, 1848, and educated in private schools and Irving College. He is a publisher and editor of the *Baltimore Telegram*.

Baltimore City (Second District)—CLARENCE W. PERKINS, Democrat—Baltimore City.

Clarence Warwick Perkins, State Senator from the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City, is a lawyer, and was born in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, March 18, 1871. He is a son of Eben F. Perkins, late of Kent County. Sena-

tor Perkins received his early education in the public schools and Washington College, in his native town. He came to Baltimore in 1891, and entered the law office of Messrs. Hinkley & Morris as a student, and finished his legal education at the Maryland University, graduating in 1894.

Mr. Perkins was Secretary to the Ways and Means Committee of the General Assembly of 1900, which is the only office of political character he has ever occupied. Prior to his election to the State Senate he was for five years referee in bankruptcy of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. He is married, and resides on the Reisterstown road.

Baltimore City (Third District)—J. CHARLES LINTHICUM, Democrat—314 St. Paul Street.

Mr. Linthicum was born at Linthicum, Anne Arundel County, November 26, 1867, and received his early education in the public schools of that county and of Baltimore City, later entering the State Normal School from which he graduated in 1886, when he became principal of Braddock School, Frederick County, and later taught school in his native county of Anne Arundel. Returning to Baltimore he took a special course in the Historical and Political Department of the Johns Hopkins University, after which he entered the University of Maryland, School of Law, from which he obtained his degree of L.L.B. in 1890. He has since practiced law in the City of Baltimore—some years ago having associated with himself his brother, Seth Hance Linthicum, under the firm name of J. Chas. Linthicum & Bro. He is also a professor of Medical Jurisprudence of the Maryland Medical College of Baltimore, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D.

In 1903 he was elected to the House of Delegates from the Third Legislative District of Baltimore City. During the session of 1904 he was chairman of the City Delegation, chairman of the Elections Committee, a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Printing Committee and performed valuable service for the State and city during that session of the Legislature.

In 1905 Mr. Linthicum was nominated to the State Senate from his district after one of the most spirited Primary Elections ever held in the City of Baltimore, and was duly elected to the State Senate in the Election of November of that year.

Mr. Linthicum has always been a democrat and taken great interest in party affairs and especially in the welfare and prosperity of his city. He is married, his wife being formerly Mrs. Gabriel D. Clark, néé Perry, a daughter of the late Dr. John L. Perry of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Baltimore City (Fourth District)—CHARLES W. JONES, Republican—103 E. Cross Street.

Mr. Jones was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1843. At an early age his parents moved to Baltimore, where his education was completed in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Jones enlisted as a sailor in the United States Navy, and during the Civil War received a commission as an ensign and pilot. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in the produce and commission business in Baltimore City.

Baltimore County—JOHN S. BIDDISON, Democrat—Gardenville.

Mr. Biddison is an attorney-at-law residing at Gardenville, Baltimore County, where he was born February 18, 1873. After attending the public schools he took a course at Sadler's Business College, in Baltimore, and later entered the Law Department of the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1894. Senator Biddison was elected in 1903 for a term of four years.

Calvert County—LEWIS MCK. GRIFFITH, Republican—Chaney.

Mr. Griffith is a farmer of Calvert County, born in 1838, and educated at Dickinson College. In connection with farming he is interested in mining silica. He is a conservative Republican, interested in politics, but with no special desire for office. He was a member of the House in 1888 and 1902, and has served one term as School Examiner.

Caroline County—WILLIAM W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Democrat—Greensboro.

Dr. William Winder Goldsborough, of Caroline County, was born May 4, 1875, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He is a grandson of the late Dr. Griffin W. Goldsborough, who served in both the Legislature and State Senate of Maryland, and a son of W. L. Goldsborough, who was formerly consul to Amoy, China. The doctor has three brothers, W. Laird Goldsborough, Judge Advocate of Manila, P. I.; W. E. Goldsborough, who was chief of the Electrical Building at the St. Louis Exposition, and S. Alan Goldsborough, State's Attorney for Caroline County. He received his education at the Rockville Academy and Washington College, Chestertown, and graduated from the University of Maryland, School of Medicine in the spring of

1901. The following fall he was elected to the House of Delegates, leading the legislative part of the ticket, serving with credit to his county during the session of 1902. In the spring of that year he established the *Caroline Sun* at Ridgely, Md., which is one of the most progressive journals in the county to-day. The following fall he settled in Greensboro and has since been successfully practicing his profession there. In the spring of 1903 he was elected president of the Board of Town Commissioners of Greensboro, of which body he is still a member. The doctor has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having served as a delegate in several county and Congressional conventions, and the State Convention which nominated the Hon. Edwin Warfield for Governor. He was the only successful candidate on the Democratic ticket at the late election, having defeated Henry Clay Hobbs for the Senate. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Carroll County—JOHNZIE E. BEASMAN, Democrat—Sykesville.

Senator Beasman was born near Sykesville, and is fifty-two years of age. He is the son of Captain Joshua Beasman. His early education was received in the public schools of Carroll County. Subsequently he entered the Maryland Agricultural College, where he graduated. From his graduation up to the present time he has been engaged in farming and dairying at Sykesville. He has been actively identified with his party affairs all his life. He was elected three times to the House of Delegates—namely, in 1884, 1886 and 1894, and twice to the Senate, in 1899 and 1903. As a member of the General Assembly he served on many important committees, including that of the Ways and Means. He was a member of the State Live Stock Board for four years.

Cecil County—JOSEPH I. FRANCE, Republican—Port Deposit.

Dr. Joseph I. France is descended, on his father's side, from an old Maryland family, his father's ancestors having settled in this State before the Revolutionary War. His mother was the daughter of Col. William James, of Richmond, Va. His father spent his early boyhood in Washington, and was there educated. He later entered the Presbyterian ministry, and occupied important churches in New York State, where the subject of the present sketch spent his early youth. Dr. France graduated from Hamilton College, in New York State, and then went abroad for scientific study. He returned to this

country and continued his work at Clark University. He took his degree in medicine in Baltimore.

In 1897 he moved to Port Deposit, Cecil County, where he has since resided.

Charles County—S. SPEARMAN LANCASTER, Republican—Rock Point.

Mr. Lancaster was born at the old Lancaster homestead, Rock Hall, on the Wicomico, in Charles County, in 1859. Owing to the death of his father when Mr. Lancaster was a boy, he became his mother's business manager at an early age, and received most of his educational instruction under her guidance, reading a great variety of instructive literature during spare hours.

By patient industry and strict attention to business he has acquired one of the best paying properties in Charles County, there being a population of over 235 on his estates. Was an active Democrat until 1893, when he, with many others, went over to the Republican party.

Was a member of the House of Delegates in 1900. In 1885 he married a daughter of the late Judge John L. Jenkins, of Adams County, Pennsylvania, and has a family of eight children.

Dorchester County—JOSEPH B. ANDREWS, Republican—Hurlock.

Mr. Andrews is the son of the late Stephen Andrews, a prosperous farmer of Dorchester County, well known and highly respected. He is fifty-five years of age, and has engaged in farming and pursuits incidental to farming during his entire lifetime. Received his education in the public schools. Employs a great number of hands in his extensive canning factory.

Mr. Andrews has held office in his native town as Town Commissioner and has been one of the School Trustees for his county. Was elected a County School Commissioner for Dorchester County and a member of the House of Delegates. Is a member of the M. E. Church and connected with all religious, charitable and business movements of Hurlock. In 1881 he married Mary, daughter of the late J. W. B. Todd, who died in 1896, leaving seven children. In 1900 he remarried, his second wife being Elgin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Gore.

Mr. Andrews is a man of good judgment whose views on business affairs are sought by his neighbors and friends and is an indefatigable worker.

Frederick County—DAVID M. DEVILBLISS, Republican—Woodville.

Dr. Devilbliss was born near Libertytown, April 3, 1845, on a farm, and until he was twenty-five followed farming as a vocation. He then studied medicine, graduating from the University of Maryland in the class of 1872, and is now engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was Health Officer of the county for several years, and was elected to the Senate in 1903.

Garrett County—W. McCULLOH BROWN, Republican—Fort Pendleton.

W. McCulloh Brown was born in New York City in 1854. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. Mr. Brown's school days were spent at Andover, Mass., and he was graduated from Philips Academy in 1872, going from there to Yale University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1876. While at college he took a course in chemistry, and later was in the laboratory of a sugar refinery in Boston.

In 1881 he moved to Garrett County, locating near Fort Pendleton upon property owned by the family, and has resided there ever since. In addition to the interest of a farm, Mr. Brown has found constant employment as surveyor and engineer. In the summer of 1897 he was appointed engineer on behalf of Maryland upon the survey of the western boundary of the State in the suit now pending in the United States Supreme Court vs. West Virginia. During the summer of 1900 he was with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, working in the West. His interests are thoroughly identified with the farm. He has taken a lively interest in the Farmers' Institute work of the State, and is one of the vice-presidents of the Maryland Horticultural Society. He belongs to no orders, but is a member of the Yale Alumni Association of Maryland, and a non-resident member of the University Club of Baltimore. He has always been interested in politics, but has never before sought or held any public office.

Harford County—WILLIAM B. BAKER, Republican—Aberdeen.

William B. Baker, Senator for Harford County, was born near Aberdeen, in that county, on July 22, 1840. Received his education at public and private schools. After leaving school worked on a farm by the month until thirty-two years of age. Then commenced fruit packing, and has been engaged in that

industry ever since. His father, George W. Baker, was the pioneer canner of Harford County. Has always taken an active interest in politics and cast his first vote for Augustus W. Bradford, the Union candidate for governor in 1861.

Was elected to House of Delegates in 1881, and to State Senate in 1893, but only served one session. Was elected to Congress in 1894, when he tendered his resignation as Senator. Was a member of 54th, 55th and 56th Congresses and declined a renomination.

Was elected to State Senate in 1905 by 773 majority, being the largest majority ever given a Republican in the county. Is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Havre de Grace, and is president of the First National Bank of Aberdeen.

Howard County—ARTHUR P. GORMAN, JR., Democrat—Laurel.

Mr. Gorman is a son of Senator Gorman, and was born March 27, 1873. He attended private schools in Washington, Episcopal High School in Virginia and Lawrenceville, N. J., and received his legal education at Columbia University, University of Maryland, and in the office of Attorney-General John P. Poe. He is a member of the firm of Miles & Gorman. Mr. Gorman was elected in the fall of 1903, the first elective office he has held.

Kent County—GARRETT FOXWELL, Democrat—Blacks.

Mr. Foxwell was born near Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware, September 25, 1844. He is a farmer, and very much interested in agriculture. Mr. Foxwell was elected to the Senate for a term of four years in the fall of 1903.

Montgomery County—BLAIR LEE, Democrat—Silver Spring.

Blair Lee was born August 9, 1857, on Silver Spring farm, in Montgomery County, Maryland, where he now lives, it being formerly the property of his grandfather, the late Francis P. Blair, Sr., and of his father, Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N.

Mr. Lee graduated from Princeton in 1880, and was admitted to the bar at Rockville and in the District of Columbia in 1883, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law.

He was nominated for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by Captain John McDonald, the district being then,

as now, strongly Republican. He was a delegate to the Kansas City National Democratic Convention from the Sixth District in 1900, and as vice-president of the Democratic Campaign Clubs, maintained headquarters at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, taking an active part in that campaign.

In the Montgomery County primary of 1905, under the Crawford system, he was nominated for the State Senate, defeating the Honorable Spencer C. Jones by a majority of about 800, and was elected on November 7th to the State Senate by a majority of about 300.

Prince George's County—WM. B. CLAGGETT, Democrat—Upper Marlborough.

Mr. Claggett was born on the 13th of August, 1854, at the Cottage, the name of the estate of his late father, Charles Claggett, near the town of Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, where he still lives. Was appointed Tobacco Inspector in 1892 by Governor Frank Brown, and served throughout his term. Was elected to the State Senate in 1897, and served one session, but was prevented by sickness from serving the other. His occupation is farming.

Queen Anne's County—JAMES E. KIRWAN, Democrat—Chester

Mr. Kirwan was born in Baltimore City, June 9, 1848. His father was Captain Lemuel Kirwan, of Dorchester County. For two years he was Department Commander of the oyster navy, and was one of the most active men in the service. While still commander of a bay vessel he engaged in mercantile business in Stevensville, Kent Island, and made himself one of the most successful business men in the county. He is a large real estate owner on Kent Island, and is a director in the Centreville National Bank. He is connected with Arcana Lodge of Masons in Baltimore, and is also a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs and Knights of Pythias on Kent Island. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1903.

St. Mary's County—FRANCIS F. GREENWELL, Fusionist—Leonardtown.

Dr. Greenwell was born on a farm near Leonardtown in 1868. His early education was received in the public schools, after which he attended Rock Hill and Mount St. Mary's Colleges, being graduated from the latter in 1889.

In the fall of the same year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1892. Began the practice of medicine in Cumberland, Maryland, where he remained two and one-half years, and in which city he married, in 1897, Miss Margaret Linehan.

After the death of his wife's father Dr. Greenwell returned to St. Mary's County in 1905 and continued the practice of medicine at Leonardtown. With the exception of County Health Officer, he has held no official position nor been a candidate for office. In 1905 he was the candidate of the Independent Democrats and Republicans for the State Senate, and was elected by a large majority.

Somerset County—J. FRANK DASHIELL, Democrat—Dame's Quarter.

Mr. Dashiell was born October 29, 1862. Left school at the age of seventeen to manage the mercantile business of his father. Was sole owner at the age of twenty-five, and is now conducting one of the largest general stores in the county. Is also owner of sailboat and engaged in canning and farming. Is a director in the Bank of Somerset, Secretary and Treasurer of the Oriole Telephone Company. Has held the position of Postmaster. Was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia from December 1, 1893, to July 31, 1899. Appointed a member of the School Board for Somerset County 1890; resigned after having served less than two years. Has been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for a number of years. Is a high Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Was elected Senator 1903, having received the largest majority ever given a Democrat of Somerset County.

Talbot County—JOSEPH B. SETH, Democrat—Easton.

Joseph Bruff Seth was born on November 25, 1845, in Bay Hundred District, of Talbot County, Maryland.

His father was Alexander Hamilton Seth, a farmer, also a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1844, and his mother was Martha A. Haddaway, daughter of William Haddaway and Ann Kersey.

Mr. Seth's parental ancestor was Nicholas Harvey, who came into the Province in 1634 with Leonard Calvert. He was granted a patent for land on the Patuxent River opposite Point Patience, called "St. Joseph's Manor." Nicholas Harvey was a member of the First Assembly held in the Colony; he was

also one of the first to receive a military commission, having received a commission from Leonard Calvert on the third of January, 1639, to raise a company to go against the nation called the Maquantequants, a tribe of Indians who were committing sundry insolences upon the English inhabitants.

Nicholas Harvey died in 1641, leaving a wife and one daughter, Frances, who married Capt. George Beckwith.

Augustine Herman, in his map made in 1670, shows the position of a town called Harveytown named for this Nicholas Harvey, which was probably the second town laid out in the province.

Barbara Beckwith, the youngest daughter of George and Frances, married Jacobus Seth in 1676. In 1684 Jacobus Seth moved to Talbot County and purchased the property known as "Mount's Mill."

Jacobus Seth died in 1694, and by his will bequeathed five thousand pounds of tobacco to the five fathers to say masses for the repose of his soul, which proves that he was a Catholic in faith.

Mr. Seth's first maternal ancestor was Thomas Impey, who was the first Clerk of the Court of Talbot County, serving from the organization of the county, in 1660, until his death, in 1684, when he was accidentally killed.

Thomas Impey resided on his estate in Bay Hundred District, called "Cromwell," which he purchased from one Richard Cromwell, who had first taken patent for the said land.

There were three Seths in the Revolutionary War, Jacob and Charles, who served in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and William, who went through the war in the "Armand Legion," having enlisted in August, 1777, and being discharged March 23, 1783. At the time of his discharge the Legion was reduced to a handful of men, he, as sergeant, being the ranking officer.

This was the only cavalry force that went into the Southern campaign, and they fought regularly from Camden to Yorktown.

Mr. Joseph Bruff Seth in his early years attended public school. In 1860 he went to a boarding school, but in 1861 he was brought home on account of war and put under a private tutor, Mr. Daniel Hahn. In 1865 he went with his uncle, Robert L. Seth, in the oyster and fruit packing business at Baltimore. His uncle died in November of that year, and the settlement of his business devolved upon Mr. Joseph Bruff Seth. He then entered the law office of John M. Frazier, of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1867. Mr. Frazier died in 1870, and Mr. Seth, in company with his brother, the late T. Alexander Seth, and Harry E. Mann, conducted a law

firm until 1871, when Mr. Joseph B. Seth returned to Talbot County, and has since practiced law in the courts of said county.

Mr. Seth sat in the Legislature as a Delegate for Talbot County in the sessions of 1874, 1884, 1886, during the latter term being Speaker of the House.

By appointment of Governor Robert M. McLane, in 1884, Mr. Seth served as Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier, and was re-appointed by Governor Lloyd, and again commissioned by Governor Jackson. In 1890 he was appointed Commander of the State Fishery Force, and held this position for three years, resigning in July, 1903.

In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a Mason; he is also a member of the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Seth was first married in 1879, his wife being Miss Sallie Goldsborough Barnett, daughter of Alexander H. Barnett, of Talbot County, and a granddaughter of Dr. John Barnett, a well-known physician of that county for many years.

His wife died in August, 1881, and her only child, a son, in September, 1881.

Mr. Seth married a second time in June, 1892, Miss Mary S. Walker, daughter of Rev. Albert Rhett Walker, of South Carolina, a granddaughter of Bishop William Boone, first Missionary Bishop to China.

Mr. Seth is devoted to athletic sports, attending baseball games whenever convenient, and is fond of tennis and golf; besides this he is an enthusiast in fox hunting and coon hunting. He is also a lover of the water and an admirer of the gun and dog, being a member of the Maryland and District of Columbia Field Trial Association, and sometimes acting as judge of their trial.

Washington County—B. ABNER BETTS, Democrat—Chewsville.

Mr. Betts was born January 8, 1852. At the age of twenty he purchased a half interest in his father's store, and later engaged in the grain and fertilizer business. In 1889 Mr. Betts was elected a County Commissioner, being the only Democrat elected on the ticket that year. In 1891 he was elected a director of the Western Maryland Railroad, serving four years. In 1895 he again received the nomination for County Commissioner, but was defeated with the balance of his ticket. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1899 he received from his party a unanimous nomination for the State Senate, and was elected. In 1903 he was again renominated by acclamation for the same office, and was elected.

Wicomico County—MARION V. BREWINGTON, Democrat—Salisbury.

Mr. Brewington, Democratic member of the Senate from Wicomico County, was born at Salisbury, Md., December 26, 1866. He entered politics when he was twenty years of age, and managed several of the hottest campaigns in Wicomico. He is junior editor of the *Wicomico News*, the Democratic organ of the county. Mr. Brewington was first elected to the Senate in 1899, after one of the most memorable fights in the State, defeating the Hon. William H. Jackson, now Congressman from the First District. During his four years' service in the Senate, defeating the Hon. Wm. H. Jackson. During his four years' service in the Senate he served on many of the most important committees, and offered some of the most important bills of 1900 and 1902. Mr. Brewington was re-elected by a good majority. He is a high Mason, a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a big Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is married and has one son.

Worcester County—JOHN P. MOORE, Democrat—Snow Hill.

Mr. Moore, one of the most prominent citizens of Snow Hill, is an excellent business man, having accumulated a fortune while yet a young man. He was educated at Delaware College, and is a well-read man, possessing a splendid library. He has been Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for a number of years, and has also served as Chairman of the Committee on Executive Nominations and three terms as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He was first elected to the Senate of 1900 to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Walter Smith, and was unanimously nominated and re-elected by an increased majority to the Senate of 1902, though not even in this country at the time of nomination or election, being detained in France on account of the illness of his son. He was appointed a Colonel on the Staff of Governor Smith. Mr. Moore was re-elected to the Senate for the third time in 1905. He is a Mason and a member of the Committee of the Presbyterian Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

— OF —

Members of the House of Delegates,
JANUARY SESSION, 1906.ALLEGANY COUNTY—*Five Members.*

JAMES CAMPBELL, JR., Republican—Allegany Mines.

James Campbell, Jr., was born at Barton, Allegany County, Maryland, May 14, 1870. Attended the public schools until he was seventeen, when he learned the carpenter's trade. Was a son of James Campbell, Assistant United States Appraiser at the Port of Baltimore, and a page in the House of Delegates during the session of 1898. He was married and has been living with his family at Allegany for a number of years, and is employed at present as carpenter foreman for the New York Mining Company.

ROBERT M. HUTCHESON, Republican—Lonaconing.

Mr. Hutcheson was born in Lonaconing, Allegany County, on the 6th day of December, 1876, and obtained his education in the public schools of the State. At the age of thirteen years he accepted a situation in the mines, and has been since that time actively engaged in the mining business.

JOHN MACKIE, Republican—Westernport.

Mr. Mackie was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 15, 1851. He came to this country when a young man, settled in Pennsylvania, later moved to West Virginia, and located in Westernport, Allegany County, Maryland, over fifteen years ago.

He is the Secretary and Treasurer of the well-known and prosperous firm of the Mackie Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber, Piedmont, W. Va.

For four years he was a member of the Town Council of Westernport, and for two years was President of that body.

In December, 1903, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Allegany County Almshouse and Insane Asylum, and has been a very careful and competent official.

He is a director of the First National Bank of Piedmont, W. Va.; also a director of the First National Bank of Lonaconing, Md.

He has devoted much of his time and talents to public affairs, is a practical business man and one of the substantial citizens of Western Maryland.

WILLIAM McL. SOMERVILLE, Republican—Cumberland.

Mr. Somerville was born in Barton, Allegany County, Maryland, November 6, 1879. Is a graduate of Allegany County Academy, L.L.B. University of Maryland, 1901. Member of the bar of Allegany County.

JOHN W. STUMP, Republican—Cumberland.

Mr. Stump is one of the prominent young business men of Cumberland. He has been a member of the City Council of that city for two terms and was re-elected to the House of Delegates in 1905, having served in that body at the Session of 1904. Was born at Oldtown in 1873.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

CHARLES ASHBY DUVALL, Democrat—Parole.

Charles Ashby Duvall, the eldest son of Daniel Duvall, who for three years during the Civil War saw service as a member of the Second Maryland Infantry, Confederate Army, and Bettie Waters Duvall, was born on his father's farm near Parole, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on March 24, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and later entered St. John's College, from which he was graduated in June of 1896. After graduating he taught the school he attended when a boy for six years. Having a desire to follow his father's occupation, he gave up teaching and began farming. He is now farming his father's farm. On January 28, 1903, he married Miss Susie A. Scible, the daughter of Mr. John H. Scible, of Annapolis Neck. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This is the first office that he has ever held.

WILLIAM C. SHIPLEY, Democrat—Glen Burnie.

Mr. Shipley was born in August, 1873, near Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County, where he has resided all his life. Mr. Shipley was educated in the public schools of the county. He is a grower of fruits and vegetables and a member of the State Horticultural Society. Has always taken an active interest in politics, but has never held an office before.

JAMES H. MURDOCK, Republican—Annapolis.

James H. Murdock was born in Annapolis September 20, 1845, and attended the public school in that city and St. John's College until it was closed by the breaking out of the Civil War. Learned the trade of tin and sheet iron worker in Annapolis in the year 1870. Went to Baltimore, and was employed by the B. & O. R. R. as a traveling mechanic, remaining with the company until 1886. Returned to Annapolis in 1886, and has been in the grocery business since that time. His parents for four generations back have been life-long Democrats, but he has been voting the Republican ticket since 1868.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL OF J., Republican—Annapolis.

Charles H. Russell of J., was born in Annapolis, Maryland, December 6, 1853. Has been a life-long Republican. He received his schooling in the public and private schools of his city. In 1874 took a course in bookkeeping at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 1875 entered the oyster packing firm of J. Russell & Co., as clerk; 1881 bought out half interest of oyster firm and entered as one of the partners. He continued in business until 1889, when he and his brother, Benj. T. Russell, established the laundry firm known as the Pearl Steam Laundry Co., of which he is still a member. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison as Deputy Collector and Clerk for the port of Annapolis, Md., which position he held four years. In 1896 he was appointed by Gov. Lowndes one of the assessors of property for Annapolis, which lasted four months. In 1898 he was appointed by Gov. Lowndes State Wharfinger (office, Baltimore City). He held this position two years. In 1904 he was elected by the City Council of Annapolis, Maryland, Collector and Treasurer, which position he held one year. He is a member of the following orders: Blue Lodge Masons, Chapter, Templar and Scottish Rights to thirty-second degree; Order of Red Men; Odd Fellows; Annapolis Council, No. 39, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Business Men's Association.

BALTIMORE CITY—(First Legislative District).*Six Members.*

ROBERT J. BEACHAM, Republican—927 S. Patuxent Street.

Mr. Beacham, republican, was born in Baltimore City November 3, 1877; attended public schools until thirteen years of age; was employed in a box factory for one year, subsequently was employed with Messrs. Likes, Berwanger & Co., of Baltimore City for twelve years; studied law at night and attended the Law Department, University of Baltimore, while in their employ; graduated with the class of 1902, carrying off all the honors of the class. Resigned position with the above named firm on February 22, 1903, to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, which position he now holds. In 1902 formed a partnership with Horton S. Smith in the practice of law, with offices at 207 St. Paul street. Was a candidate for the House of Delegates in 1903, and a candidate for the First Branch City Council in the spring of 1905, being defeated both times. Has always been active and prominent in party affairs in Baltimore City. Is married and resides at 927 Patuxent street.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, JR., Republican—319 S. Ann St.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 21, 1875, and received his education in the public schools of Baltimore City. Was employed for nine years as conductor by the United Railway Company of Baltimore City. Has been a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. Resides at No. 319 S. Ann Street, and has always lived in the First District of Baltimore City.

LOUIS E. MELIS, Republican—400 S. Bond Street.

Mr. Melis was born in Baltimore City in the year 1862, and after finishing a public school education in that city entered the Maryland Institute for a special course in bookkeeping.

He is now entering upon his second term as a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore City.

WILLIAM C. WATTS, Republican—2626 E. Baltimore Street.

Mr. Watts was born in Baltimore City, April 10, 1873. He is the son of Henry R. Watts, M.D., who was a surgeon in the Navy in the late Civil War; now U. S. Examiner of Drugs for District of Maryland. He was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore. At the last inauguration of President Roosevelt Mr. Watts was appointed colonel on the

staff of General Warner the night before the parade in Washington, on account of sickness of the Adjutant-General; Mr. Watts was selected to fill this place, which had to be filled by a military man, whose duty it was to have full charge of all the divisions. Mr. Watts was highly complimented by the Chief Marshal, and Capt. M. R. Thorp, of the Army, for the efficient manner and military ability displayed on that day. This is the first elective office Mr. Watts has ever held. Mr. Watts has always taken an active interest in the improvement of the eastern section of Baltimore, having been president of the East End Improvement Association, and has been a director in several building associations; is a member of Washington Lodge Masons, St. John's Chapter Beauseant Commantery, Scottish Rite, and Boumi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Mr. Watts married Miss Ella Stalfort in 1895, and has two children.

EDGAR N. ASH, Democrat—410 E. Fayette Street.

Edgar Newton Ash was born at Indianapolis, Ind., August 23, 1860; attended public schools at Terre Haute, Ind.; started at printer's trade in 1875, on the *Terre Haute Morning Express*; joined Typographical Union in 1879; worked in the Government Printing Office during Cleveland's first administration, and since that time has been employed on the Baltimore daily papers.

FREDERICK W. WILCOX, Democrat—509 N. Gay Street.

Mr. Wilcox was born in England on the 18th of June, 1866. At the age of two years was brought to New York City where he lived for twenty-three years, attending the public schools in that city. Came to Baltimore fourteen years ago and has since been a resident of that city. Has been engaged in the baking business since his residence in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Second Legislative District).

Six Members.

TIMOTHY O. HEATWOLE, Democrat—6 W. North Avenue.

Dr. Heatwole was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1865. His early life was spent on the farm, and he was educated in the public schools, the Broadway High School, and the Shenandoah Normal College, then situated in Harrisonburg, Va. In 1892 he entered the University of Maryland, graduating from the Dental Department in 1895, and the Medical Department in 1897. In conjunction with his practice of den-

tistry in Baltimore for the past ten years he has been connected with the University of Maryland Dental Department in the respective capacities of Assistant Demonstrator, Principal Demonstrator and Associate Professor. His office and residence are at 6 West North avenue.

JOHN L. V. MURPHY, Democrat—2001 Bolton Street.

Mr. Murphy was born in Baltimore City April 10, 1878, and received his primary education at the public schools, was afterwards graduated from Calvert Hall College, Rock Hill College and the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, and has since practiced law in Maryland. He was a member of the Legislature of 1904 and served on the Judiciary Committee.

WILLIAM L. OREM, Democrat—1616 E. Preston Street.

Mr. Orem was born in Baltimore City in 1857, where he has since resided. His education was received in the public and private schools of that city. Was elected to the House of Delegates at the election of 1905.

ALLAN CLEVELAND, Republican—222 St. Paul Street.

Born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 28, 1872. Educated in the public schools and at the City College of Baltimore.

Entered the Law School of the University of Maryland at the age of 21 years and graduated therefrom in June, 1896. Began at once the practice of law at Baltimore. Has never held public office before. Has always been active in civic matters and has held the office of secretary in several public improvement associations.

CHARLES R. WHITEFORD, Democrat—1030 E. North Ave.

Mr. Whiteford is from one of the oldest and most prominent families of Harford and Baltimore Counties. He was born October 26, 1881, at Upper Cross-Roads, Harford County, but after the death of his father in 1888 the family moved to Baltimore City. Mr. Whiteford, however, lived at Pikesville with an uncle until 1892, where he received his first schooling.

He then spent one year in the city public schools, finishing his education at Loyola College. He is now connected with the well known copper firm of Martin J. Kavenagh. His family has always taken a lively interest in Democratic politics, his uncle, for whom he was named, being elected to the House of Delegates of 1888 from Baltimore County, but served but a

few days when he was stricken with pneumonia, from which he died.

Mr. Whiteford has neither sought or held public office before his election to the House of Delegates.

WILLIAM N. McFAUL, Republican—514 Roland Avenue.

Mr. McFaul was born in Baltimore County (now Baltimore City) on July 2, 1877. After receiving a public school education, he spent four years at the Baltimore City College. In 1897 entered the University of Maryland, Law Department, and in 1900 was graduated from that institution with the degree of LL.B. In June, 1900, was admitted to the Baltimore bar and has been practicing his profession in Baltimore City ever since, now having offices in the Calvert Building.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Third Legislative District).

Six Members.

CHARLES J. BOUCHET, Democrat—304 E. Chase Street.

Mr. Bouchet graduated from Loyola College in 1887, being the valedictorian of his class, and took his master's degree at the same institution in 1890. He was also a member of the class of 1891 of the University of Maryland, and has been associated with the law firm of Benzinger & Calwell for the past twelve years. He is counsel and stockholder for several financial institutions and is a member of several fraternal orders. He has always taken an interest in educational and public matters, and has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada and abroad.

Mr. Bouchet was a member of the House of Delegates in 1904, and served as Chairman of the Militia Committee, and was a member of the Organization, Library and Immigration Committees. He represents the largest Democratic ward in the City of Baltimore.

JAMES A. DAWKINS, Democrat—1220 W. Lafayette Avenue.

James A. Dawkins was born September 21, 1845, in Calvert County, and spent early life in St. Mary's County. Moved to Baltimore City in 1868, since then has been engaged in commission business, first with W. A. Padgett & Co., after his death formed a partnership with John Chrispin as Chrispin & Dawkins, in 1900 he retired, then formed a partnership with W. Bernard Duke as Dawkins & Duke. Was married in 1871 to Miss M. P. Bryant, of Havre de Grace, who died in 1875; was married again to Miss M. Lizzie Deming, of Norfolk, Va., in

1881. Was a member of House of Delegates in session of 1904, re-elected to the House of Delegates for the session of 1906. Has never held any other political or public office.

MARTIN LEHMAYER, Democrat—1727 Park Avenue.

Mr. Lehmayr represents the Fourteenth Ward, one of the most independent constituencies of Baltimore City, and was nominated after an exciting primary contest.

He was born in Baltimore City in 1861, and in 1882 was graduated from the University of Maryland, being the honor man of his class. Mr. Lehmayr makes a specialty of commercial law and has been connected with much important litigation since his admission to the bar. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1900, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that session. At the extra session of 1901 he was a member of the Legislative Committee, which had charge of all bills that were offered. Mr. Lehmayr belongs to the State and City Bar Associations, is identified with a number of clubs, and is a member of the Masonic and Elk fraternities. Has served on the Grievance Committee of the Baltimore Bar Association for a number of years, and has taken great interest in all matters relating to his profession. While in the House he took an active part in the debates, and was instrumental in shaping much important legislation.

T. LEIGH MARRIOTT, Democrat—1412 W. Mulberry Street.

Mr. Marriott was born in Howard County, Maryland, July 24, 1870, and is a nephew of United States Senator A. P. Gorman. He received his education in the schools of the county. He came to Baltimore about eighteen years ago, and after a course in one of the business colleges, entered the employ of the Cumberland Coal Company of Baltimore City, with which company he is still connected. He is now Superintendent of their Mt. Clare Yard, having charge of the retail business, and is a director of the company.

Mr. Marriott was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1905, the first elective office he has held.

HARRY E. BANKS, Republican—306 S. Payson street.

Mr. Banks was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 10, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of said city. Was left an orphan at the age of fourteen and secured a position with the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company at that age as office boy, and has been in continuous service of said company for twenty-two years, and is now holding a choice position. Is a descendant of General Nathaniel Banks, of Massachusetts, who was governor of his State and served in Congress.

FREDERICK T. DORTON, Republican—521 N. Gilmor Street.

Mr. Dorton was born in Baltimore City January 19, 1872, and received his education in the public schools of the city and the University of Maryland, graduating from the Law Department in 1893. He has been engaged in the active practice of the law in the Baltimore City courts, the United States courts and the Circuit Courts of the counties. He has always taken an active interest in politics, but never held a political position.

Mr. Dorton's father has been, for a number of years, Superintendent of Foreign Mails at the Baltimore Post Office, and during the Civil War was a commissioned officer in the United States Navy.

Mr. Dorton held a commission as lieutenant in the Maryland Naval Reserves, and was very active in the early life of that organization.

Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Thomas Ireland Elliott, Lewis Putzel, George R. Gaither, Thomas G. Hayes, Daniel C. Gilman and Samuel D. Schmucker composing the New Charter Commission of Baltimore City, selected Mr. Dorton to act as the secretary to the Commission. Much of the work of preparing Baltimore's new charter fell on the secretary, and he did his work so well that the Commission, after its work was completed, voted him extra compensation. After the New Charter had been prepared Mr. Dorton took the measure to the Legislature and looked after it until it was passed. It is known as Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1898.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Fourth Legislative District).

Six Members.

JAMES E. GODWIN, Republican—509 N. Carrollton Ave.

Mr. Godwin was born in Norfolk, Va., November 12, 1874. Educated in the public schools of that city, and after several years in office work, studied law in the office of one of the principal firms, and was admitted to practice in the Virginia courts in April 1896. Removed to Baltimore and was admitted to practice on December 22, of that year. Was elected to the House of Delegates in 1901, and re-elected in 1903, and in the latter session was Republican caucus nominee for Speaker of the House. Served on the Ways and Means, Judiciary, Engrossed Bills and Constitutional Amendment Committees. Is second lieutenant of Co. D, 5th Regiment, Infantry, M. N. G., and served during the Spanish War as private in "M" Company of that regiment. Member of Union League and 18th Ward Republican Clubs; Oriental Lodge,

No. 158, A. F. and A. M., Druid Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch; Baltimore Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Washington Council, P. O. S. A., and Mizpah Lodge, K. P. Member of P. E. Church of the Ascension and organist of Central Presbyterian Church. Married and resides at 509 N. Carrollton avenue. Represents 4th Legislative District of Baltimore City.

Has been connected with the Burnt District Commission in the work of street and dock improvements in Baltimore since June 15, 1904. Law offices at Nos. 622 to 625 Law Building.

ZACHARIAH T. GREEN, Republican—1623 S. Charles Street.

Mr. Green was born in Baltimore City, but, with his parents, moved to the town of St. Michael's, Talbot County. Was then twelve years of age. Returned to Baltimore at eighteen. Was educated in the public schools of St. Michael's. Has been a locomotive engineer for eighteen years in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. All his service has been with that company.

ELMER J. JONES, Republican—208 Warren Avenue.

Mr. Jones was born in Baltimore City in 1874, and received his education in the public schools of that city.

Studied law at the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated. Has engaged in no other pursuit other than the practice of his profession.

W. HARRY PAIRO, Republican—826 Harlem Avenue.

Mr. Pairo is a lawyer engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Baltimore City thirty years ago and was educated in the public schools. He subsequently took a course in law at the University of Maryland and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He was elected as a member of the last House of Delegates by a large majority and made a splendid representative, both in committee and on the floor. His work in opposition to the Poe Amendment and the "Jim Crow" bill was especially noticeable, while his efforts in behalf of the Educational bill and the Haman bill made him many friends. It was almost solely through his efforts that the Educational bill was so amended as to give to the Republicans representation in the State Board of Education. He was re-nominated for a second term in the Legislature without opposition, and elected by a largely increased majority. He was married to Miss Mary Winifred Hughes, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1901, and they have two beautiful and interesting children, Miss Winifred and Master Preston. They reside at 826 Harlem Ave.

EDGAR M. PETERSON, Republican—1120 Cleveland Street.

Mr. Peterson, who represents the 21st Ward of Baltimore City in the General Assembly, was born on the 7th day of March, 1867, in Baltimore City, Maryland. His father, Charles A. Peterson, was born in Sweden, his mother, Susan K. Peterson, was born in Caroline County, Maryland.

Mr. Peterson received his education in the public schools of Baltimore. After leaving school he adopted paperhanging as an occupation and served his full apprenticeship. In 1890, he took up his residence in Southwest Baltimore, where he engaged in business for himself, and where he has resided ever since. He is an ardent Republican, and a natural inclination led him into politics. He took an active interest in the affairs of his party in his ward, and his strong devotion to its interests earned for him the respect and esteem of the members of his party, which culminated in his election to the Legislature. Mr. Peterson has never held office. In 1889 he married, and is the father of four children.

BENJAMIN N. STONE, Republican—1415 Light Street.

Benjamin M. Stone was born in Washington, D. C., on August 25, in the year 1868, remaining in Washington about five years thereafter, thence removing to Baltimore, Md., with his parents about the year 1873, where, a short while thereafter, he entered the public schools, and continuing until graduating at the Baltimore City College.

A short while after finishing schooling, was engaged in a clerical position with the packing firm of Moore & Brady, and continuing in their employ for several years, when he resigned. For a number of years he was connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the Transportation Department, and whilst so engaged took up the study of law, graduating in the year 1899, when he was admitted to practice at the Maryland Bar. Has been actively engaged in the practice of law ever since.

BALTIMORE COUNTY—*Six Members.*

JAMES W. AYRES, Democrat—Parkton.

Mr. Ayers is a merchant of Parkton, Baltimore County. Is fifty-one years old and was born in Harford County. Received a public school education, and in early life was engaged in farming. Was always interested in the welfare of the Democratic party, but never held any other public office. This is the first time he has ever been nominated for any office.

CARVILLE D. BENSON, Democrat—Halethorp.

Mr. Benson was born in Baltimore County August 24, 1872; received his education in the public schools, and graduated at the Baltimore University School of Law in 1893. He resides at Halethorpe, Baltimore County, and has been in the active practice of his profession ever since his admission to the bar. He is now associated in the practice of law with Mr. Harry E. Karr, under the firm name of Benson & Karr, with offices in the Law Building, Baltimore City. He was a member of the last session of the Legislature, was chairman of several important committees, and took an active part in all business before the House.

ALBERT F. BRUNIER, Democrat—Station D, Baltimore.

Albert F. Brunier, member of the House of Delegates, was born in 1854; came from Germany at the age of thirteen years; after attending public school, found employment with the firm of William Wilkens & Co., remaining with them until the age of twenty-nine, where he began the manufacturing of curled hair and brush fibre, in which business he is engaged at present. He was nominated for Judge of the Orphans' Court for Baltimore County in 1895, but was defeated; was again nominated in 1899 and elected for four years. He is married and lives at Irvington, First District of Baltimore County; is a Mason and member of Lutheran Church.

JOHN GEPHART, Democrat—Mount Washington.

John Gephart was born in Baltimore City November 21, 1848; was educated in private schools, after which had a business training under his father, the late John Gephart, Sr., who for many years was in the wholesale tobacco trade in Baltimore.

In 1872 he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and remained in their employ for more than thirty years.

During the last three years he has not been engaged in any business.

He is married and has two children.

HARRY E. GOODWIN, Democrat—Reisterstown.

Mr. Goodwin was born in Carroll County, Maryland, in the year 1869, and received his education in the public schools and Western Maryland College. At the age of sixteen moved to Glyndon, Baltimore County, where he has since resided. Was in the general merchandise business at Reisterstown and Glyndon from 1890 to 1896, at the same time taking a night course

in law, graduating from the Baltimore University School of Law in 1896, having delivered the salutatory address at the commencement of the school that year, since which time he has been practicing in Baltimore County and City.

SYLVESTER J. ROCHE, Democrat—Mount Washington.

Mr. Roche was born in Mount Washington in 1860; was educated in the public schools; after which was assistant to his father, who is a contractor. In 1881 he was married, and engaged successfully in the feed and grocery business, in which he is still engaged.

CALVERT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

JAMES T. ROSS, Republican—Mutual.

Mr. Ross was born January 17, 1858, in Calvert County, Maryland. His early schooling was at a public school, after which he had private instructions. When quite young entered the merchandise business as a clerk, and later on engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1882-83-84-85 was appointed Tax Collector for First District of Calvert County. In 1897 was appointed Deputy Tobacco Inspector, which position he held until 1900. In 1902 and 1903 was appointed Election Supervisor by ex-Governor John Walter Smith. Elected to House of Delegates in November, 1905.

ALEXANDER B. DUKE, Republican—Adelina.

Mr. Duke was born in Calvert County in 1858; attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, then went to Charlotte Hall School, in St. Mary's County, for two years.

He has lived all his life (except two years spent in the West) on the banks of the Patuxent River, in Calvert County, as a farmer, and has always taken an active interest in local public affairs from a Republican point of view. Was Road Supervisor two years, Road Commissioner four years, and has been married for ten years.

His grandfather, Nathaniel Duke, was in the State Senate.

CAROLINE COUNTY—*Two Members.*

J. ALDA JACKSON, Republican—Goldsboro.

J. Alda Jackson was born in 1868, near Greensboro, Caroline County, where he resided until August, 1897, when he purchased a fine tract of land near Goldsboro, in the First Election

District, where he carries on farming and canning extensively, growing all kinds of fruit successfully.

In December, 1897, he married Miss Wiley, of Ridgely. They have one son.

Mr. Jackson is a highly respected citizen, and has many friends.

WILLARD C. TODD, Republican—Williston.

Mr. Todd was born in Caroline County, Maryland, June 6, 1855, and was raised on the farm. He had the benefit of a country school education, and has been engaged in farming all his life, in addition to which he has been operating a saw, flour and grist mill; has been running a creamery since 1892.

In 1895 was elected County Commissioner for six years.

CARROLL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

JACOB A. FREDERICK, Democrat—Alesia.

Jacob A. Frederick was born in Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from where he now resides. He served three years driving teams during the war of the early sixties; since that he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, live stock business and contracting on railroad grading. He has been living in Carroll County for thirty years, and has been a Democrat all his life.

ROBERT LEE MYERS, Democrat—Linwood.

Mr. Myers is a member of the firm of Englar Brothers & Company, of Linwood, Carroll County, and is also interested in farming.

He was born in Frederick County in 1864, from which county he moved to Carroll County at the age of six years, and, with the exception of the last few years, has devoted his time to farming. Has never before held office, but has always been an ardent worker for the good of the Democratic party. Led the legislative ticket in Carroll County at the last election.

WILLIAM E. KOLB, Republican—Union Bridge.

William E. Kolb was born in Frederick County, Md., 1864, and came to Uniontown, Carroll County, when quite a youth. Was educated in the public schools, began life as a clerk in the general merchandising business, secured a position as traveling salesman for a large firm in Pennsylvania, after which he engaged in the merchandising business on his own account, being

located in Uniontown, Bruceville and Middleburg. After seven years at the latter place he sold the business and purchased a residence in Union Bridge, Md., where he now resides.

LUTHER M. BUSHEY, Republican—Sykesville.

Mr. Bushey was born in Juniatta County, Pa., on November 3, 1844, and came to Taneytown, Md., with his parents, April 1857. Attended the public schools and Eagleton Institute, Taneytown; bought his farm in Freedom District in 1873, and came to reside on it on March 24, 1874. Has been engaged in farming and stock raising to the present time.

CECIL COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM B. DAVIS, Democrat—Cecilton.

Mr. Davis was born and has always lived at Cecilton, in Cecil County. He devotes his entire time to the pursuit of farming and has had no other occupation.

In 1901 was elected a County Commissioner for Cecil County and in 1905 to the House of Delegates.

ALFRED B. CAMERON, Republican—North East, R. F. D.

Mr. Camerson was born in Ninth Election District, Cecil County, December 3, 1855; resides and owns the farm where born, being the youngest son of late Wm. Cameron, who was an early settler and one of the oldest families of that district. Has always been actively identified with the agricultural interests of that section of the county. Although an earnest Republican, never sought or held office at the hands of his party, being tendered the nomination, accepted and was elected by the people. His education was limited. When a boy he worked on the farm in summer, went to public school in winter, about three or four months in a year. He is highly favorable for the advancement of education and general improvement.

W. ATWOOD MONTGOMERY, Republican—Oakwood.

Mr. Montgomery, son of John E. and Sarah Montgomery, was born near New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1854. His early manhood was spent on his father's farm; later he took up this pursuit in Southern Lancaster County, from whence he moved some fifteen years ago to the Eighth Election District, Cecil County, Maryland.

He is a highly esteemed, respected and prosperous farmer, a man of sterling personal qualities and of unquestioned integrity. He belongs to a class of representative men of Cecil County, of which there have been in years past too few in the Legislature.

CHARLES COUNTY—*Two Members.*

BRUCE M. WILMER, Republican—Faulkner.

Mr. Wilmer was born in 1883, attended public school until fourteen years of age, when he was engaged on his father's farm until 1903. Took the short course in agriculture at Cornell University of Ithaca, N. Y. Since then has been farming independently. Is also engaged in the railroad timber business. Has never had a political position before.

J. CARLISLE WILMER, Republican—La Plata.

He attended public and private schools in his native county until 1897, when he took a special course of one year at a Naval Academy Preparatory School in Annapolis. He entered Charlotte Hall Military Academy in September, 1898, and remained there a year. Upon leaving Charlotte Hall he became private secretary in the law office of his father, General L. Allison Wilmer, where he also read law. He remained with his father until October, 1902, when he matriculated at the Law School of the University of Maryland, where he pursued his studies for some months; but being advised by an oculist that the exacting requirements of the study and practice of law would seriously injure his eyesight, already defective, he abandoned these studies.

As a preparation for business life he took a course at a business college in Baltimore, and in practical business he was for a time the representative in Baltimore and Washington of a New York architect, and later he has represented White & Company, flour and grain brokers, of New York and Baltimore, in Southern Maryland.

DORCHESTER COUNTY—*Four Members.*

JOHN W. HASTINGS, Democrat—Eldorado.

Mr. Hastings was born at East New Market, Dorchester County, and in early childhood removed with his parents to Federalsburg (then in Dorchester County, now in Caroline County). He remained there but a short time, and then removed to Harrison (near the now flourishing town of Hurlock), where he grew to manhood.

For a number of years in early life he was in command of vessels trading in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

In 1876 he engaged in farming, and has resided near Galveston since that time. In 1886 he entered the Lighthouse Service and remained until 1890. Served as Justice of the Peace under Governors Brown and Smith.

Has always taken an active part in politics, but has never been a candidate for public office before, though often urged, and only consented this time after being assured he would receive the unanimous support of the Convention.

Is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Order United American Mechanics, being a member of the State body in each order.

GEORGE R. PERCY, Democrat—Cambridge.

Mr. Percy was born at Salem, Dorchester County, Md., February 7, 1860. Was educated in the public schools and Washington College, Maryland. Was the nominee of the Democratic Party for Sheriff in 1895, but was defeated. Has been a traveling salesman for the past seventeen years. Is now the Eastern shore representative of the Baltimore Branch of Armour Packing Company, of Chicago, Ill.

OLIVER W. HUBBARD, Democrat—East New Market.

Mr. Hubbard was born June 24th, 1868, at "Chateau," the old family homestead in Linkwood district, Dorchester County, Maryland; remained on the farm with his parents until after attaining his majority, then engaged in the oyster and fruit packing business at Secretary, Dorchester County. Now resides at East New Market, where he is largely engaged in the lumber business; is also quite extensively engaged in farming and trucking and is a member of the East New Market Packing Company, which conducts one of the largest fruit and tomato canneries on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

J. HOLLIDAY MURPHY, Republican—Cambridge.

Mr. Murphy was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, May 2, 1862. Was brought up on the farm and educated in the public schools. From 1881 to 1885 he was a sailor. Was married in 1889, and has since been engaged in the lumber business and farming. Was a member of the Orphans' Court from 1895 to 1899, and was a member of the House of Delegates in 1904. Mr. Murphy has since been a member of the School Board. Has four children living—one boy and three girls.

FREDERICK COUNTY—*Five Members.*

AARON R. ANDERS, Republican—Frederick City.

Mr. Aaron R. Anders is a son of Mr. Calvin B. Anders, of Johnsville, Md. He was born at Double Pipe Creek, Carroll County, in 1879, but for the past fifteen years he has been a resident of Johnsville District, this county. He is a grandson

of Aaron Anders, who was formerly a member of the firm of Anders & Reifsnider, who conducted an extensive milling business in the place now known as Linganore Hills Inn.

Mr. Anders was educated at the public schools, Union Bridge High School and at New Windsor College. He graduated in the law department of the University of Maryland in 1903, passed the examination given by the State Board of Law Examiners, and is now a promising young member of the Frederick bar.

His late mother was a Miss Anna Mary Repp prior to her marriage.

CHARLES C. EYLER, Republican—Rocky Ridge.

Mr. Eyer is a young man who, by his own energies and labor, has succeeded in his chosen vocation, and is to-day a highly respected and representative citizen of the community. He was born at Creagerstown, Frederick County, and is a son of the late John W. Eyer. He received his early education at the public schools in the counties and at Strayer's Business College in Baltimore City. In October, 1903, he entered the law offices of Roth & Simon, also the law department of the Baltimore University. He is a member of the class of '06.

G. J. LUCKEY, Republican—Frederick R. F. D., 23 Route.

George J. Luckey, one of the Republican members of the House of Delegates-elect, is from one of the oldest Maryland families, his ancestors having settled in Harford county far back in the last century. His grandfather, the Rev. George Luckey, was pastor of Bethel Church, near Blackhorse, Harford county, from 1785 until his death in 1823. Mr. Luckey took Greeley's advice and moved West to Ohio in 1855, where he taught school until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. After the war, in 1868, he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Pittsburgh, a position which he held for thirty-one years. In 1890 he returned to his native State, selecting his home in the beautiful Monocacy valley, where he now resides.

Mr. Luckey is a member of the Grand Army, Post 41, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDS, Republican—Brunswick.

William L. Richards, of Brunswick, Frederick County, Md., is a son of Isaac Richards, of Hancock, a contractor and builder, and was born in Hancock in 1867.

His parents moved to Kansas in 1877, receiving his education in the grammar school of the town of Ellis, Kans. His family

returned to Maryland in 1882 and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1889 he left his home and located in Martinsburg, W. Va., moving to Brunswick in 1891, where he is employed in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CHARLES A. NICODEMUS, Republican—Walkersville.

Mr. Nicodemus was born in Walkersville March 29, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of the village, in James Rippard's school of Westminster, Md., and Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. He is a son of the late John S. Nicodemus, who represented Frederick County in the General Assembly in 1874.

He is a farmer, and also a director of the Walkersville Savings Bank.

GARRETT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

CHARLES A. ASHBY, Republican—Crellin.

Mr. Ashby was born near Oakland in 1867, and comes of the oldest family in Garrett County, his paternal ancestors having settled there before the middle of the eighteenth century.

He is about to enter upon his second term in the House, having been a member of the session of 1902. In politics he has always been a strong adherent of the Republican party, but at the same time numbers among his friends a host of Democrats who admire him for his sterling qualities of head and heart, and for a genial disposition, which draws closely to him those who have business or social relations with him. Mr. Ashby was educated in the public schools of his native county, and started in life as a teacher, but later became engaged in mercantile affairs.

And now, in addition to conducting a store at Crellin, Md., he is farming on a large scale, and is president and general manager of the Ashby Lumber Co., a flourishing concern. Mr. Ashby will go back to Annapolis to renew old friendships and form new ones, and will make a valuable working member of the House.

NATHAN R. SELBY, Republican—Selbyport.

Mr. Selby was born in Garrett County in 1869, and has always been a resident of this county. Was educated in public and normal schools of the county. Entered the profession of teaching in 1888. Followed this profession for a period of thirteen years, during which time was principal of one of the leading schools of the county. Since resigning that position he has been interested in the timber business and farming. Has always taken an active part in politics, although he has never sought office before.

HARFORD COUNTY—*Four Members.*

CHARLES A. ANDREW, Democrat—Conowingo.

Mr. Andrew was born in Darlington, Md., September 19, 1859, and now resides in Berkley, Md. He is engaged in the general warehouse business at Conowingo, Cecil County, also at Glen Cove, Harford County, Md. Is a dealer in lumber and coal and the largest packer of tomatoes in Harford County. Is the owner of Berkley Stock Farms and extensively engaged in raising horses.

HARRY C. LAWDER, Democrat—Havre de Grace.

Harry C. Lawder, Democrat, born March 4, 1844, on a farm in Harford County; has been in the wholesale and retail butcher business continuously since 1860. Was engrossing clerk in the Senate in 1900. He is thoroughly acquainted with the details of legislative work.

WALTER R. MCCOMAS, Democrat—Belair.

Mr. McComas was born in My Lady's Manor, Baltimore County, Md., January 23, 1879. Removed to Harford County in 1885. Educated at the public schools and graduated from the Belair Academy in 1898. Soon after entered the law office of Hon. Thomas H. Robinson and was admitted to the bar in 1904. In 1902 appointed a Magistrate by Governor Smith, and still holds that position. Interested in the State Guard, and now a Second Lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment. At the present time is engaged in the practice of law.

EDMUND L. OLDFIELD, Democrat—Rocks.

Mr. Oldfield was born November 7, 1863, at Fountain Green, Harford County, Md. His father, William Oldfield, was a farmer and pump maker of Pennsylvania parentage, which trade the son learned under the father. Was graduated from Eaton & Burnett's Business College in 1884, and has never been actively engaged in politics before. He has been a resident of the Fourth District, Harford County, Md., for eighteen years, and is now actively engaged in the dairy business, general farming and stock raising.

HOWARD COUNTY—*Two Members.*

MATTHEW H. GILL, Democrat—Elkridge Landing.

Mr. Gill was born at Elkridge Landing, in Howard County, and received his education in the public schools of that county. Was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1903, and at the session of 1904 served on important committees. Was

re-elected in 1905. At present time Mr. Gill is connected with the Viaduct Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of electrical instruments.

JAMES W. PEARRE, Democrat—Lisbon.

Mr. Pearre, son of Rev. James and Eliza Pearre, was born at "Pearre Retreat," near Unionville, Frederick County, Md., August 9, 1839.

He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Pennsylvania, and Asbury University, Indiana, and was admitted to the Frederick Bar in 1861. Until 1886 he practiced his profession, when ill health compelled him to seek a less sedentary life. In 1886 he purchased a farm near Lisbon, in Howard County, and has been interested in farming ever since.

Mr. Pearre was a member of the House of Delegates during the session of 1904.

KENT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

CURTIS E. CRANE, Democrat—Chestertown.

Mr. Crane was born in Queen Anne's County, Md., in the year 1853; son of Stephen M. and Josephine Trenchard Crane. Was engaged in the wholesale and retail carpet business in Baltimore, Md., from 1874 until 1893, trading as Crane Bros. Is now a resident of Chestertown, Md., and engaged in the manufacture of fruit packages, trading as "Marvel Package Co."

ISAAC GIBBS, Democrat—Massey's.

Mr. Gibbs was born near Middletown, Delaware, August 5th, 1854, and was educated in public schools of Newcastle County, Delaware. Came to Maryland to engage in farming in 1877. Never held any political office until he was elected and served in Legislature during session of 1904.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—*Four Members.*

WALTER C. CARROLL, Democrat—Glen Echo.

Mr. Carroll was born June 4, 1867, in Montgomery County, Md. Son of John Walter Carroll. Educated at Rockville Academy, Rockville, Md.; Roanoke College, Salem, Va., and graduating at the National University Law School of Washington, D. C., in the class of 1888. Has since practiced his profession.

CHARLES H. GRIFFITH, Democrat—Laytonsville.

Mr. Griffith, son of Elisha R. Griffith, was born in Montgomery County, Md., January 28, 1840. Was educated in the county schools and Rockville Academy. Is a farmer. Was elected County Commissioner in 1883, and served two terms in that position. Was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court in 1891 and re-elected in 1895, and was Chief Judge of the Court from 1895 to 1899. Has served as a member of the State Central Committee of Montgomery County for several terms.

LOUIS B. SCHOLL, Democrat—Dickerson.

Louis B. Scholl is the youngest son of the late Henry Scholl, and was born in the house in which he now resides. Attended the public schools and taught school for five years. Was Register of Voters and Judge of Elections for eighteen years. Has been farming for the last twenty years. His father and grandfather were Democrats.

DAVID H. FENTON, Republican—Kensington.

Mr. Fenton was born in Brompton, Ontario, in 1865, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and at an early age was left an orphan. He attended the graded schools and finished his education under private tutorage. He graduated from the Georgetown University Law School with the degree of L.L.M., engaged in the practice of law, and is a member of the firm of Douglas & Douglas, of Washington.

When a young man he located in Indiana, became interested in politics, and was elected Secretary of the State Senate. He was appointed private secretary to the Hon. Thomas Hammond, who served in the Fifty-third Congress. In 1893 he was appointed Chief of the Division, and later Chief Law Clerk, in the Treasury Department at Washington, and while serving the government he located in Montgomery County. He was nominated by the Republicans for the House of Delegates, and was elected by 112 plurality, being the only Republican elected on the ticket.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—*Four Members.*

RICHARD S. HILL, Democrat—Upper Marlboro.

Dr. Hill was born July 9, 1864, near Upper Marlboro, where he now resides upon his farm "Stratford," and is a successful farmer and stockman. He graduated from Georgetown University and practised medicine in Washington, D. C., for five

years, but relinquished that profession when he returned to his country home.

He was a member of the Legislature of 1904, serving on the following committees: Ways and Means, Elections, Militia and Public Hygiene. In the election of 1904 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, and was defeated in the general landslide after a hard-fought campaign, in which most of the State leaders took part; his opponent's majority was reduced to about one-half of the normal Republican majority in this district. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1905.

He is president of the Southern Maryland Fair Association and the Patuxent Planters' Club, a trustee of the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and a member of the famous South River Club, the oldest social club in the world.

JOSEPH K. ROBERTS, Democrat—Upper Marlboro.

Mr. Roberts was born December 21, 1872, near Upper Marlboro, his parents being Joseph K. Roberts and Edith P. Roberts. Attended the Marlboro Academy and a private school at Upper Marlboro, conducted by Professor T. J. Grant, the present principal of the Marlboro Academy. Attended Georgetown College and the Columbia University, Washington, D. C., at the latter institution taking a course in law.

Was admitted to the bar at Upper Marlboro in April, 1895, and has practiced law ever since. Was a candidate for the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket in 1899, and, although defeated, ran ahead of the ticket, and was elected in 1905 by a large plurality.

His father was the late Joseph K. Roberts, who held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue under President Cleveland's first administration. Is a member of the law firm of Stanley & Roberts in Upper Marlboro.

J. ENOS RAY, Democrat.

Mr. Ray was born at Chillum, Prince George's County, Maryland, January 12, 1874, and was educated at the Chillum Public School, Maryland Agricultural College, graduating from the latter institution in 1892 with the degree of A.B.; studied law at the Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, receiving therefrom the degree of LL.B. in 1896, and the degree of LL.M. the following year. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and is engaged in the active practice of his profession before the courts of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ray represented his native county in the Legislature of 1904, where he was a member of the Judiciary and Corporations Committees and chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. He was re-elected to the House of Delegates on November 7, 1905.

CHARLTON SASSCER, Republican—Upper Marlboro.

Mr. Charlton Sasscer resides at Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, where he was born forty-two years ago. He is the son of the late Dr. Frederick Sasscer and is related to several prominent families who have figured in the history of the county and State.

For the past two years he has been postmaster of his native town. In politics he has always been a Republican. During the Harrison administration he was employed as a gauger in the Internal Revenue Service. Most of his life has been spent in the newspaper business, having been associated with his brother in the publication of *The Prince George's Enquirer*. He served for a number of years as registration officer. His nomination for the Legislature was unexpected and without solicitation. He has won many friends by his generous disposition and genial nature, and his popularity was attested by the large vote he received in the last election.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY—*Three Members.*

E. HENRY COVINGTON, Independent—Ford's Store.

Mr. Covington was born in the town of Centreville in the year 1835. Attended the public schools in Centreville and Baltimore, in which city he spent over thirty years of his life. He was in the employ of the Citizens' Railway Company under the presidency of the late James S. Hagerty for over twenty-two years, and has now been farming for thirteen years in Queen Anne's County.

CHARLES L. JOSLIN, Independent—Sudlersville.

Mr. Joslin was born in the upper part of Queen Anne's County in 1857. The death of his mother when he was quite young necessitated a change in his home life and he was sent to live with relatives in Smyrna, Delaware, where his boyhood days were spent. His education was received at the Smyrna Seminary. In 1882 he married Miss Anor Gooden, of Willow Grove, Delaware, and at once moved to his farm near Sudlersville, where he has since resided. Mr. Joslin is a thoroughly

up-to-date and successful farmer and while never before having held office has always taken a keen interest in politics.

He is a man of clear conception and sound judgment, weighing carefully all matters of import before expressing an opinion, and will doubtless guard well the interests of his constituents.

DAVID P. SMITH, Independent—Centreville.

Mr. Smith was born in Kent County, Md., in 1857, and moved to New Castle County, Del., in 1858, where he lived until 1878, when he returned to Kent County, Md.

Moved to Centreville, Queen Anne's County, in 1883, as the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he held until 1905.

In addition to his position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Smith, since 1883, has been dealing in grain. He now owns a farm on Corsica River. Received his education in the public schools of Delaware, and was reared on a farm.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY—*Two Members.*

WILLIAM T. WILKINSON, Fusionist—Hollywood.

Mr. Wilkinson was a Republican member of the House of Delegates in the Legislature of 1904. He is a brother of ex-Senator Washington Wilkinson. He was born October 24, 1849, and was educated in primary schools of his native county. Mr. Wilkinson is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CHARLES V. HAYDEN, JR., Democrat—Leonardtown.

Dr. Charles V. Hayden, Jr., the younger son of Charles V. Hayden and Mary S. Hayden, *nee* Allston, was born on his father's farm near Leonardtown August 12, 1878. He was educated in the village school and St. Mary's Academy. Dr. Hayden taught for a while in the public schools of St. Mary's County, and in 1897 entered the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College, from which he graduated in 1900. He has since practiced his profession in Leonardtown.

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Three Members.*

CHARLES A. LOCKERMAN, Democrat—Crisfield.

Mr. Lockerman was born in Denton, Caroline County, April 28, 1871, his parents having come to Crisfield in 1873. He was educated in the public schools, and has been engaged in the oyster and crab business since twenty years of age. Has never

been up for office before, except Town Commissioner, which position he now holds. Mr. Lockerman is a member of several orders and a Past Master of Chesapeake Lodge No. 147, A.F. and A.M., one of the largest Masonic lodges on the Eastern Shore.

ISAAC T. J. BROWN, Democrat—Princess Anne.

Mr. Brown was born on his father's farm near Princess Anne February 6, 1848. He was educated at the Old Washington Academy, Princess Anne, Md., and has for many years been engaged in the dry goods trade. He is a direct descendant of David Brown, one of Somerset's pioneers, who had the distinction of being the first man in the United States to endow a foreign institution, he having, in 1692, endowed the University of Glasgow, Scotland, for the purpose of educating his descendants.

Mr. Brown has served at the last two sessions of the Legislature in the capacity of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

CHARLES L. WHITTINGTON, Democrat—Marion.

Mr. Whittington was born on his father's farm near Marion, in Somerset County, Maryland, in July, 1865, and is accordingly forty years of age. He is the son of Stephen H. Whittington, a highly respected and thrifty farmer, and his mother was, prior to marriage, Miss Jennie Handy, a lady who has always been universally esteemed for her many excellent characteristics of heart and mind. Chas. L., the delegate-elect, was educated at Marion Academy, and like his father, is a successful trucker and farmer, owning and operating the nice farm on which he resides and near which he was born. He is a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, and numbers among his closest friends some of the estimable ministers of this denomination. In politics he has always been a consistent Democrat, and when he was suggested as one worthy of the nomination for the Legislature by his friends in his district, the party in the county gladly made him one of its standard bearers and he was elected by the splendid majority of six hundred. He was never before a candidate for office. He is a man of strong character and will creditably represent his county in the Legislature.

TALBOT COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM A. KIRBY, Democrat—Trappe.

Mr. Kirby, a son of the late William Anthony Kirby, was born at "Ridley," the homestead of the Kirby family for generations. "Ridley" is beautifully situated on the Talbot shore of the Choptank River opposite Cambridge. His mother was

Miss Margaret Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, and a sister of the late Mrs. I. Davis Clark.

He was educated in the public schools of Trappe, attended St. John's College and later graduated at the Maryland Agricultural College.

Mr. Kirby is extensively engaged in the canning industry, operating two of the largest establishments in the county. He is a dealer in coal, lumber and fertilizers and interested in vessel property and milling. He is a land owner and manages several farms, and is a stockholder and director in several stock companies. He has never held an elective office except that of Town Commissioner in his home town, Trappe, Maryland, and under the direction of himself and associates, Trappe advanced rapidly. So successful was he that he has been elected eight consecutive terms. He is a vestryman of the P. E. Church and a bachelor.

WILLIAM G. QUIMBY, Democrat—Wye Mills.

Mr. Quimby was born in Smyrna, Delaware, February 14, 1845, son of William and Mary Kennard Quimby. Has resided since early boyhood continuously in Talbot County, Md. In 1870 he married Ellen Tarbutton. She died in 1873. In 1884 he married Sarah Smith, by whom he has two sons, Albert Wilson, now a cadet at St. John's College, and George Parker, now a student at the Easton High School. He has never sought and has never before held an elective office. He is one of the most extensive farmers in Talbot County, cultivating at this time an estate of over 1,100 acres.

WALTER WEBER, Democrat—Fairbanks.

Mr. Weber was born in Somerset County February 25, 1863. His father died when he was three and one-half years old, when his mother moved to Dorchester County, where they lived for seven years, moving thence to Talbot County. Mr. Weber has lived at Fairbanks for thirty-two years. In his early life he was engaged in the oyster business, and continued in that business until February 15, 1896, when he succeeded Mr. Wm. J. Jackson in the merchandise business, which he has conducted successfully ever since. Is also interested in the fishing industry.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Five Members.*

HARRY E. BAKER, Republican—Hagerstown.

Mr. Baker is a descendant from one of the oldest families in Washington County. He was born November 30, 1869, at Boonsboro, and educated in the public schools. At twenty-one years of age he began farming, but in 1898 started a building

and monumental stone business, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Baker was elected in 1903, and in 1905 was re-elected by a handsome majority.

JOHN B. BEARD, Republican—Williamsport.

Mr. Beard was born at Williamsport, Md., July 27, 1867.

He married, in 1888, Miss Elsie V. Harsh, and has two children, both being boys. Mr. Beard has been engaged in farming the past fifteen years, and is still engaged in this vocation.

ABNER B. BINGHAM, Republican—Weverton.

Mr. Bingham is a merchant, and one of those young men who have succeeded by his own efforts. He was born in Frederick County May 13, 1871, and left school at the age of seventeen to take a position with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Resigning after seven years' service to take a clerkship in his Uncle "Geo. G. Bingham's" store, whom he succeeded. This is his second term in the Legislature, having been elected in 1903 and again in 1905. He is a member of the State Central Committee, also of the following organizations: Jr. O. U. A. M., Red Men, Knights of Pythias, and Fraternal Order of Eagles.

THOMPSON A. BROWN, Republican—Hagerstown.

Mr. Brown was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1861. His parents were Scotch-Irish Covenanters, who came to this country in the early part of the nineteenth century. Moved to Maryland in 1874. Was educated at Hampden Sidney College; taught school, read law and is now a member of the Washington County bar and of the Court of Appeals. Was nominated in 1903 for State's Attorney and was defeated.

GEORGE T. PRATHER, Republican—Clear Spring.

George T. Prather was born May 14, 1866, in Clear Spring. His parents, on both father's and mother's side, were descended from old families who were among the first settlers of the western part of Maryland. The Prathers first came into this section about the year 1737. They still have, and have had, uninterrupted possession of the same piece of land on which the first settlement was made.

His mother was a Mason, a member of the large and influential family of that name. He received his education in the common schools and Dickinson College. After leaving school he engaged in mercantile business and other enterprises; was married to Miss Mollie Bain in 1890, whose father, Francis M. Bain, although a Southern man, was loyal to the Union, and

fled to the North to escape service in the Confederate Army.

Has never held office before, excepting that for many years has been a School Trustee and served two terms as Town Commissioner.

At the late election he ran ahead of his ticket in his own district as much, if not more, than any Republican candidate ever did, thus showing his great popularity in his own home.

WICOMICO COUNTY—*Three Members.*

JAMES O. ADAMS, Democrat—Sharptown.

Mr. Adams is a native of Sharptown, and was born July 10, 1877. Was educated at the Salisbury High School, the Maryland Agricultural College and the Harvard University Summer School. Has been closely identified with the educational work of the county. Taught for three years as Principal of Sharptown Grammar School. In 1900 accepted a position as book-keeper for A. W. Robinson & Co., and when that company was incorporated, was elected Secretary and Treasurer, which position was held until its absorption by the Marvil Package Company. Since January, 1904, has been connected with the above company and the Robinson Hardware Company of Sharptown. Has been Notary Public since 1902.

EBENEZER G. DAVIS, Democrat—Willard.

Mr. Davis was born and reared in Wicomico County, where his early education was received in the public schools of that county and was completed in the High School at Berlin.

At the age of twenty-two he taught school for two years, when he gave up teaching to engage in the mercantile business.

In 1893 Mr. Davis was elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1895 established the town of Willard, Md., where he now resides.

CHARLES R. DISHAROON, Democrat—Salisbury.

Mr. Disharoon was born and raised on a farm near Snow Hill, Worcester County; attended the high school at Snow Hill; at the age of eighteen began teaching public school; taught two years; afterwards engaged in the mercantile business in Wicomico County; during the last twelve years has been a member of the lumber firm of E. S. Adkins & Co., and been living in Salisbury, Md., during which time served two terms as City Councilman and two terms as Mayor of that city. Is director of the Wicomico Building and Loan Association and Vice-President of the People's National Bank. This is the first elective office he has held outside of his own town.

WORCESTER COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM LEE CAREY, Democrat.

Mr. Carey is a son of Judge Elijah B. Carey, formerly Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court for Worcester County. He was born August 2, 1863, in Berlin, and is a graduate of the Buckingham Academy of that town. He is now representative for the State of Maryland of Ginn & Co., publishers of school books. He is not only thoroughly acquainted with the needs of Worcester County agriculturists and watermen, but his experience in educational matters gained as principal of Berlin High School, and since by his contact with the various school boards of the State, fits him especially for service on committees dealing with these most important matters to the people of the State. He is one of the best known men in the State, and has a host of friends. Mr. Carey is married, and has one son.

ORLANDO HARRISON, Democrat—Berlin.

Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, Md., member of the House of Delegates from Worcester County, was born in Delaware. He is the eldest son of J. G. Harrison. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has never before been on a State ticket.

He has held many prominent offices in horticultural lines. Mr. Harrison is Ex-President of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, State Vice-President of the Maryland State Horticultural Society, Vice-President of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is now Mayor of Berlin for the third term. Vice-President of the Exchange and Savings Bank of Berlin, and is director in several financial institutions in the county, and the business manager and partner of the nursery firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, who are the largest growers of peach and apple trees in the United States.

Mr. Harrison attends strictly to business, and by close attention has built up a business that is a credit to the firm, to the county and the State.

He is also interested in the largest apple orchard in Maryland, planted in Washington County.

He has the respect and confidence of the people at home and is well known to the horticulturists over the United States.

He is a strong advocate for good roads, and has offered his assistance repeatedly along that line.

L. PAUL EWELL, Democrat—Pocomoke City.

Was born in Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Maryland, on the 17th day of April, 1877. He is a son of Littleton P. Ewell, for a number of years a merchant at Pocomoke City and

postmaster at the same place under Cleveland's first administration, and a grandson of Col. Wm. Ewell, of Accomac County, Va., and a descendant of Henry Ewell, who came to Virginia from England in the year 1634. He attended the public schools in his native town until about the age of fourteen years, when he left school to clerk in a country store. At the age of sixteen years he went to the City of Baltimore to earn a livelihood for himself. In a few weeks obtained employment in a store on Lower Broadway, that city, and at the same time entered the night school of the Y. M. C. A. After attending these classes for about three years he then studied under private tutors, at the same time holding his position as clerk in an insurance office, which he obtained about one year after leaving home. He then studied law at the University of Maryland, being a member of the class of 1901 of that institution. The same year he was admitted to the bar. In 1902 he returned to Pocomoke City, and since that time has been practicing law at that place.

Public Institutions.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES.

Anne Arundel County Academy receives under Chapter 638, 1904, the sum of \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for 1906.

Baltimore Manual Labor School receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906. Apply to Gustav Lurman, President, or Joseph Merrefield, Secretary, 33 South Holliday street.

Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, annually for two years, \$5,000. Its postoffice is Charlotte Hall. It is required to furnish 26 Senatorial free scholarships. Apply to George M. Thomas, A.M., Principal.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, for 1905, \$25,000, and for 1906, \$25,000. No State scholarships are awarded in this Institution, but the University has, since its foundation, offered a large number of free scholarships to students from Maryland, and in addition, Marylanders can compete for twenty University Scholarships and twenty fellowships. There are also five "Woodyear" scholarships open to undergraduates. Apply to T. R. Ball, Registrar.

F. Knapp's English and German Institute receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,200 for year 1905 and \$1,200 for year 1906. It is required to maintain twelve free scholarships for training and education of indigent mutes, and to furnish them with text-books, "appliances and so forth," and to train and educate them. Apply to F. Knapp, Principal, 851 and 853 Hollins street, Baltimore.

Maryland Academy of Sciences, corner Franklin and Cathedral streets, Baltimore, receives \$500 for the year 1905 and \$500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). There are no scholarships to the Academy, as the only requirements for admission to all but two or three expensive specialties are a good character and interest in the subject discussed. Apply to P. R. Uhler, President.

Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md., receives an appropriation of \$9,000 for the year 1905 and \$9,000 for the year 1906, (Act of 1904, Chapter 638), in addition to the further sum of \$5,822.40 for 1905 and \$2,318.88 for 1906. By the Act of Incorporation, Chapter 97, of the Acts of 1856, the Instructor of Chemistry at the College is required "to analyze specimens of soil that may be submitted to him by any citizen of the State." The College is required to receive one scholar from each Senatorial district, each of whom is required to pay \$79 per annum. Apply to Joseph R. Owens, Registrar, College Park, Md.

Maryland Industrial and Agricultural Institute for Colored Youths receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for 1905 and \$1,000 for 1906.

Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts under Chapter 638, 1904, receives \$10,000 for the year 1905 and \$10,000 for the year 1906. It is located on Baltimore street, opposite Harrison, Baltimore. It is required to receive one free scholar from each county in the State, and one from each Legislative district in the city of Baltimore, selections to be made by the School Commissioners in the several counties and the city of Baltimore. Special scholarships are given through members of the Baltimore City Council. Apply to George L. McCahan, Actuary, Baltimore.

State Normal School, Baltimore, is supported by the State. Annual appropriation of \$21,000 under Chapter 584, 1904. It is located corner Carrollton and Lafayette avenues. Females are admitted at the age of sixteen, and males at seventeen. Students are apportioned by the State Board of Education among the several counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their respective representation in the General Assembly. Apply to E. B. Prettyman, Principal State Normal School, Baltimore. (Code, Article 77, section 73). The object of the school is to educate teachers for the State public schools.

State Normal School No. 2, Frostburg, receives under Chapter 584, 1904, \$7,000 annually for maintenance.

The State also, under Chapter 584, 1904, appropriates annually \$4,500 to the Normal Department of Washington College, located at Chestertown, Maryland.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. The General Assembly of the State, by Act of 1872, Chapter 303, and 1879, Chapter 315, has provided for furnishing board, fuel, lights and washing to the incumbent of one State scholarship for each Senatorial district in the State, to be appointed by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts after competitive examination.

By the Act of 1894, an additional appropriation to the College provided for the education of twenty-six State students in addition to the foregoing, free of expenses for tuition.

The Board of Visitors also grants ten additional scholarships to the above number, making a sum total of sixty-two scholarships providing free tuition.

State appropriation for 1905, \$2,500, with further sum of \$5,000 for repairs and \$10,000 to pay existing debts; and \$2,500 for 1906.

These scholarships are awarded as follows:

Twenty-six State Senatorial Scholarships by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts. Twenty-six State Scholarships are distributed among the counties of Maryland, in order of priority of application, either, first, by the appointment of the Board of School Commissioners; or in the event second, of no candidate being selected by them, by the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College; or third, by the President of St. John's College.

The balance of the Tuition Scholarships are given to deserving students, resident of Maryland, by the Board of Visitors and Governors, at a meeting which shall be held after the opening of the College

session, and after due notice of vacancies has been advertised by them in the daily journals.

There are also (15) Fifteen Foundation Scholarships providing free tuition, awarded by the Board of Visitors and Governors to deserving youth, resident in the city of Annapolis, Md.

St. Peter Clavier Colored Industrial School of Baltimore, \$300 for 1905 and \$300 for 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904).

St. Francis Xavier School for Deaf and Dumb (white) Children, \$1,000 for 1905 and \$1,000 for 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904).

Washington College, at Chestertown, receives \$7,500 for the year 1905; \$7,500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904).

It is required to furnish a free scholarship in every Senatorial district in the State. Apply to James W. Cain, Principal. Normal Department, created by Act of 1896, gives one free scholarship to each county on the Eastern Shore. The scholarships are appointed through the Boards of School Commissioners in the several counties.

Western Maryland College, at Westminster, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,800 for 1905 and \$1,800 for 1906; also annual appropriations under Chapter 239, 1878, \$5,200; under 279, 1890, \$1,000, and under 106, 1898, \$6,500.

It is required to furnish two free scholarships, one to a male and one to a female, to each of the Senatorial districts of the State, said scholarships giving tuition, boarding, washing, fuel and lights free. These scholars are selected by the school commissioners and the State Senator, after a competitive examination conducted by the School Examiner of each district. The scholarships may be held by the same person for four years, each person holding same, gives bond to teach school in the State for two years after graduation. All applications for these scholarships must be made to the school commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides. Free tuition is given to two students from each election district of Carroll County. Apply to Dr. Thomas H. Lewis, President.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Aged Men and Women's Home of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the Washington Annual Conference of Baltimore City receives \$500 for the year 1905 and \$500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904).

It is located on the corner of Fulton avenue and Franklin street.

Its object is to give aged and needy members of the M. E. Church a home. No one under sixty years admitted. Proper recommendations required and the payment of \$150. Apply to Barbara S. Winks, Corresponding Secretary.

Baltimore City Hospital receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$7,000 for the year 1905 and \$7,000 for the year 1906. It is located at Calvert and Saratoga streets.

It is required to furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time from each Senatorial district of the State, "during two years from the date of the passage of this Act." Apply to Sister Mary Benedicta, Superior.

Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, \$5,000 for 1905, and \$5,000 for 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904).

Baltimore Day Nursery receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,500 for the year 1905 and \$1,500 for the year 1906. It is located on Patterson Park avenue and Gough street. Its object is to care for, during the day, children whose parents are at work. Charges, per day, one child, five cents; two children, seven cents; three children, ten cents. Apply to Mrs. M. C. Paine, President.

Baltimore Humane Impartial Society and Aged Women's and Men's Home receives \$3,000 for the year 1905, and \$3,000 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). Apply to W. W. Spence, President, or Leigh Bonsal, Treasurer.

Baltimore Orphan Asylum receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the year 1905 and \$1,000 for the year 1906. It is located at 215 North Stricker street, Baltimore. Its object is the physical, moral and intellectual training of orphan children, and the securing of good positions when they leave. All denominations. Terms of admission: The child must have lost one or both parents, and must be at least five years of age, and the girls must remain under the control of the institution until eighteen years old, and the boys until twenty-one. Apply to Mrs. J. Appleton Wilson, President.

Boys' Home Society of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$2,000 for the year 1905 and \$2,000 for the year 1906. It is located at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. Any destitute or homeless boy between the ages of nine and eighteen years may be admitted. Apply to John H. Lynch, Superintendent.

Country Home for the Children of Baltimore receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the year 1905 and \$1,000 for the year 1906. Apply to Romaine Le Moynes, President, or Miss E. L. Clark, 835 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore.

Emergency Hospital Association of Annapolis receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$2,500 for 1905 and \$2,500 for 1906.

This institution also receives appropriations from Anne Arundel County and the city of Annapolis.

Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland receives \$5,000 for the year 1905 and \$5,000 for the year 1906. The University is located on the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, Baltimore. Provided, that the said Baltimore Infirmary shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time, for each Senatorial district of the State, during two years from the date of the passage of this Act; provided that the hospital shall furnish to the Comptroller satisfactory evidence that it has so received, maintained and treated all patients free of charge sent to them under the provisions of this Act, in consideration of the sum of money hereby appropriated and payable. (Chapter 638, 1904). Apply to Dr. S. P. Latane, Superintendent.

Franklin Square Hospital of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, the sum of \$6,000 for the year 1905 and \$6,000 for the year 1906. It shall receive from each county in the State and from each Legislative district of Baltimore city, one free patient at a time each year upon the certificate of the County Commissioners and the Board of Health of Baltimore city, and the further sum of \$1,000 for the year 1905, to aid said hospital in its equipment.

Frederick City Hospital Association receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$3,500 for 1905 and \$3,500 for 1906.

General German Orphan Asylum for Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$2,500 for the year 1905 and \$2,500 for the year 1906. It is located on Aisquith street, south of Orleans, Baltimore. Its object is to care for and educate destitute children. Boys and girls of any nationality from two to ten years of age are admitted, and are sent to the public schools and taught German and English. The girls are taught sewing and household work and the boys given trades. Apply to John W. Claussen, Treasurer.

General German Aged People's Home of Baltimore City, under Chapter 638, 1904, receives \$1,500 for the year 1905 and \$1,500 for the year 1906. It is located on the corner of Baltimore and Payson streets, Baltimore. Its object is to give a permanent home to aged men and women of Baltimore without regard to nationality. None under sixty received. Admission fee from \$150 to \$300, according to age. No stipulated number received from the State. Apply to Mary Long, Matron.

Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, under Chapter 638, 1904, receives \$4,000 for the year 1905 and \$4,000 for the year 1906. It is located at Monument and Ann streets, Baltimore. Its object is to give surgical and medical service and care to the sick, and a permanent home for the destitute. It is non-sectarian. For admission apply to the physician in charge for a certificate to the directors. Free to residents of Maryland who are unable to pay board.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City, under Chapter 638, 1904, receives \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906. It is located on Rayner avenue, Calverton Heights. Children of any denomination between the ages of four and twelve are received. Apply to S. Freudenthal, Superintendent.

Hollywood Children's Summer Home receives \$500 for the year 1905 and \$500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). Apply to Laura Sinclair Matthews, Treasurer, 1608 Mt. Royal avenue, Baltimore.

Home of the Friendless of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906. It is located at Druid Hill and Lafayette avenues. Receives destitute boys and girls under twelve. Apply at the home at any time and also to Emily H. Berry, Treasurer.

Home for the Friendless Children of the Eastern Shore, at Easton, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the year 1905 and \$1,000 for the year 1906. Its object is to provide a home for friendless white girls of the diocese of Easton. It gives a plain English education and instructions in sewing and housework. It is under the management of the P. E. Bishop of the diocese. Apply to Bishop Adams, Easton, Maryland.

Home of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,500 for 1905 and \$1,500 for 1906.

Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland, in Cumberland, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$7,500 for the year 1905 and \$5,000 for the year 1906. Apply to J. W. Thomas, President, or Mrs. B. S. Randolph, Secretary. It is required to keep six free beds under the State appropriation.

Home for Incurables in Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$2,500 for the year 1905 and \$2,500 for the year 1906. It is located at Twenty-first street and Guilford avenue. Persons are admitted only on a physician's certificate. It is an asylum for white women afflicted with any incurable disease, except mental derangement, contagious diseases, epilepsy or cancer. Except in extreme cases, a fee of \$300 and an outfit are required. Apply to Mrs. Albert Day, President; Mrs. J. Walton Hooper, Secretary.

Home for Mothers and Infants, Barclay and Twenty-first streets, Baltimore, receives \$500 for the year 1905 and \$500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). Its object is a temporary home for friendless and destitute women with infants. Requirements of admission: Need of a proper home and freedom from contagious diseases. Apply to Mrs. W. Graham Bowdoin, Treasurer.

Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children of Baltimore, Maryland, 6 West Twentieth street, receives \$5,000 for the year 1905 and \$5,000 for the year 1906. The capacity of the hospital is thirty beds. No needy case is turned away. As a rule, each case has to be under care of the hospital from six weeks to two months in the wards, and when convalescent from six months or longer, has access to the Free Dispensary. Apply to Dr. R. Tunstall Taylor, Secretary.

Hospital for the Women of Maryland receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$4,000 for the year 1905 and \$4,000 for the year 1906. It is located at John street and Lafayette avenue. Its object is the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, but is not a Lying-in Hospital. Every applicant must bring a certificate from her physician that she needs treatment and from some respectable person that she is unable to pay for it. Apply to Corresponding Secretaries: Mrs. George Huntington Williams, 803 Cathedral street; Mrs. John P. Poe (for counties), 1500 Park avenue, Baltimore.

Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the year 1905 and \$1,000 for the year 1906. It is located at the corner of Preston and Valley streets, and inmates are received without distinction of color or religious faith. It is intended for the aged and infirm who are indigent. Applications should be made to the Mother of the Institution.

Locust Point Social Settlement receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$500 for 1905 and \$500 for 1906.

Lying-in Hospital of the Maternity of Maryland receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906.

Maccabees of Baltimore City receive under Chapter 638, 1904, \$250 for 1905 and \$250 for 1906.

Maryland Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City receives \$5,000 for the year 1905 and \$5,000 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). It is located at 323 North Paca street. Ten free beds. Apply to John B. Van Meter, President; Thos. Schneckebier, Treasurer.

Maryland Lying-in Hospital for Baltimore City receives \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). It is located at 113-115 West Lombard street. Women are received two weeks before confinement. No charges. Apply to Wilmer Brinton, President.

Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick City, receives under Chapter 614, 1904, \$30,000 for year 1905. This is a public school for the deaf and dumb of the State, and is supported entirely by the State. The aim of the school is to give a good education in the branches of knowledge taught in the public schools. Manual training is also provided for. The County Commissioners and City Council of Baltimore recommend admissions to the institution. (Code, Article 36, Section 1). Apply to Charles M. Ely, President.

The Maryland Hospital for the Insane is one of the State institutions for the care of the insane. It is located at Catonsville, Baltimore County. The hospital receives an appropriation of \$39,000 for 1905.

Springfield State Hospital for the Insane of the State of Maryland receives under Chapter 614, 1904, \$43,100 for the year 1905 for maintenance, and \$7,500 for existing debts.

Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf receives under Chapter 614, 1904, \$10,000 per annum. It is free to residents of Maryland. Apply to Superintendent, 649 West Saratoga street, Baltimore.

Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded receives under Chapter 614, 1904, \$22,500 for maintenance. Persons of either sex admitted between the ages of seven and seventeen. Apply to Dr. Frank Keating, Superintendent, Owings Mills, Baltimore county, Md.

Maryland General Hospital, Linden avenue, near Madison street, Baltimore, receives \$5,000 for the year 1905 and \$5,000 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). It is required to furnish a free bed for each Senatorial district. Apply to Robert W. Johnson, President, or Duncan McCalman, Resident Physician.

Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville receives an appropriation from the State of \$12,000 for 1905 and \$12,000 for 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). Applicants for admission must present satisfactory evidence of their honorable record in the Confederate service and are required to be citizens of the State, or members of a Maryland command during the war. Apply to George W. Booth, Secretary, Pikesville.

Maryland School for the Blind, 220 East North avenue, Baltimore. It receives a regular annual appropriation of \$21,000. (Chapter 205, 1868; amended by Act of 1892, Chapter 272). Children of seven years and upwards are admitted. All applicants are recommended to the Governor by the County Commissioners of the several counties and by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of the City of Baltimore.

Northeastern Day Nursery receives \$1,000 for the year 1905 and \$1,000 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). It is located at 429 Aisquith street, Baltimore. Children from six weeks to six years admitted. Its object is to care for children while the mothers are at work. Charge of five cents a day for one, seven cents for two, and ten cents for three. Apply to Mrs. A. E. Peterman, President, or Mrs. C. Hitt, Treasurer.

Northeastern Dispensary receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for 1905 and \$1,000 for 1906 maintenance of Dispensary.

Nursery and Child's Hospital of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$2,500 for the year 1905 and \$2,500 for the year 1906. It is located on the corner of Franklin and Schroeder streets. Admission to this institution is by commitment of magistrate or by application to the institution for temporary care or treatment. Apply to Sarah J. Bevan, President.

Oblate Sisters of Providence, having charge of St. Frances' Orphan Asylum and Academy for Colored Girls, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$500 for the year 1905 and \$500 for the year 1906. Apply to Sister M. Magdalen, Superior, Chase street, corner Forrest, Baltimore.

Peninsula General Hospital of Salisbury, Maryland, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, for 1905, \$5,000, and for 1906, \$5,000. It is required to receive from the State four patients, and treat them free of charge, upon the certificate of the Board of Commissioners of the several counties. (Act of 1898, Chapter 107). Apply to Dr. George W. Todd, Superintendent, Salisbury.

Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City, 413 W. Biddle street, receives \$1,500 for the year 1905 and \$1,500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). The institution treats free, as State patients, all who come to it, provided not more than five come in any one week. Apply to Milton D. Brown, M.D., Superintendent.

St. Agnes' Hospital receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906. It is required to furnish free beds to the respective counties of the State. The institution is for the care of the sick and indigent poor. In 1897 the institution treated seventy-eight persons. Apply to Sister M. Olymphina, Mt. Dougherty, Carroll P. O., Baltimore.

St. Elizabeth's Home of Baltimore City for Colored Children receives \$1,500 for the year 1905 and \$1,500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904). Its object is to care for colored orphans and foundlings and neglected children. Children are received under four years. It is located at 317 St. Paul street. Apply to Mother M. Leonard, President.

St. Mary's Female Seminary, under Chapter 638, 1904, receives for the year 1905 \$3,500 and for the year 1906 \$3,500. It is required to receive twenty-six pupils, free of all charges. (Acts of 1868, Chapter 193. Act of 1898, Chapter 370). One pupil is received from each Senatorial district, selected by the school commissioners of the several counties and the City of Baltimore. Apply to D. C. Hammett, Treasurer, Leonardtown, Maryland.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of Baltimore, under Chapter 638, 1904, receives \$5,000 for the year 1905 and \$5,000 for the year 1906. It is located on Cold Spring lane, near Roland avenue, Hampton P. O., Baltimore county. The object is the care and education of destitute girls from four to fourteen years. They are given an elementary English education, sewing and housework. Those that show special aptitude are taught music and stenography. Girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age are sent to homes or other institutions. Apply to Sister Gertrude, Sister in charge.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum of Baltimore, Lafayette avenue and Division street, receives from the State \$5,000 under Chapter 638, 1904, for 1905 and \$5,000 for 1906. Infants under six years are received and kept until seven, when they are transferred to asylums for other children unless homes have been provided for them. Apply to Sister Marie, Sister in charge.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$5,000 for 1905 and \$5,000 for 1906; provided that it furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time from each Senatorial district of the State.

Maryland Home for Friendless Children receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$500 for the fiscal year 1905, and a like sum of \$500 for the fiscal year 1906.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$500 for the fiscal year 1905, and a like sum of \$500 for the fiscal year 1906.

Hospital for Consumptives receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$5,000 for the fiscal year 1905, and a like sum of \$5,000 for the fiscal year 1906.

St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys receives under Chapter 638, 1904, the sum of \$250 for the fiscal year 1905, and a like sum of \$250 for the fiscal year 1906.

Southern Dispensary of Baltimore receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$500 for 1905 and \$500 for 1906.

University of Maryland, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Baltimore Medical College receive under Chapter 638, 1904, \$16,000 for the fiscal year 1905, and a like sum of \$16,000 for the fiscal year 1906; provided that this sum be equally divided between these institutions.

St. Joseph's House of Industry receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,500 for the fiscal year 1905, and \$1,500 for the fiscal year 1906.

The Hebrew Aged Home of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the fiscal year 1905, and a like sum of \$1,000 for the fiscal year 1906.

United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester County Maryland, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$6,000 for 1905 and \$6,000 for 1906. It is required to furnish ten beds for State patients, and to support free county patients. (Act of 1898, Chapter 462). Apply to the Association, Cambridge, Maryland.

Women's Medical College of Baltimore receives by Chapter 638, 1904, for the Hospital of the Good Samaritans, \$1,500 for the year 1905 and \$1,500 for the year 1906. Apply to Ida Pollack, M.D., Corresponding Secretary, southwest corner of McCulloh and Hoffman streets, Baltimore.

Home of the Aged of Talbot County, located at Easton, \$3,500 for the year 1905 and \$3,500 for the year 1906. (Chapter 638, 1904).

Washington County Hospital Association receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$6,000 for the year 1905 and \$6,000 for the year 1906.

The Upper Marlborough Academy receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$2,000 for the year 1905 for furniture and building.

The Silver Cross Home for Epileptics, located at Port Deposit, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,500 for the year 1905, and the same amount for the year 1906.

The National Junior Republic receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the year 1905, and the same amount for the year 1906.

The West End Maternite Hospital receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the year 1905, and the same amount for the year 1906.

The Union Protestant Infirmary receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$5,000 for the year 1905, and the like sum for the year 1906; provided that it shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time for each Senatorial district of the State, for each of said years.

Johns Hopkins Hospital receives for the years 1905 and 1906 each, \$20,000, to be paid from the appropriation for the relief of the destitute of Baltimore, under Chapter 129, 1904.

The Home of the Aged at Salisbury receives under Chapter 638, 1904, for each of the years 1905 and 1906, \$500.

The Hebrew Children and Protective Association of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 638, 1904, for each of the years 1905 and 1906, \$500.

The McDonogh Institute, at LaPlata, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,000 for the year 1905, and the same amount for the year 1906; provided that it furnish to students of Charles county who shall be appointed by the School Commissioners of the county, with the approval of the Senator of the county, six free scholarships and six tuition scholarships.

The Emergency Hospital of Frederick receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$1,200 for the year 1905, and the same amount for the year 1906.

The Union Hospital of Cecil County receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$5,000 for construction and maintenance; provided that the like amount is obtained by private or public subscription.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore City, receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906, and is required to receive and board females for twenty cents a day who shall have been committed by any court or justice of the peace. (Article 27, Sections 221-329, Code).

House of Reformation, Cheltenham, Prince George's County. The Board of Managers shall have power, in their discretion, to take vagrant or incorrigible colored boys. Justices of the peace or courts may commit to the House of Reformation. (Code, Article 27, Sections 344, 347, 349). Appropriation, \$15,000. (Chapter 614, 1904).

House of Refuge, Baltimore City. The Board of Managers shall have power to take white vagrants or incorrigible male children. (Article 27, Section 365 of Code). Justices of the peace and courts may commit to the House of Refuge. (Ibid., Sections 369 and 379). Appropriation, \$20,000. (Chapter 614, 1904). James M. Hendrix, Superintendent.

The Female House of Refuge, situated at the corner of Baker and Carey streets, Baltimore city, receives an annual appropriation from the State of \$5,000. (Chapter 614, 1904). This institution aims at the reformation of destitute females, who are received free of cost. Officers of the institution: Wm. K. Bibb, Superintendent; Secretary, D. Hopper, Emory, Baltimore city.

Industrial Home for Colored Girls receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$3,000 for the year 1905 and \$3,000 for the year 1906. It is located at Melvale, Baltimore county. It is required to receive inmates on application or commitment of justice. (Article 27, Sections 374-383, Code). Apply to Edward Markell, Treasurer.

St. Mary's Industrial School receives under Chapter 638, 1904, \$20,000 for the year 1905 and \$20,000 for the year 1906. It is located on Wilkens avenue and Maiden's Choice lane, Baltimore. Its object is to provide a home, education and industrial training for orphans, destitute or incorrigible boys, and to reform juveniles. Boys between the ages of ten and sixteen are admitted. Any court or justice may commit youthful offenders to the school. (Article 27, Sections 384-388, Code). Apply to William F. Wheatley, Secretary of Board of Directors, or Brother Dominic, Superintendent.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Maryland House of Correction is located at Jessups, Anne Arundel county. This institution is for the confinement of short-term prisoners. The institution is partly self-sustaining. The State appropriation for 1905 is \$25,000. (Chapter 614, 1904).

The Maryland Penitentiary, located in Baltimore city. This institution is supported entirely by the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners, and a handsome balance is annually turned over to the State Treasury. Warden, John F. Weyler, Baltimore city.

*ELECTION RETURNS,
FINANCES,
TAXATION AND REVENUE.*

Tabulated Vote of State of Maryland—Election, November 7, 1905.

COUNTIES.	Gordon T. Atkinson, D.	Henry Mitchell McCullough, R.	Richard Henry P. Young, L. V. Soc.	COUNTIES.	Chapter 96. (Franchise.)		Chapter 97. (Roads.)	
					For.	Agst.	For.	Agst.
Allegany County.....	2,834	3,945	319	Allegany County.....	1,751	3,747	1,687	2,616
Anne Arundel County.....	2,406	1,430	31	Anne Arundel County.....	1,387	2,895	738	2,585
Baltimore County.....	8,205	5,926	120	Baltimore County.....	5,139	7,755	4,996	5,840
Calvert County.....	627	845	6	Calvert County.....	610	887	461	844
Caroline County.....	1,618	1,510	6	Caroline County.....	1,265	1,516	831	1,515
Carroll County.....	3,076	2,914	10	Carroll County.....	2,338	2,903	2,021	2,715
Cecil County.....	2,387	2,342	9	Cecil County.....	1,709	2,162	1,424	1,933
Charles County.....	877	796	20	Charles County.....	975	1,273	690	1,212
Dorchester County.....	2,464	2,304	5	Dorchester County.....	1,976	2,444	1,207	2,312
Frederick County.....	4,182	4,858	58	Frederick County.....	3,643	5,614	3,286	5,520
Garrett County.....	793	1,438	22	Garrett County.....	566	1,812	465	1,603
Harford County.....	2,827	2,306	23	Harford County.....	1,789	2,462	1,633	2,451
Howard County.....	1,905	1,003	6	Howard County.....	1,590	1,228	1,199	937
Kent County.....	1,751	1,449	84	Kent County.....	1,616	1,608	1,588	1,599
Montgomery County.....	2,958	2,376	15	Montgomery County.....	2,310	2,519	1,942	2,419
Prince George's County.....	1,641	1,582	25	Prince George's County.....	1,495	2,270	1,476	2,096
Queen Anne's County.....	1,714	1,153	9	Queen Anne's County.....	1,199	1,652	731	1,638
Somerset County.....	1,684	934	83	Somerset County.....	1,588	1,310	1,638	1,472
St. Mary's County.....	716	721	46	St. Mary's County.....	794	953	717	714
Talbot County.....	1,722	1,497	13	Talbot County.....	1,603	1,805	1,450	1,792
Washington County.....	3,823	4,051	92	Washington County.....	3,343	4,128	2,168	3,797
Wicomico County.....	2,331	1,822	6	Wicomico County.....	2,210	1,803	1,722	1,759
Worcester County.....	1,654	716	25	Worcester County.....	1,835	1,253	797	580
Baltimore City.....	39,288	38,064	1,570	Baltimore City.....	27,496	48,287	25,740	43,248
Totals.....	93,483	85,978	2,603	Totals.....	70,227	104,286	60,607	93,107

For Chief Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit,**NICHOLAS CHARLES BURKE.**

Baltimore County	8,218
Harford County	3,059
Total	<u>11,277</u>

For Associate Judge Third Judicial Circuit,**FRANK I. DUNCAN.**

Baltimore County	8,456
Harford County	2,927
Total	<u>11,383</u>

STATEMENT

Showing the Public School, Free Books, Penitentiary Loan, Insane Asylum Loan, State Building and Improvement Loan, Consolidated Loan of 1899, State Loan of 1902 and Public Buildings Loan Tax, in each County and Baltimore City for the year 1905, based upon the assessment of 1905.

COUNTIES AND BALTIMORE CITY.	Assessed Value of Property for State Levy in 1905.	Amount of Levy for 1905 at 23½ cents on each \$100.
Allegany County.....	\$18,662,057	\$ 43,855 83
Anne Arundel County.....	12,345,370	29,011 62
Baltimore City.....	406,902,763	956,221 49
Baltimore County.....	84,081,948	197,592 58
Calvert County.....	2,263,222	5,318 57
Caroline County.....	5,084,688	11,949 02
Carroll County.....	16,363,081	38,453 24
Cecil County.....	11,921,457	28,015 42
Charles County.....	3,421,990	8,041 68
Dorchester County.....	6,959,317	16,354 39
Frederick County.....	20,459,968	48,080 92
Garrett County.....	7,233,645	16,999 07
Harford County.....	13,067,976	30,709 74
Howard County.....	9,207,432	21,637 47
Kent County.....	7,618,879	17,904 37
Montgomery County.....	12,994,690	30,537 52
Prince George's County.....	11,797,340	27,723 75
Queen Anne's County.....	8,536,561	20,060 92
St. Mary's County.....	3,251,914	7,642 00
Somerset County.....	4,491,118	10,554 13
Talbot County.....	8,460,410	19,881 96
Washington County.....	19,913,389	46,796 46
Wicomico County.....	5,204,541	12,230 67
Worcester County.....	5,317,700	12,496 60
Totals.....	\$705,561,456	\$1,658,069 42

RECAPITULATION.

AMOUNTS.

Amount of Levy for Public School Tax, at 15 cents on each \$100.....	\$1,058,342 18
Free School Books, at 1¼ cents on each \$100.....	123,473 26
Penitentiary Loan, at ½ of one cent on each \$100.....	35,278 07
Insane Asylum Loan, at ½ of one cent on each \$100.....	8,819 52
State Building and Improvement Loan, at ½ of one cent on each \$100.....	35,278 07
Consolidated Loan of 1899, at 2½ cents on each \$100.....	202,848 92
State Loan of 1902, at ¾ of one cent on each \$100.....	52,917 11
Public Buildings Loan, at 2 cents on each \$100.....	141,112 29
Total.....	\$1,658,069 42

STATEMENT J—Showing the Funded Debt of the State, as of the 30th Day of September, 1905.

CHARACTER OF LOANS.	Amount of Loans.	Maturity of Loans.	For What Account.
3.50 Per cent. Penitentiary Loan, per Chapter 166 of 1896.....	\$ 500,000 00	1911	Extension of Md. Penitentiary.
3.50 per cent. Insane Asylum Loan, Chapter 164 of 1896.....	100,000 00	1911	Second Hospital for the Insane.
3 per cent. Consolidated Loan of 1899, Chapter 219 of 1898..	5,401,926 13	1914	Exchange of State Debt and for New Public Buildings.
3 per cent. State Building and Improvement Loan, per Chapter 607 of 1900.....	500,000 00	1915	Public Buildings.
3 per cent. State Loan 1902, Chapter 200 of 1902.....	600,000 00	1917	Public Buildings.
3.50 per cent. Public Buildings Loan, Chapter 228 of 1904.....	1,425,000 00	1919	Public Buildings.
Making an aggregate of.....	\$8,526,926 13		
As an offset to this debt, the State holds the following Bonds and Stocks on which interest or dividends have been promptly paid, to wit:			
Stock of the Annapolis Water Company.....	\$ 30,000 00		
Stock Farmer's National Bank of Annapolis.....	46,470 00		
Stock in Balto. & Fredericktown Turnpike Co.....	11,000 00		
*Stock of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company..	550,000 00		
Bonds of the Northern Central Railway—Mortgage.	1,500,000 00		
Stocks and Bonds to credit of the Sinking Funds...	3,301,587 00		
	5,439,057 00		
Net Debt after productive stocks held by State and the Sinking Funds are deducted.....	\$ 3,087,869 13		

*No dividend paid since 1896.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TAX RATE FROM THE YEAR 1849
TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Date.
1849.....	25	1878.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1850.....	25	1879.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1851.....	25	1880.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1852.....	25	1881.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1853.....	15	1882.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1854.....	15	1883.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1855.....	15	1884.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1856.....	10	1885.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1857.....	10	1886.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1858.....	10	1887.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1859.....	10	1888.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1860.....	10	1889.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1861.....	10	1890.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1862.....	25	1891.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1863.....	25	1892.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1864.....	15	1893.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1865.....	30	1894.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1866.....	30	1895.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1867.....	20	1896.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1868.....	19	1897.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1869.....	19	1898.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1870.....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	1899.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1871.....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	1900.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1872.....	17	1901.....	17
1873.....	17	1902.....	17
1874.....	20 5-16	1903.....	17
1875.....	20 5-16	1904.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	1905.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$		

STATEMENT

Showing the Levy, Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Public School Tax, as authorized by Chapters 584 and 638 of 1904, and the balance to the credit of said account at the close of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1905.

COUNTIES AND BALTI-MORE CITY.	Amount of Levy	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Allegany County.....	\$27,993 09	\$26,457 57	\$56,077 75
Anne Arundel County.....	18,518 05	16,157 29	37,102 64
Baltimore City.....	610,354 14	590,367 70	460,701 74
Baltimore County.....	126,122 92	123,544 25	86,039 39
Calvert ".....	3,394 83	3,269 82	11,510 08
Caroline ".....	7,627 03	7,138 21	17,603 89
Carroll ".....	24,544 62	24,550 63	32,295 08
Cecil ".....	17,882 19	17,275 19	23,412 93
Charles ".....	5,132 98	4,776 07	19,786 77
Dorchester ".....	10,438 98	5,602 15	30,023 78
Frederick ".....	30,689 95	29,155 45	49,696 00
Garrett ".....	10,850 47	11,898 91	23,200 96
Harford ".....	19,601 96	18,566 06	28,099 44
Howard ".....	13,811 15	13,052 72	16,432 25
Kent ".....	11,428 32	10,583 03	17,525 32
Montgomery ".....	19,492 04	19,286 61	31,195 42
Prince George's ".....	17,696 01	16,173 58	31,051 42
Queen Anne's ".....	12,804 84	11,519 78	19,858 77
St. Mary's ".....	4,877 87	5,146 47	19,773 67
Somerset ".....	6,736 68	5,598 59	27,870 34
Talbot ".....	12,690 62	12,393 27	21,285 67
Washington ".....	29,870 08	26,476 06	42,931 30
Wicomico ".....	7,806 81	7,690 16	24,424 18
Worcester ".....	7,976 55	7,601 14	22,591 43
Incorporated Institutions.....		80,300 78	
Tax on Baltimore City Stock.....		17,694 63	
State Normal School—White.....			20,000 00
State Normal School—White (Repairs).....			1,000 00
State Normal School—Colored.....			2,000 00
Frostburg Normal School.....			8,750 00
Washington College—Normal Department.....			5,625 00
State Board of Education—Expenses of.....			2,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Salary.....			3,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Office expenses.....			1,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Traveling Expenses.....			500 00
Clerk Superintendent Public Education—Salary.....			1,200 00
Total	\$1,058,342 18	\$1,112,276 12	\$1,195,565 22

STATEMENT.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Balance applicable to School Year commencing October 1, 1904	\$ 528,085 34
Receipts from Public School Tax from all sources during fiscal year 1905.....	1,112,276 12
Total Receipts Fiscal Year 1905, and balance from 1904...	<u>\$1,640,361 46</u>
Total Disbursements of Public School Tax during fiscal year 1905.....	1,195,565 22
Balance applicable to School Year commencing October 1, 1905.....	\$ 444,796 24
Of this balance of \$444,796.24 there was distributed October 1, 1905 to Public Schools.....	200,000 00
Amount on hand to equalize further distributions.....	<u>\$ 244,796 24</u>

STATE PAY ROLL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor	\$4,500.
Secretary of State	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,800
Clerk	1,200
Stenographer	720.
Messenger	1,000

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Eight Chief Judges	each	\$4,500
Fourteen Associate Judges	each	3,600
Nine Judges, Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.....	each	4,500
Attorney-General		3,000
Reporter Court of Appeals		1,000
Clerk Court of Appeals		3,000
Deputy Clerk		1,600
Deputy Clerk		1,200
Messenger		1,000
Crier		1,000
Collector		1,600

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE.

President	per day	\$8 00.
Secretary	per day	10 00
Reading Clerk	per day	10 00
Journal Clerk	per day	10 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	per day	5 00
Twenty-six Senators	each per day	5 00.
One Doorkeeper	per day	5 00
One Assistant Doorkeeper	per day	5 00
One Engrossing Clerk	per day	7 00
Four Committee Clerks	each per day	5 00
One Folder	per day	5 00.
Two Pages	each per day	2 50
One Janitor	per day	5 00
One Postmaster	per day	5 00
One Messenger to Printer and Mail Carrier.....	per day	2 50
One Chaplain	per day	5 00.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Speaker	per day	\$8 00
One hundred Members House of Delegates	each per day	5 00
Chief Clerk	per day	10 00
Reading Clerk	per day	10 00
One Journal Clerk	per day	10 00
One Sergeant-at-Arms	per day	5 00
One Doorkeeper	per day	5 00
Two Assistant Doorkeepers	each per day	5 00
One Engrossing Clerk	per day	7 00
One Clerk to Committee on Claims	per day	7 00
Six Committee Clerks	each per day	5 00
Three Folders	each per day	5 00
Two Pages	each per day	5 00
One Janitor	per day	5 00
One Postmaster	per day	5 00
One Messenger to the Printer and Mail Carrier.....	per day	5 00
Three Chaplains	each	150 00

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General	\$2,000
Clerk to Adjutant-General	1,200

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Comptroller	\$2,500
Chief Clerk	1,800
Three Assistant Clerks	each 1,500
Two Assistant Clerks	each 1,200
Stenographer and Typewriter	720

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

State Treasurer	\$2,500
Chief Clerk	1,800
Two Assistant Clerks	each 1,500
One Assistant Clerk	1,200

TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Tax Commissioner	\$2,500
Chief Clerk	1,800
One Assistant Clerk	1,500
One Assistant Clerk	1,200
Stenographer	720

LAND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner of the Land Office.....	\$1,500
Chief Clerk	1,300
Two Assistant Clerks	each 1,000
Two Assistant Clerks	each 900

STATE PAY ROLL.

315

STATE LIBRARY.

State Librarian	\$1,500
Indexer and Cataloguer	1,200

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Superintendent	\$1,200
Assistant Superintendent	720
Chief Engineer and Electrician	900
Janitor at Governor's Mansion	840
Two Day Watchmeneach	600
Three Night Watchmeneach	600
Four Janitorseach	600
Two Firemeneach	600
Two Coal-passerseach	300
Six Charwomeneach	300

STATE FISHERY FORCE.

Commander	\$1,500
Clerk to the Commander	1,000
One Deputy Commander of Steamer	1,000
Eleven Deputy Commanders of Sailing Vessels.....each	700
Six Deputy Commanders employed during the oyster seasoneach	240

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Chief of Bureau	\$2,500
One Clerk	1,600

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Three Members (actual service)each per day	\$5 00
Chief Veterinarian	1,000

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Superintendent	\$2,000
One Clerk	1,200

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Insurance Commissioner	\$2,500
Chief Clerk	2,000
One Clerk	1,500
Stenographer	720

STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

State Fire Marshal	\$2,500
One Clerk	1,200

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Two Fish Commissionerseach \$1,500

MINE INSPECTOR.

One Mine Inspector \$1,500

TOBACCO WAREHOUSES, INSPECTORS, ETC.

One Chief Inspector \$2,000 00
 One Chief Clerk..... 1,200 00
 One Assistant Clerk..... 800 00
 Three Deputy Inspectorseach 1,800 00
 Three Assistant Deputy Inspectors.....each 800 00
 Three Tobacco Note Clerkseach 1,000 00
 Three Receiving Clerkseach 800 00
 Three Shipping Clerkseach 800 00
 Three Weighing Clerkseach 800 00
 Three Sample Tyers.....each 700 00
 Three Assistant Clerkseach per day 2 00
 Three Janitorseach per day 2 00
 Three Finderseach per day 2 00
 Three Elevatormeneach per day 2 00
 Three Stay-floor-meneach per day 2 00
 Thirty Screwmneach per day 2 00
 Twelve Laborerseach per day 1 50

STATE WHARFINGER.

One State Wharfingerfees and \$500 00

GENERAL MEASURERS AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS.

Five for Baltimore City, (when actually engaged) .per month \$100 00
 Ten for counties, (when actually engaged).....per month 50 00
 Seventy-five for State, (when actually engaged)....per month 45 00

STATE VACCINE AGENT.

One State Vaccine Agent \$600 00

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

One Superintendent \$3,000
 One Clerk 1,200

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.

Two Inspectors.....each \$1,500

STATE AUDITOR,

One State Auditor \$1,800

INDEX.

Entries followed by the letter C refer to the Constitution.

A

	PAGE
Accountants, Examiners of Public.....	192
Adams, James O.....	249-291
Adjutant General (c).....	72
Adjutant General's office.....	182
Advisory Commission.....	200
Aged Men and Women's Home of M. E. Conference.....	296
Agent to collect claims against United States.....	192
Spanish-American War Claims.....	192
Agricultural College.....	189, 294
Allegany County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	296
Court terms.....	202
Delegates.....	247-263
officers, personnel.....	202
population.....	202
Senator.....	247-250
Anders, Aaron R.....	248-279
Andrew, Charles A.....	248-282
Andrews, Joseph B.....	247-255
Annapolis, sketch, survey, etc.....	96
Emergency Hospital Association.....	297
Anne Arundel County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	296
Court terms.....	204
Delegates.....	247-264
officers, personnel.....	204
population.....	204
Senator.....	247-251
Academy.....	294
Appeals, Court of, (c).....	51
personnel.....	180
Arbor Day.....	102
Area of State.....	103
Armory Commission, Fifth Regiment.....	93
Armory Commission, Troop "A".....	199
Ash, Edgar N.....	249-267
Ashby, Charles A.....	248-281
Assembly, sessions 1634-1902.....	105-111
Assessed valuation of property by counties.....	308

	PAGE
Asylum and Train. School for Feeble Minded (see Errata)....	195-300
Atkinson, Gordon T.....	243
Attorney-General (<i>c</i>)	63, 180
Attorney-General, 1778-1902	118
Auditor, State	183
Ayers, James W.....	247-273

B

Baker, William B.....	248-256
Baker, H. E.....	249-284
Baltimore City, (<i>c</i>).....	74
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Auctioneers	209
Court terms	205
Courts	181
Delegates	249
Liquor License Commissioners.....	210
officers, personnel	205
Police Commissioners	210
Police Examiners	210
Police Justices	206-207
population	205
Senators	249
Supreme Bench	181
Baltimore City Hospital.....	296
Baltimore County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	211
Delegates	247
officers, personnel	211
population	211
Senator	247
Baltimore Day Nursery.....	297
Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital.....	296
Humane-Impartial Society	296
Manual Labor School.....	294
Orphan Asylum	247
University of Maryland.....	302
Banks, Harry E.....	249-270
Barbers, Board of Examiners.....	200
Barons of Baltimore and Lords Proprietary.....	113
Battle Flag Commission.....	193
Beard, J. A.....	249-290
Beacham, Robert J.....	249-266
Beasman, Johnzie E.....	247-254

	PAGE
Benson, Carville D.....	247-274
Betts, B. Abner.....	249-261
Biddison, John S.....	247-253
Bill of Rights.....	12
Bingham, Abner B.....	249-290
Biographical Sketches of Delegates.....	265-293
Senators	250-204
State Officers.....	238-244
Board of Dental Examiners.....	188
Education	187
Health	187
Medical Examiners	188
Pharmacy	198
Public Works, (c).....	77
personnel	180
State Aid and Charities.....	193
Undertakers	199
Bouchet, Charles J.....	249-269
Boys' Home Society.....	297
Brewington, Marion V.....	249-262
Brown, T. A.....	249-290
Brown, J. T. J.....	248-288
Brown, W. McCulloh.....	248-256
Brunnier, Albert F.....	247-274
Bryan, William S., Jr.....	180-243
Bureau of Immigration.....	184
Industrial Statistics and Information.....	183
Buckley, Luther M.....	247-277

C

Cabinet Appointments from Maryland.....	120
Calvert County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms.....	213
Delegates	247
officers, personnel	213
population	213
Senator	247
Cameron, Alfred B.....	247-277
Campbell, J. R.....	247-263
Carey, William Lee.....	249-292
Caroline County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	214
Delegates	247
officers, personnel	214
population	214
Senator	247

	PAGE
Carroll, Walter C.....	248-283
Carroll County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms.....	215
Delegates	247
officers, personnel	215
population	215
Senator	247
Cecil County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	216
Delegates	247
officers, personnel	216
population	216
Senator	247
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Commission.....	197
Charitable Institutions.....	245, 296
Charles County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	217
Delegates	247
officers, personnel	217
population	217
Senator	247
Charlotte Hall School	294
Charter of Maryland.....	1-11
Chickamauga—Chattanooga Battlefield Commission.....	198
Circuit Courts (c).....	53
list and personnel.....	180-1
City of Baltimore (c).....	74
Civil list, 1906.....	179
Clagett, William B.....	248-258
Claims Agents (U. S.).....	192
Clerks of Courts, duties.....	200
Cleveland, Allen.....	249-268
Commission of State Aid and Charities.....	193
Tuberculosis	198
Commissioner of the Land Office (c).....	70
Commissioner of Deeds.....	193
Committees, House	167
Senate	131-132-148
Comptroller of Treasury (c).....	67
Comptroller's office, personnel.....	182
Comptrollers, 1851-1904	118
Conference Committees	148

	PAGE
Congress, Colonial	121
Continental	121
Federal	123
Congressional districts	127
representation	127
Constitution of Maryland	12-86
Councils of Safety.....	116
Counties, new (c).....	79
origin of names, dates of formation, area.....	103
population (see name of county).....	
taxation, assessment, school tax.....	308
Country Home for Children of Baltimore.....	297
County Commissioners, (c).....	69, 201
officers, selection and duties.....	201
Court of Appeals, (c).....	51
personnel	180
Courts, Baltimore City (c).....	56
Circuit, (c).....	53
list and personnel.....	180-1
Orphans, (c)	61
Covington, E. H.....	248-286
Crane, Curtis E.....	248-283
Cunningham, Alex.....	249-266

D

Dashiell, Stephen F.....	248-259
Davis, William B.....	247-277
Davis, E. G.....	249-291
Dawkins, James A.....	249-269
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Board.....	196
Debt of State.....	309
Declaration of Rights.....	12-20
Defenders' Day	102
Delegates, 1906.....	247-263
Dental Examiners	188
Devilbiss, David M.....	248-256
Disharoon, Charles R.....	249-291
Dorchester County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms.....	218
Delegates	247
officers, personnel	218
population	218
Senator	247
Dorton, Frederick T.....	249-271
Duke, Alex. B.....	247-275
Duvall, Charles A.....	247-264

E		PAGE
Education, (c).....		71
Board of		187
Superintendent of		187
Educational Institutions	245-294	
Election Returns, 1905.....	306-307	
Elections, Supervisors of, duties.....	201	
Elective Franchise, (c).....	21	
Emergency Hospital, Annapolis.....	297	
Emergency Hospital, Frederick.....	303	
Ewell, L. P.....	249-292	
Examiners, Dental	188	
Medical	188	
of Public Accountants.....	192	
Pharmacy	198	
Executive Department, (c).....	24	
personnel	179	
Eyler, Charles C.....	248-280	

F

F. Knapp's English and German Institute.....	294
Farmer's Institute	190
Female House of Refuge.....	196, 303
Fenton, David H.....	248-284
Fifth Regiment Armory, Trustees.....	193
Finances, assessment, etc.....	308-313
Fire Marshal	186
Fish Commissioners	186
Fishery Force	185
Flag of Maryland.....	97
Forms for Bills, House and Senate.....	150-174
Fort Frederick Commission.....	200
Foxwell, Garrett.....	248-257
France, James I.....	247-254
Franchise, Elective, (c).....	21
Franklin Square Hospital.....	297
Frederick, Jacob A.....	247-276
Frederick City Hospital Association.....	298
Frederick County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	220
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	220
population	220
Senator	248
Funded Debt of State.....	309

G	PAGE
Gadd, Luther H.....	247-251
Game Warden	186
Garrett County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	221
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	221
population	221
Senator	248
General Assembly, 1906.....	247
Sessions of 1634-1904.....	105-111
General German Aged People's Home.....	298
Orphan Asylum.....	298
Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters.....	186
Geography and Description of Maryland.....	87
Geological and Economic Survey.....	191
Gephart, John	247-274
Gibbs, Isaac	248-283
Gill, John, Jr.....	127
Gill, Matthew H.....	248-282
Godwin, James E.....	249-271
Goodwin, Harry E.....	247-274
Goldsborough, William W.....	247-253
Gorman, Arthur P., Jr.....	248-257
Governor, (c).....	24
and staff.....	179
Governors of Maryland, Provincial.....	113
State	116
Great Seal, history and description.....	98
Green, Zach. T.....	249-272
Greenwell, Francis F.....	248-258
Griffith, Lewis McK.....	247-253
Griffith, Charles H.....	248-284

H

Harford County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	223
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	223
population	223
Senator	248
Harrison, Orlando.....	240-292
Hastings, John W.....	247-278
Hayden, Charles V., Jr.....	248-287

	PAGE
Health, State Board of.....	187
Heatwole, T. O.....	249-267
Hebrew Children Protective Association.....	303
Hospital and Asylum.....	298
Orphan Asylum.....	298
Hill, Richard S.....	248-284
Historical Sketch of Maryland.....	87
Holidays, legal.....	101
Hollywood Children's Summer Home.....	298
Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland.....	197-298
Friendless Children of Eastern Shore.....	298
Incurables.....	299
Mothers and Infants.....	299
Home of the Friendless.....	298
Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.....	298
Home of the Aged of Talbot County.....	302
Home of the Aged at Salisbury.....	303
Horseshoers, Examiners of.....	288
Horticultural Department.....	189
Hospitals, State-aided:	
Baltimore City, (College of P. and S.).....	296-302
Consumptives.....	302
Crippled and Deformed Children.....	299
Women's Medical College.....	302
Hebrew.....	298
Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland.....	298
Lying-in of the Maternity of Maryland.....	299
Maryland General, (Baltimore Medical College).....	300
Maryland Lying-in.....	299
Nursery and Child's.....	300
Peninsula General.....	301
Provident.....	301
St. Agnes'.....	301
St. Joseph's.....	301
Women of Maryland.....	299
House of Correction.....	195-304
Good Shepherd.....	303
Reformation.....	196, 303
Refuge.....	196, 303
Female.....	196, 303
Howard County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms.....	224
Delegates.....	248
officers, personnel.....	224
population.....	224
Senator.....	248

	PAGE
Hubbard, Oliver W.....	247-279
Hutchinson, R. M.....	247-263

I

Immigration Bureau	184
Industrial Bureau	183
Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	196, 304
Insane, Hospitals for.....	194-283
Lunacy Commission	194
Inspectors of Hay and Straw, (Baltimore).....	209
Mines	192
Inspectors of Tobacco.....	190
Veterinary	189
Institutions, Educational and Charitable.....	245
Insurance Commissioner's Office.....	184

J

Jackson, J. Alda.....	247-275
Jamestown Exposition Commission	200
Johns Hopkins University.....	294
Johns Hopkins Hospital.....	303
Joint committees	148
resolutions	147
Jones, Charles W.....	249-253
Jones, Elmer J.....	249-272
Joslin, Charles L.....	248, 286
Judiciary Department, (c).....	46
personnel	180
Judges of Orphans' Courts, duties.....	201
Justices of the Peace, (c).....	62, 201
U. S. Supreme Court from Maryland.....	120

K

Kent County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	225
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	225
population	225
Senator	248
Kirby, William A.....	249-288
Kirwan, James E.....	248-258
Kolb, William E.....	247-276

L

	PAGE
Labor Day	101
Lancaster, S. Spearman.....	247-255
Land Commissioners and Registers, 1637-1904.....	119
office, (c)	70
personnel	183
Lawder, Harry C.....	248-282
Laws, Codes and Reports.....	111
Lee, Blair	248-257
Legal holidays	101
Legislative Department, (c).....	29
pay roll.....	301
personnel	245
Legislature of 1906.....	247
Lehmayer, Martin	270
Levy for State use, 1904-5.....	308
Librarian (c)	70
Librarians, 1827-1906	120
Library, State	183
Library Commission, State.....	198
County	198
Linthicum, J. Charles.....	249-252
Little Sisters of the Poor.....	299
Live Stock Sanitary Board.....	188
Locust Point Social Settlement.....	299
Loockerman, Charles A.....	248-287
Lords Baltimore	113
Luckey, George J.....	248-280
Lunacy Commission	194
Lying-In Hospitals, Maryland.....	299
of the Maternite of Maryland.....	299

M

Maccabees of Baltimore City.....	299
Mackie, J	247-263
McComas, Walter R.....	248-282
McDonogh Institute	303
McFaul, William N.....	249-269
Maryland Academy of Sciences.....	294
Agricultural College	294
General Hospital	300
Home for Friendless Children.....	302
Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary.....	299

	PAGE
Maryland Hospital for the Insane.....	300
Industrial and Ag'l Inst. for Colored.....	295
Institute of Mechanic Arts.....	295
Line Confederate Soldiers' Home.....	300
Lying-in Hospital	299
Springfield State Hospital, Insane.....	194-300
School for the Blind.....	300
Colored Blind and Deaf.....	300
Deaf and Dumb	300
Marriott, T. Leigh	249-270
Mason and Dixon's Line, resurvey.....	191
Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters.....	186
Medical Examiners, Board of.....	188
Melis, Louis E	249-266
Militia and Military Affairs, (c).....	72
Mine Inspector	192
Montgomery, W. A.....	247-277
Montgomery County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms.....	226
Delegates	248
officers, personnel.....	226
population	226
Senator	248
Moore, John P.....	249-262
Murdock, James H.....	247-265
Murphy, J. Holiday	247-279
Murphy, John L. V.....	249-268
Myers, Robert L.....	247-276

N

National Junior Republic	302
Nicodemus, Charles A.....	248-281
Normal School	295
No. 2	295
Colored	195
Northeastern Day Nursery	300
Dispensary	300
Notaries Public, appointment, duties.....	202
Nursery and Child's Hospital	300
Nurses, State Board of Examination.....	199

O

Oblate Sisters of Providence	301
Oldfield, E. L.....	248-282
Order of Business, House.....	159
Senate	128

	PAGE
Orem, William L	249-268
Origin of names of counties.....	103-104
Orphans' Courts, (c).....	61, 201
Oyster Police Boats.....	185
Oysters, General Measurers and Inspectors.....	186

P

Pairo, William H.....	249-272
Parliamentary Law, usages and practice, Senate.....	142
Parran, Thomas	244
Pay Roll of State.....	313
Pearre, James W	248-283
Penal Institutions	304
Peninsula General Hospital	301
Penitentiary	304
Percy, George R	247-279
Perkins, Clarence W.....	249-251
Peterson, E. M.....	249-273
Pharmacy Board	198
Police Justices, Baltimore City.....	206-207
Prince George's County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	228
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	228
population	228
Senator	248
Proprietaries of Maryland.....	113
Provident Hospital	301
Provincial Assemblies	105-108
Provincial Convention	116
Public Accountants, Examiners of.....	192
Education, Superintendent	187
Institutions	294-304
School tax, by counties	311
Schools, (c)	71
Works, (c)	77
Board of	180
Public Records Commission.....	199

Q

Queen Anne's County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	229
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	229
population	229
Senator	248
Quinby, William G.....	249-289

R

PAGE

Railroads, directors for State.....	191
Ray, J. Enos	248-285
Rayner, Isidor	122
Reformatory Institutions	303
Registers of Wills, (c).....	61, 201
Representation in Congress.....	127
General Assembly, (c).....	30
Representatives in Congress, Continental, 1774-1788.....	121
Federal, 1789-1902	123-7
57th, 58th	127
Repudiation Day, (Frederick half-holiday).....	102
Returns of Election, 1905.....	306-307
Richards, William L.....	248-280
Riggs, Clinton L., Adj.-Gen.....	243
Roberts, Joseph K.....	248-285
Roche, L. J.....	247-275
Roe, Harry A.....	250
Ross, James T.....	247-275
Rules House of Delegates.....	158
Senate	128
Russell, Charles H.....	247-265

S

St. Agnes' Hospital.....	301
St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children.....	301
St. Francis Xavier School for Deaf and Dumb.....	296
St. John's College	295
St. Joseph's Home of Industry.....	302
St. Joseph's Hospital	301
St. Mary's County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	231
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	231
population	231
Senator	248
St. Mary's Female Seminary.....	301
Home for Little Colored Boys.....	302
Industrial School.....	195-304
Orphan Asylum	301
St. Peter Claver Colored Industrial School.....	296
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.....	301
Male Orphan Asylum	302
Sasscer, Charlton	248-286
Saturday half-holidays	102
Scholl, Louis B.....	248-284
School Commissioners, duties, election, etc.....	202

	PAGE
School tax, by counties.....	296
Schools, Public, (c).....	71
State aided	294
Seal of State, description and history.....	98
Secretaries of State, 1838-1904.....	117
Secretary of State, (c).....	29
Selby, N. R.....	248-281
Senate Bills	133
committees	131-148
executive sessions	138
order of business.....	128
rules	128
Senators, State, 1906.....	247-250
United States, 1789-1902.....	122
Seth, Joseph B	248-259
Shannon, John B.....	247-250
Sheriffs, (c)	63, 201
Shipley, William C.....	247-265
Sidepath Commission	192
Signers Articles of Confederation.....	121
Declaration of Independence.....	121
Federal Constitution.....	121
Silver Cross Home for Epileptics.....	302
Smith, David P	248-287
Somerset County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	230
Delegates	248
officers, personnel	230
population	230
Senator	248
Somerville, W. McL.....	247-264
Southern Dispensary of Baltimore.....	302
Springfield State Hospital for the Insane.....	194-300
State Board of Health.....	187
Undertakers	199
Building Commission	192
Fishery force	185
Flag	97
Government, 1904-1906	179
House, history of.....	97
Library	183
Normal School	295
State Normal School No. 2, Frostburg.....	295
Pay Roll	313
Tax rate	310

	PAGE
State's Attorneys.....	65, 201
Stone, Benj. M.....	249-273
Stump, John W.....	247-264
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.....	181
Education	187
Supervisors of Elections, duties.....	201
Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.....	181
Surveyors, (c)	70, 201

T

Talbot County, area, formation, origin of name.....	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	232
Delegates	249
officers, personnel	232
population	232
Senator	248
Tax Commissioners, 1878-1902.....	120
office	183
Tax rate, 1849-1905.....	310
by counties, 1905	308
Tilghman, Oswald, Secretary of State.....	240
Tobacco Inspectors	190
Todd, Willard C.....	247-276
Treasurer, (c)	67-68
Treasurers, 1775-1904.....	118
Treasury Department, (c).....	67-69
personnel	182
Troop "A" Armory Commission.....	199
Trustees Fifth Regiment Armory.....	193
Maryland Agricultural College.....	189
Tuberculosis Commission	198

U

Union Protestant Infirmary.....	303
Undertakers, State Board.....	199
Uniformity of Legislation Commission.....	198
Union Hospital of Cecil County.....	303
United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester County..	302
United States Congressmen from Maryland.....	123
Senators from Maryland.....	122
Superior Court, Justices from Maryland.....	120
University of Maryland, Faculty of Physic.....	297
University of Maryland.....	302
Upper Marlborough Academy.....	302

	PAGE
V	
Vaccine Agent	188
Vandiver, Murray	241
Veterinary Inspector	189
Medical Board	189
W	
Washington College	296
Washington County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms.....	231
Delegates	249
officers, personnel	231
population	231
Senator	249
Washington County Hospital.....	302
Warfield, Edwin	238
Watts, William C.....	249-266
Weather Service	190
Weber, Walter.....	249-289
West End Maternite Hospital.....	302
Western Maryland College.....	296
Wharfinger, State	190
Whittington, Charles L.....	248-288
Whiteford, C. R.....	249-268
Wicomico County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate	308
Court terms	235
Delegates	249
officers, personnel	235
population	235
Senator	249
Wilcox, Frederick W.....	249-267
Wilkinson, William T.....	248-287
Wilmer, Bruce M.....	247-278
Wilmer, J. Carlisle.....	247-278
Women's Medical College.....	302
Worcester County, area, formation, origin of name.....	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate.....	308
Court terms	236
Delegates	249
officers, personnel	236
population	236
Senator	249
Young, James	249-251

